9 1961

AME ZION

A.M.E. Zion Churches Threaten To Quit Council

The Courier Journal

Louisville Ky

A threat to pull African Methodist Episcopal Zion churches out of the Louisville Area Council of Churches if Dr. N. Burnett Magruder remains as its executive director was made yesterday by A.M.E. Zion Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker.

Bishop Tucker said he wrote a letter to the Rev. E. F. Norton, council president, saying that if Dr. Magruder continues with the council, he (Tucker) would recommend to the seven A.M.E. Zion churches that are members that they withdraw from the council.

Tucker said Dr. Magruder's "membership in the John Birch Society and his attack some time ago on the loyalty of the Protestant clergy as a whole at this time renders his leadership in this area weak and ineffective.

"The John Birch Society is against everything for which the Negro stands in America," the letter said.

Dr. Magruder and Mr. Norton declined to comment.

Dr. Magruder's resignation as executive director of the council was called for last week by a group of United Church of Christ ministers. They cited what they called his "weak and ineffective executive leadership," but the council's executive board asked them to spell out the charges.

The ministers met Sunday and will meet again tomorrow to draw up a bill of particulars against Dr. Magruder. One of them said they will also try to define what they think the function of the church council should be.

AMEZ Bishop and Mrs. Felix Anderson depart from Union Station here enroute to the World Methodist Conference at Oslo, Norway. Mrs. Abbie Clement Jackson, president of the AMEZ Women's Home and Foreign Mission Society, accompanied the Andersons. The Rev. William F. Owens, right, pastor of Stoner Memorial AMEZ Church, was present to see the group off.

Methodist Bible Society Distributes 23 Million Testaments, Portions

Chicago Defender Oct 21-27-61

Chicago Ill

NEW YORK — (UPI) — You can buy a complete King James version of the Bible for only 90 cents.

A New Testament is available for as little as 18 cents, and a single gospel for less than it costs to mail a letter—4 cents.

The American Bible Society, because it is primarily an evangelistic service, often sells scriptures for less than it costs to produce and distribute them.

In 1960, the Society distributed more than 23 million bibles, testaments and portions without making a profit.

The society, an affiliate of the Methodist church, is supported by contributions, legacies, annuity investments and other private means. Sums from these sources make it possible to print, bind, ship and distribute the scriptures for less than any commercial publisher can afford to charge.

PUBLICATION COSTLY

Some of the Society's publications are more costly. A pulpit Bible, for instance, costs $16, and a large-print reference Bible sells for 10.90 — still a bargain.

Smaller Bibles for home use are priced as high as $4.55, and the loose-leaf, wide-margin New Testament is available either in the American standard version of 1901 or the revised standard version of 1946 for $4.

Colorfully prepared small scripture portions, at 3 cents each, have illustrated covers. Scriptures with pictures are available in eight magazine-size volumes for 10 cents each. The entire New Testament will appear in this format next January. Price: $1.25.

Many persons have asked the Society why it bothers to sell Bibles and portions at such low prices — why it does not just give them away. The answer, drawn from experience, is that when scriptures are sold, even for a nominal sum, they are more likely to be valued and read than when they are given away.

OFFERS VARIETY

But the Society tries not to let price stand in the way of distribution. Thousands of volumes are given away every year to persons who cannot afford to buy them, and this practice will be pursued as long as it is possible to finance them in other ways.

The Society, through its annual catalogue, offers a variety of Bible materials and exhibits. There are a number of movies in sound and color showing Bible missionaries at work in the field and demonstrating the problems often encountered in translating the scriptures.

Film strips on Bible history and missionary work and posters illustrating Bible teaching and translation are offered, for nominal prices, while free loans of exhibits on Bibles in other lands and the history of the English Bible are available to groups who wish to apply.

The Bible Society not only provides the scriptures. It also offers guides to Bible reading. There are booklets on "how to read the Bible" and what to read.

Passages are suggested for times of bereavement and for family reading at home.

A three-year plan for stimulating Bible use is available for 10 cents to churchgoers. Any pastor may receive a copy free.

3 Negro Churches to Merge

9 1961

AME - AMZ - M E

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3 NEGRO CHURCHES GET PLEA TO MERGE

The N.Y. Times

New York

p. 3

Jan. 7-61

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6 (AP) —Bishop Joseph Gomez of Cleveland, president of the nineteen-member Council of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church announced today a new move for a merger of three Negro Mehodist bodies. His church has 1,200,000 members.

He said in a statement that he had sent an invitation to the Councils of Bishops of the African Methodist Zion Church, which has a membership of about 760,000, and the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, which has about 400,000 members, to discuss a merger with his church.

The merger would answer many of the problems of the Negro race as well as further the progress of the race both in America and in the new nations of Africa, he commented.

He declared that the three churches had similar doctrines and policies and had attempted a merger several times. No action has been taken since the last effort failed in 1958, he added.

9 1961 BAHA'I WORLD FAITH

Baha'is Dedicate House Of Worship In Uganda And Sydney, Australia

Chicago Defender P. 13 Chicago Ill.

Dedication of a House of Worship in Kampala, Uganda, and Sydney, Australia, marked unprecedented growth of the Baha'i World Faith in the past year, according to Hugh Chance, secretary of the National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the United States, in a statement to some 10,000 in this country in observance of the birthday of Baha'u'llah, prophet-founder of the Baha'i World Faith.

"It is less than 100 years since Baha'u'llah, (whose name means the Glory of God), announced his station as the promised one of all religions," Chance said. "Men everywhere sought guidance, finding they could no longer live in isolation but were being propelled by scientific advances into an international era.

"Priciples offered by Baha'u'llah in the 19th century give mankind this necessary guidance. Baha' is now living in 6,000 centers around the world and coming from vastly differing religious and racial backgrounds, live and worship God together in harmony."

Each year there are 100,000 visitors to the House of Worship in Wilmette, Illinois, and the recently-completed temples at Sydney, Australia, and Kampala, Uganda, are attracting many sightseers.

"In an age of great racial tensions, the smiling faces of peoples of all colors worshipping together harmoniously surely present a sight worthy of investigation," commented Chance.

A(11-17)61

Another House of Worship is nearing completion near Frankfurt, West Germany. Services in these Temples consist of the reading of the sacred scriptures of all the world's great religions, without a sermon or commentary.

"Although 20,000 persons were martyred in the early years of the faith," said Chance, "the number of declared Baha'is has steadily grown until today some five million of the world's inhabitants recognize Baha'u'llah as God's messenger for this age."

Even the present turbulent international situation is viewed with cinfidence by Baha'is, he continued. "They feel this is the necessary prelude to man's discovery that 'the earth is one country and mankind its citizens. When enough people accept this teaching, the kingdom of God on earth will surely be established," concluded Chance.

9 1961

BAPTIST

Dr. J. H. Jackson Nat'l Baptist Pres. Interviews India Prime Minister Nehru

Jackson Advocate
12-16-61
Jackson Miss

Leads Pilgrimage To Grave Of Mahatma Gandhi

New Delhi, India, Dec. 11—Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, President of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., here attending the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches, of which he is a Vice-President was granted an extended interview with India's Prime Minister Nehru.

In opening the interview Dr. Jackson told the Prime Minister. "I represent millions of grassroot citizens of the USA who are working and praying for peace. They desire me to express profound appreciation for as a leader, and as a positive force for peace in Asia and in the rest of the world.

"I speak as a member of world community that celieves that our universe is a moral order, and peace is a definite aspect of said order and can best be achieved by the use of moral weapons and spiritual forces. This republic stands as a concrete illustration of how such forces can set a nation free.

"Many of us believe that the moral and spiritual forces of India and of the universe have thrust you forth as a champion of peace, international goodwill and freedom among the children of men. As such a leader you belong to both the people of india and of the world."

"We have great confidence in your integrity, judgment, and devotion to the case of international brotherhood. May you live long to serve your country, the cause of peace and help extend the dominion of justice, and push forward a freedom that will encircle the globe and become a benediction to all nations and peoples of the world.

During his stay in India Dr. Jackson also lead a pilgrimage to the grave of Mahatma Gandhi at which he said.

We have come to New Delhi at the call of the third assembly of The World Council of Churches and with faith in its theme, "Jesus Christ The Light Of The World."

But today we have come here to place our floral offerings on the RAJ GHAT, the Tomb of MAHATMA GANDHI, because we believe in those high principles for which he stood.

We believe that much of the divine Light of Love, compassion for mankind, courage to do the right, and a willingness to bear a cross of suffering for the advancement of truth, and an uncompromising devotion to the will of God, were revealed in the life and teachings of MAHATMA GANDHA.

He believed, further, that commitment to such light will lead men and nations out of the darkness of hatred, injustice, oppression and war into a universal fellowship of peace and goodwill."

Among those with Dr. Jackson on the pilgrimage to Mahatma Gandhi's grave, and the countries and organization they represent were the following.

Fr. Paul Lerghese, Syrian Orthodox Church of India.

Abba Petros, Ethiopian Orthodox Church .

The Rt. Rev. Walte Dimba, President, Bantu Federation of Bantu Churches in S. Africa.

Metropolitan Youannis of Khartown, Coptic Church of Egypt.

Fr. Makary EL Souriany, Coptic Church of Egypt.

Bishop S. David Sims, A. M. E. Church in Liberia.

Bishop John D. Bright, A. M. E. Church, South Africa.

Bishop G. W. Baber.

Bishop Joseph Gomez, A. M. E. Church, U. S. A.

Bishop H. B. Show, A. M. E. Zion, U. S. A.

Bishop Jordan, A. M. E. Church, U. S. A.

Countries represented and denominations represented:

Ethiopia, A. M. E.

Egypt, A. M. E. Zion

Liberia, Baptist

India, Coptic Church of Egypt.

South Africa, Bantu Churches of South Africa.

U. S. A., Syrian Orthodox Church.

Baptists Raise $40,000 SCLC Integration Fight

Chicago Defender

ATLANTA—It was disclosed recently by Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, that $5,500 was turned over to his organization to aid the Freedom Struggle in the south.

The gift came from Dr. O. K. Maxwell, president of the National Sunday School and BTU Congress which convened in St. Louis, Missouri recently. The money represented funds raised in a special Civil Rights night that closed the convention with more than twelve thousad delegates in attendance.

Featured in the program in addition to Dr. King, who served as principal speaker were the Reverends Ralph D. Abernathy, Fred L. Shuttlesworth, C. K. Steele and Kelly Miller Smith—all high officials of SCLC.

Dr. King, in response to the gift, remarked to Dr. Maxwell "This is one of the most generous offerings we have ever received in a single meeting which reflects a sincere concern of the Congress for the Freedom Struggle in the South.

At the same time, Wyatt Tee Walker, executive director of SCLC, recently returned from the jails of Jackson, Miss., announced that he had just received in the home office at Atlanta, Georgia, a certified check for $18,000 for the work of the conference from Dr. Sandy F. Ray, on behalf of the Empire State Baptist Convention of which he is president.

The Baptist of the Greater New York area sponsored several public meetings in cooperation with other denominational and lay-groups. More than $20,000 was received from churches and their congregants.

Each meeting drew a capacity audience, including the final meeting held in Albandy, New York, where Governor Nelson Rockefeller served as personal host to Dr. King and Walker.

The Reverend George Lawrence, minister of the Antioch Baptist church, Brooklyn, New York, served as coordinator for the five meetings. Dr. Ray and Rev. Lawrence both expressed their opinion that this was only a beginning to the kind of support that the SCLC could expect from the church bodies in the North.

"Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., Ralph Abernathy, and Wyatt Tee Walker, and the other men are working down there in the front line trenches. The least we can do is give them our moral and financial support."

9 1961 BAPTIST

Fund-raising Move Paying Off

The Pittsburgh Courier p. 3

Powell Expels Church Folk; Charges $1-a-Head to Returr

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 4-15-61

9

NEW YORK—Cong. Adam Clayton Powell has come up with a new gimmick to raise funds. He just expels the members of his church—all 11,000 of them—and tells them that to be reinstated they must pay a $1 reregistration fee.

In this unique manner Powell, pastor of Abyssiania Baptist Church in Harlem hopes to raise a substantial amount of money to go into a $450,000 church fund-raising project. Neat?

In a letter circulated among his parishioners, Powell explained that the money collected will go toward the purchase of three buildings along side and behind the church.

THE CHURCH will use the buildings for a welfare center, a cafeteria, a lounge and a trade school. The buildings formerly housed the YWCA.

Church members generally approved the plan, it was reported.

Powell repeated an announcement that a third collection would be taken at each of two Sunday service at Abyssinia and asked each member to contribute $5 as a special offering for the building fund.

It was reported that the church already had made a $50,000 down payment on the property and would need $75,000 more before it took title on June 14.

At the time the letter was circulated Powell was in Puerto Rico and could not be reached for comment. But his gimmick appears to be paying off.

POWELL'S CHURCH BUYS 3 BUILDINGS

The N.Y. Times

New York, N.Y.

One to Be Welfare Center for Elderly—Others Have Pool, Lounge and School

Mon. 3-6-61

The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, told his congregation yesterday that the church had bought three adjoining buildings for $450,000.

p 30

The buildings, formerly owned by the Young Women's Christian Association, are at 144 West 138th Street and 175-179 West 137th Street. The church is at 132 West 138th Street.

One building will be used exclusively as a residence and welfare center for older citizens. The other two buildings now include a swimming pool, cafeteria, spacious lounge and a trade school. These facilities will be for the congregation.

Abyssinian Baptist is one of the largest Protestant churches in the country, with nearly 11,000 members. Mr. Powell said that with the new additions the church would own a plant worth more than $2,000,000.

Mr. Powell said that a $300,000 first mortgage on the three buildings had been arranged through the Dry Dock Savings Bank.

Mr. Powell said there was $100,000 cash on hand and that the congregation would be obligated to raise $50,000 in the next eighteen weeks when title will be formally taken.

At the same time he announced that until that date three collections would be taken up at every Sunday service.

Mr. Powell said that he would accept outside help in raising the money but was not counting on it. Several foundations had been approached, he noted, but none offered aid.

"Our white friends talk about what's wrong with Harlem," he said, "so now here's a chance for them to put money where their mouth is."

But with or without help, he emphasized, the church expects to reach its goal on time. The time has come, he added, for the Negroes of Harlem to accept burdens on their own responsibility. "Too often," he added, "we are dependent on others."

Historic Moment For Norfolk Church

9 Baptist

This was the historic moment for Elder Samuel Alexander Wilson, pastor of New Calvary Baptist Church, Norfolk, and for his members when he unlocked the church to enter for the first worship service on Sunday, April 16, in their new $500,000 edifice. This was the end of what visitors called a Victory Day for the pastor and congregation. The service was preceded by a march of the members and officers from the temporary building where services were held while the new building was under construction at the corner of Wide street and Virginia Beach boulevard.

Jour. & Guide Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 4-29-61

Left to right, are the Rev. A. J. Jones, pastor, Pilgrim Baptist Church, Newark, N. J., who succeeded Elder Wilson at the Newark church and the guest speaker at the 1 p. m. service; the Rev. Oliver Welch of New Calvary, who conducted the devotions at the 11 o'clock service; the Rev. Van W. Mouring of New Calvary, who assisted with the devotions, and Elder Wilson.

p 3

(More Photos Inside)

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 4-29-61 Baptist-3

New Calvary Dedication Speaker Says:

Norfolk Negroes Spending $78 Million Per Year

9

The buying power of the colored people of the United States amounting to more than $19,700,000,000 annually was emphasized by Thomas W. Young, president and general manager of the Guide Publishing Company, Inc., as a means for securing freedom and equality of opportunity for the race in an address Monday night at New Calvary Baptist church. The annual earnings in Norfolk amount to $78 million, he said.

Mr. Young was the guest speaker for Business Night in connection with the series of didicatory services for the new $500,000 edifice which was opened for the first worship on April 16.

ASSERTING that business brings life and vigor to the community," Mr. Young described the various types of commercial enterprises operated by Negroes in Norfolk.

Mr. Young said but for such businesses it would not have been possible to build a church like New Calvary.

Colored people should use their economic "leverage" to better their lot in the community, Mr. Young said. To dramatize the possibilities along this line he pointed out that colored people spend 21.3 per cent of their earnings for food, 13.6 per cent for clothing, seven per cent for furnishings and three per cent for personal care. He said 2.1 per cent of the earnings goes up in smoke. That is the amount spent for tobacco.

HE CALLED attention to the purchasing power of Norfolk's colored population consisting of 78,806. The annual earnings of the group is $78,000,000, he said. They spend $16,000,000 for food and $10,000,000 for clothing, the speaker said.

The urgency of developing managerial ability in colored businesses was stressed by Mr. Young who said the possibilities of colored business are limited as long as the owner must stay on the job to manage the business.

AS AN EXAMPLE of how the Negro's dollars could be made to perform "double duty," Mr. Young said another $1 million deposited in savings accounts with Berkley Citizens Mutual Savings and Loan Association could create 500 new year-round jobs for carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, plasterers and other building trades workers.

The association, by lending another $1 million would earn $60,000 annually in interest at six percent, with two-thirds of that returned to the depositors in the form of dividends, the speaker said.

THIS NEW money loaned to new homebuilders to finance two-thirds of the cost, Mr. Young said, could make possible 50 new homes in the $15,000 price range and 75 in the $10,000 range.

He was introduced by Elder Samuel A. Wilson, pastor. Robert Coleman a trustee of the church, presided.

Atlanta Daily World Sat. 4-22-61

Friendship Church Observes 99th Anniversary Here Sunday; Thompson, Williams Speaking

Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Robert Thompson, executive director, Atlanta Urban League, will share the platform Sunday at the Friendship Baptist Church, Rev. Samuel W. Williams. Mr. Thompson will talk on the changing character of the Hunter-Vine Street area. Dr. Williams is preaching on the subject, "The Future Challenges Us." His text is found in Numbers 13:30-31 and Scripture lesson in Numbers 13:26-33.

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B3

Having worshipped for about 15 years in the First Baptist Church of this city, the congregaton, now call **Friendship Baptist Church** because of the conditions and attitudes created by the Civil War organized itself in April 1862 under the leadership of the Rev. Frank Quarles. This church has nurtured three institutions of higher learning of this city: Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College. Spelman having been founded in the church basement on April 11, 1881. Of the four pastors in its history, Dr. Edward Randolph Carter had a tenure of 62 years. The Rev. Williams, the present pastor, is ending his seventh year.

Church School opens at 9:30 under the direction of the Board of Superintendents. Morning worship begins at 11 a. m. Music will be rendered by the Senior Choir and the Women's chorus. Miss Florence A. Harris, organist.

At 7:30 Sunday evening, Vesper will be held under the sponsorship of the Young Adult Fellowship grup. The Children's choir will rehearse in the lower auditorium Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. The Lucy Martin Missionary Circle will meet at the home of Mrs. Ethel Day 140 West Lake, N. W., Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Tuesday afternoon at 7:30, the Women's Chorus will meet in rehearsal at the home of Mrs. Mary E. Griggs, 21 Taliaferro St., N. W. Christian Education Workshop will be held at the church Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Thursday night at 8:00 o'clock, the Senior Choir will meet in rehearsal at the home of Miss Florence A. Harris, 221 West Lake Dr., N. W.

Visitors are always extended a cordial welcome at Friendship Baptist Church.

Cincinnati Meet Might Create

The Pittsburgh Courier

New Baptist Convention

P. 3 Sec. 2

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Baptist leaders from all over the nation are expected to converge on this city for the first meeting of what will eventually become a new Baptist Convention.

Sat. 11-61

Chairman of the session will be the Rev. Dr. L. V. Booth, pastor of this city's Zion Baptist Church.

Mr. Booth, in a statement to the press, said recently, "every Baptist who is desirous of joining a new convention is welcome. This includes Baptists from presently organized conventions and the many thousands of Baptists who do not belong to any existing convention. No one will be excluded who represents a Regular Missionary Baptist Church and will commit himself to the building of a new Baptist Convention."

■

THE MEETINGS will be held at the Zion Baptist Church, 630 Glenwood Ave., Nov. 14 and 15.

Keynote speaker will be Dr William Holmes Borders of Atlanta's Wheat Street Baptist Church. Dr. J. C. Austin of Chicago and Dr. Martin L. King Jr., are expected to become major office holders in the new body.

The group decided to hold the meetings after the National Baptist Convention, Inc., re-elected Dr. J. H. Jackson as its president in Kansas City last summer.

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

9

CITED FOR 50 YERS OF SERVICE

8, 61 P 3 F

Pictured are a few of the senior members of ~~Mt. Olive Baptist Church,~~ located on Cedar street ~~in Tuskegee,~~ who were among those honored recently by the church for "outstanding, faithful, and unselfish Christian service for 50 years or more." They are left to right, Mrs. M. R. Welch, John Hayden, Mrs. M. K. Frazier, Daniel Anderson, Mrs. Lillie Holland Moss, Mrs. Celia Burton and Bariton Echols. The program guest speakers were Atty. Samuel O'Neal, Birmingham; Mrs. A. C. Yarbough, Tuskegee Institute and the Rev. R. B. Ford, pastor, Sweet Caanan Baptist Church, Macon County. Flowers and other gifts were presented to the honorees.

Baptist Conventions Plan 150th Anniversary Celebration To Be Held In Atlantic City In 1964

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
p. 5 Fri. Jan. 27, 1961

9

CHICAGO (ANP) — The 150th anniversary of the Baptist movement in North America, to be observed in 1964 at Atlantic City, was discussed briefly at a recent meeting of officials of different Baptist conventions at the Conrad Hilton hotel.

While complete details of celebration have not been released, advance information indicates that the anniversary meeting will be attended by at least seven of the North American Baptist conventions. It will be conducted on a racially integrated basis.

Each convention will work in an effort to make the Atlantic City gathering one of the greatest and best attended meetings in the history of the Baptist church. Dr. C. C. Warren, past president of the Southern Baptist convention, acting as spokesman, stressed the significance of the meeting with regard to building unity among the different conventions.

Form Committees

The conventions have formed committees and leaders of these groups will work jointly in the development of the program.

Among the 21 leaders attending what was called "a most helpful" meeting were Dr. C. D. Pettaway of Little Rock, Ark., president of the National Baptist Convention of America, and his first assistant secretary, Dr. D. C. Cooksey Jr., of Tulsa, Okla.; Dr. Joseph H. Jackson of Chicago, representing the National Baptist Convention U.S.A., Inc., and his first assistant secretary, Dr. M. K. Curry of Marshall, Tex., and Dr. Warren, with his executive secretary, Dr. Porter Routh of Nashville, Tenn.

These leaders discussed ways and means for a better and improved method of cooperation for the future among Baptist groups. Evangelical lines were strengthened for the overall revivals to be held each year.

Plan Revivals

Leaders urged that the plans for the revivals would be a matter of planning, praying and staying at the job until the job is done. Meetings will be held in Baptist churches across the nation "with the hope that souls might be led to Christ."

The evangelical board of each convention will execute its program cooperatively with other evangelical groups.

Presidents of four Baptist colleges represented at the Chicago meeting were Dr. Curry, Bishop college, Marshall, Tex.; Dr. Puryear, Florida Normal College at American Theological college Nashville, and Dr. Cooksey, Liberty Bible college, Muskogee, Okla

More School Funds

These educators, led by Curry and Puryear, made a strong appeal for continued support for education. They advanced the idea that more money should be spent with colleges which have the possibility of accreditation in the future, instead of support for colleges that cannot and will not have the potentiality to continue in the highly competitive field of education.

They pointed out that many colleges throughout the nation, particularly those in the South, are suffering financial difficulties. They said many such institutions would not be able to continue operation without financial assistance.

Dr. Jackson emphasized that some immediate help be given to the colleges of Mississippi.

Avoid Race Issue

Activities of the Home Mission board were presented by Dr. Guy Bellamy of Oklahoma. He said in many instances the work of home mission boards is duplicated. It was further stated that in some cases this work is not sanctioned by community leaders in their respective areas.

Oddly enough, while this was an integrated meeting, the hard core of the racial issue was artfully evaded and the discussion of the racial problems of the South did not come before the body. Instead, plans were advanced to better conditions for people both North and South. The matter of Convention cooperation was the order of the day.

The only instance of any discussion along racial lines was the advancement of the idea that the white pulpit should be open to the Negro minister and the Negro pulpit should be open to the white minister.

Stresses Cooperation

Dr. Pettaway, commenting after remarks by another leader on the subject of continued cooperation among the Baptist conventions, said: "Let us keep the channel open and be sure of what is in the channel."

Among other leaders attending the Chicago meeting were:

Dr. S. H. Graham, Dr. F. K. Simms, and Dr. Luke Mingo, president of the Illinois convention all of Chicago; Dr. Hall, chairman of the education board, National Baptist Convention of U.S.A., Columbus, Ohio; Dr. W. R. Vaughn, Arkansas; Dr. Court Releford and Dr. O. Bryan, both of Mississippi; Dr. J. Lashbrooke, Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. I. W. Owens, LaGrange, Ill.

Details for the 150th anniversary can be obtained from Dr. Dean Goodwin of the American Baptist Convention, 152 Madison Avenue, New York 16. N. Y.

Baptist Membership Increased To 452,975

Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va

Sat 4-8-61

Report Reveals 389,138 Enrolled In Sunday Schools

P. 3

Overseas churches related to Southern Baptist mission work ~~report a~~ record 31,107 baptisms during 1960, an increase of 2,879 over 1959. These brought church membership to 452,975.

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The number of churches increased by 130 to total 3,399, and missions by 190 to total 6,522. Contributions through the churches and missions amounted to $3,262,290.30, an increase of more than $1,000,000 over the year before. Sixty-four per cent of the churches were self-supporting.

THIS INFORMATION is recorded in the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board's 1960 report, a compilation of figures and facts from the 45 countries and territories where Southern Baptist missionaries serve. The annual report will be presented to the Southern Baptist convention when it meets in St. Louis, Mo., in May.

The Foreign Mission Board appointed 137 missionaries during 190 for a net gain of 99, bding the staff at the end of the year to 1,480 — 623 men, 631 married women, and 226 single women.

SUNDAY schools sponsored by the overseas Baptist churches and missions in 1960 enrolled 389,138 persons; youth organizations 115,715; Womman's Missionary Unions, 127,510; Brotherhoods, 4,802; and Vacation Bible schools, 142,716.

Radio evangelism was widely used by Baptists in Latin America; several groups in the Orient began or expanded radio work; and the Nigerian Baptist Convention launched a radio and television ministry in the Eastern and Western Regions of its countyr.

LAST YEAR 1,023 Baptist schools overseas enrolled a total of 159,352 students. Included were 37 theological schools, with 1,378 students; four women's training schools, with 275; 26 colleges and teacher training intitutes, with 8,828; 84 secondary schools, with 22,349 701 elementary schools, with 116,734; 162 kindergartens, with 9,326; and nine other schools, with 462. On the faculties were 299 missionaries and 5,347 nationals.

Eighteen hospitals and 72 clinics and dispensaries treated 286,907 patients. These were staffed by 55 missionary physicians, 78 national physicians, 60 missionary nurses, 249 national nurses, 25 other missionaries, and 1,100 other nationals.

Fourteen orphanages cared for 216 boys and 296 girls; an old folks' home provided for 26 people; and nine good will centers enrolled 3,029 children and 1,044 adults.

Dr. L. M. Terrill Is Renamed President Of Georgia Baptists

Atlanta Daily World

Fri 11-17-61 Atlanta, Ga

By TASCHEREAU ARNOLD

MACON, Ga.—Following a far reaching annual address, D L. M. Terrill, of Atlanta, was renamed as the head of the Gener Missionary Baptist Convention here late Wednesday night First Baptist Church with an overflow crowd present.

All other officers were renam with the exceptions of Rev. E. F Searcy, Atlanta, who was replace by Dr. B. J. Johnson, Sr., Atlanta as chairman of Mission Board; an Rev. C. S. Hamilton, Augusta, wa replaced by Rev. E. J. Grant, Albany, as vice president. Rev. P. D Jones, Atlanta, was named chairman of Evangelistic Board.

Dr. Roland Smith, Little Rock Ark., addressed the body as did Rev G. W. Baker, Knoxville, Tenn., als Dr. S. D. Ross, Detroit, and his wife Mrs S. D. Ross, president, Woman's Convention of National Baptis Convention, spoke.

Others speaking during Thursday's session were: Dr. M. L. King Jr., Dr. Abernathy, pastor of Wes Hunter Baptist Church, Atlanta; Dr. L. M. Tobin, Atlanta; Dr. W. W Weatherspool, Atlanta. All made impressive talks.

Rev. T. Arnold, Atlanta, presided and presented Prof. H. S. Dixon, Bainbridge, to deliver his annual address; Mrs. Isom, Monroe, presided during the period for annual address by Mrs. L. S. Weatherspool, president, Woman's Convention; Mrs. L. B. Brown, Atlanta, presented Mrs. Weatherspool. Dr. L. A. Pinkston, president emeritus, presented Dr. Terrill. Mrs. C. M. Pearson, field secretary, made her report.

Rev. W. W. Whitehead, Savannah, preached the missionary sermon. Rev. W. R. McCall, Atlanta, had charge of panel discussion on First Class Citizenship. Rev. Roy Williams, Atlanta, introduced Dr. B. J. Johnson, Atlanta, who delivered the address for L. M. Social Action night. Rev. S. W. Williams, Atlanta, Dr. Melvin Watson, Atlanta, were active at the session.

The next session will be held at Zion Hill Baptist Church, Atlanta, and speaking of Zion Hill, the members were present in large numbers to support Pastor Terrill when he delivered his annual address. Three choirs sang. L. D. Keith, chairman of Deacon Board of Zion Hill, made a presentation to President Terrill, President Weatherspool, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Terrill, Mrs. Isom, all received presentations. Mrs. E. L. Irvin, Albany, had charge of the Young People's Convention during the absence of Mrs. H. F. Shepherd, president.

9 1961 BISHOP DEVERNON LeGRAND

Has 'Multitude of Children' and 'Harem of Sisters'

New York Herald Tribune P4 Wed. 10-11-61

'Bishop' in a Cadillac Denies He's a Fraud

New york, N.Y.

By Milton Lewis

De~~vernon LeGrand~~, described by ~~the Attorney General~~'s office as a self-styled bishop with a "multitude ~~of children~~" and a "harem ~~of (fund)~~ soliciting 'sisters'," vigorously denied yesterday ~~that he~~ is a fraud. He also insisted that the estimated $250,000 collected annually by the "sisters" went entirely to his church.

LeGrand came to his own defense outside General Sessions Copfrt. He was there because his wife, "Sister Eva," and another woman from his flock, "Sister Elizabeth," are on trial in an assault on a policewoman, Clare Faulhaber.

The latter complained that the two defendants attacked her last July 5 in a Greenwich Village restaurant after she became suspicious of the black church-like robes they were wearing and demanded to see their credentials. These "sisters" collect from $75 to $100 a day, according to Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz.

In Trouble Before

LeGrand, who says alternately he is thirty-six and thirty-four, readily admits that he has been in trouble with the law several times. He was asked:

"Were you ever convicted on an abortion charge?"

He answered as he wiped a patent-leather pointed black shoe on the back of his pants leg:

"No, I was not convicted. I pleaded guilty. I got a suspended sentence of one to two years."

Chauffeur-Driven Cadillac

LeGrand, who gets around in a chauffeur-driven 1960 Cadillac Special Fleetwood, has had a nce thing going for him since the incorporation on Nov. 21, 1958, of St. John of Our Lord, Inc., a store, at 1969 Fulton St., Brooklyn, according to Assistant Attorney General Jerome O. Glucksman. The Attorney General is trying to put him out of business and filed a Supreme Court action last March.

"One might say that there is such a thing as carrying a good thing too far," the Attorney General's affidavit recites. "The church itself in its constitution . . . says: 'St. John Church of Lord must take care of its founder and family for the rest of their natural lives.'

"There can be no gain saying tht they are taking care of their founder, LeGrand, and at the rate his family multiplies the number of his 'sisters' soliciting will have to be constantly increased if they are to do nothing else but to 'take care of its founder and his family.' Said constitution even forbids amendment of this provision."

Operates "Church Home"

According to the Attorney General, LeGrand maintains that he operates "a church home" at 222 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn and, the affidavit relates:

"There twenty or more children are maintained, apparently much in the manner of an orphanage. As a matter of fact, the church claims that a great many of the children are orphans. Upon information and belief, nineteen of the children residing at this address were fathered by Devernon LeGrand himself.

"The local schools have had problems with some of the children and particularly noticed that on at least one occasion two children supposedly the sons of LeGrand entered the school showing an age differential of four months in their birth certificates. The mothers of these children also reside at the so-called home, 222 Brooklyn Ave."

Just Call Him "Doctor"

Asked if he is really the father of nineteen children, possibly by several women, LeGrand, who insisted that a reporter call him "Doctor" and not "Bishop," said:

"I only have twelve children —and they are all by Sister Eva there."

"Sister Eva" was standing near-by in the court corridor, in a black sister's habit and fingering a hugh black crucifix. LeGrand said her real name is Helen Legrand and he gave her age as thirty-two. Sister Eva said nothing.

Oon Monday five other such sisters and five men dressed as bishops were ordered out of the General Sessions trial room. This was after Assistant District Attorney Burton B. Roberts charged they were "falsely wearing the garb of Roman Catholic nuns and bishops" and might influence the jury.

Sisters Are Not Nuns

As for Legrand, he was in civilian clothes in court both Monday and yesterday, lending moral support to Sister Eva and Sister Elizabeth, real name Bernice Williams. LeGrand explained that the sisters of his church were not nuns and did not have to take chasity vows.

The Atorney General maintains that LeGrand sends out from four to eleven sisters daily, loading them into his car and dropping them around town with tin plates—with each collecting from $75 to $100 daily. Further, according to the affidavit, this money is not used for the church, but for the personal benefit of LeGrand, and is therefore a "fraud upon the donors."

The affidavit also says:

"His church device has been used by LeGrand as a cloak, veiling him from the tax laws, welfare laws and other laws of the state of New York.

"It is apparent that (LeGrand's) enterprises are at least financed by his so-called church. Themultitude of children, the harem of soliciting 'sisters,' the real estate, the Cadillac . . . the chauffers . . . have their fountainhead in the so-called church which . . . is not a church at all except from the standpoint that its income is tax free as is perhaps any salary paid its minister, 'Rev. LeGrand.'"

LeGrand denied these allegations, insisting all the money went to the church and the "orphans." He also described himself as a "healer." He said:

"I have the power of divine healing. I don't charge no salary for this. I lay my hands on you and you recover. For that they give me a blessing."

"A blessing—what's that?" a reporter asked.

"A donation, to me. I've cured 200 or 300 people. One lady told me she had cancer. I laid my hands on her through the spirit of God. She's healed. I have such consultations every day."

Born in North Carolina

LeGrand said he was born in Laurinburg, N. C., and came to New York when he was twelve. He said he was originally ordained in 1954 on Long Island —five years after he pleaded guilty to an abortion charge— and that last May 21 he received the degree of P. S. D., for Doctor of Psychology in Theology, from a Newark, N. J., institution.

LeGrand did not seem overly concerned about Attorney General Lekkowitz' hope of putting him out of business as a fraud on the public. LeGrand said:

"We're buying a former synagogue at VanBuren and Sumner Aves. We'll be in there by Thanksgiving. With alterations it will cost us $110,000."

What Goes On at Church

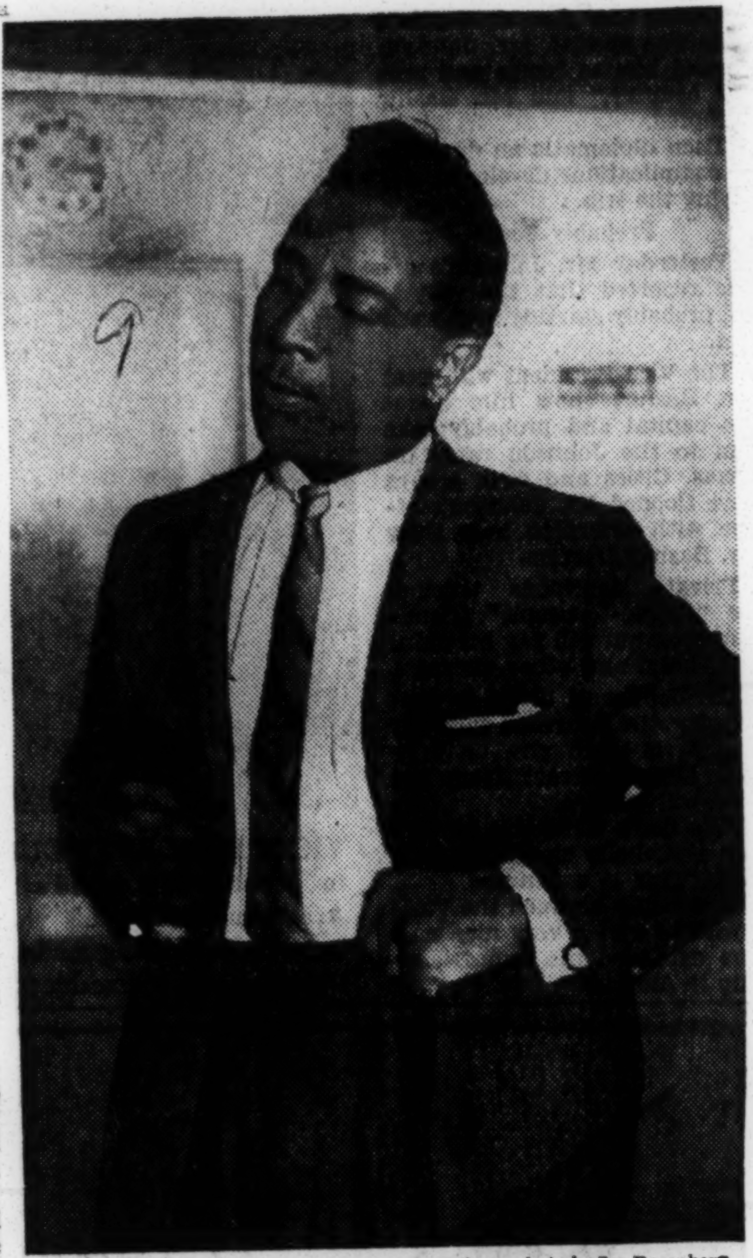
Le Grand was asked what goes on at his church's services:

"We use drums, bugles and tambourines. Everybody has a good time."

LeGrand also was asked about one specific part of the Attorney General's affidavit, which mentions reports that he was a regular patron at the $50 window at Aqueduct Raee Track.

To that LeGrand responded:

"I'll give $1,000 cash if anybody can prove that I've been at a race track in the last two years!"



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Herald Tribune photo by Ira Rosenberg

SELF-STYLED — "Bishop" Devernon LeGrand outside General Sessions yesterday.

Negroes Gain Faster Among U.S. Catholics

Jackson Daily News

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Rev. John E. Tennelly reported Friday that American Negro Roman Catholics are increasing at a higher rate than white Catholics in the country.

Jackson, Miss.

9

Father Tennelly is secretary of the Commission for the Catholic Missions Among the Colored People and the Indians.

Mon. 3-6-61

In his annual report, he said 653,217 of the country's 18 million Negroes are Catholic. The total of Negro Catholics is 37,000 or 6 per cent more than the 1960 total. For all Catholics, the rate of increase was 3.4 per cent.

The report said a third of the new Negro Catholics were converts, 12,248. In 1960, one out of every eight American converts to Catholicism was Negro.

P. 8

The report said the diocese of Lafayette, La., had 80,500 Negro Catholics, more than any other diocese in the country. Next were New Orleans with 72,000 and Washington with 58,582.

MORE NEGRO CATHOLICS

The N.Y. Times

Number Increases by 37,000 —Conversions on Rise

New York

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI)—The Roman Catholic Church has 653,217 Negro members in the United States, according to a report released today by the Commission for Catholic Missions Among the Colored People and the Indians.

9

P. 12

The report said the number of Negro Catholics increased by 37,000, or about 6 per cent, in the last year. It said this gain was "far larger than the increase in any other Catholic group in this country." The over-all Catholic gain in membership was 146,212, or 3.4 per cent.

Sat. 3-4-61

One-third of the increase in Negro memberships resulted from conversions, the report said. One of every eight converts to the church last year was a Negro.

Ensley Girl Joins Sisters At Marbury

The Catholic Week

B'ham, Ala.

Fri, 2-17-61

BIRMINGHAM — On the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, Feb. 2, Miss Barbara Peterson, a member of Holy Family Mission, Ensley, entered St. Jude's Monastery at Marbury, Ala., to begin her postulancy in the Order of Dominican Nuns of Perpetual Adoration and Rosary.

P. 1

Miss Peterson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Peterson of 2351 Avenue O, Ensley. She attended Holy Family Grade School and High School from which she graduated in 1953.

Miss Peterson has been active in the Legion of Mary, the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine and Our Lady's Rosary Sodality at Holy Family.

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ENTERS CONVENT — Miss Barbara Peterson, active lay-apostolate member of Holy Family Parish, Ensley, Ala., recently entered St. Jude's Monastery, Marbury, Ala.

U.S. URGED TO AID CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

The N.Y. Times

City Aide Disputes Critics' Views on the Separation of Church and State

New York

A city official said yesterday that since a Roman Catholic could now be elected President it is about time that we got rid of the notion that Catholic school children are not entitled to the same things as public school children.

9

Mon. 3-13-61

The official, Joseph M. Giblin, deputy commissioner of the Department of Public Works, addressed the fifteenth annual communion breakfast of Msgr. Connolly Post 737 of the Catholic War Veterans.

P. 25

The breakfast, at the Jager House restaurant, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, followed mass at Our Lady of Good Counsel Roman Catholic Church, 230 East Ninetieth Street.

Mr. Giblin took issue with those who maintain that the First Amendment to the Constitution set up a wall of separation between church and state.

The amendment reads as follows: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. * * *"

This simply means, Mr. Giblin said, that the United States cannot ever have an established, or state, church.

Nothing About Aid

"It says nothing about aid to private or religious schools, free bus rides for parochial school children, free lunches for private school children or free textbooks for all children attending school," he asserted.

"It does not say anything about any separation of church and state, nor anything about aid to religion, aid to churches or even assistance to schools."

Mr. Giblin said that the United States had always aided religion through chaplains and chapels for the armed forces, postal concessions to religious periodicals, tax exemptions and veterans' legislation for the benefit of students and "even for the Protestant ministry and Catholic priesthood."

"I have never heard of a Catholic who did not rejoice in the separation of church and state," he declared, "but Catholics protest the twisting of the First Amendment to mean that God has no public place in American society.

Protest on Bus Rides

"They protest rightly when their opponents try to create the impression that a free bus ride is all right for a public school child but not for one attending a parochial school and that it becomes un-American if provided.

"A hot lunch under the Federal lunch program in the public school is constitutional, but for some strange reason it becomes a diabolical threat to religious freedom if it is given to a parochial school child.

"The main reason for Federal aid is to see that this nation develops the brains it has, and this means Catholic brains as well as Methodist or Presbyterian brains.

"Whatever way the taxpayers' money is to be parceled out, we should demand as parents that any aid that is given be extended to all school children and not just to those who attend public schools. It is high time that the Catholic parents in this country asserted their rights to their share of school aid whether this aid is extended by the states or the Federal Government."

Negro Bishop Ordains 3 White Men

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., Feb. 25. (UPI) — Three seminarians of the Montfort Fathers were ordained here Saturday in an historic ceremony marking the first time that a Negro Roman Catholic bishop has ordained white men in the United States.

Sun. 2-26-61

The ceremonies were presided over by the Most Rev. Remy Augustin, exiled apostolic administrator of the Port-au-Prince Archdiocese in Haiti.

P. 16

9

He was ousted last Jan. 10 by the government. The Holy See in Rome excommunicated all those involved in the ouster of Bishop Augustin and Archbishop Francois Poirier.

* * *

THE THREE white men ordained were the Rev. Everett M. Brown of Central Falls, R.I., a former jet pilot in the Korean War who logged 1,060 flying hours; the Rev. M. Joseph Minsterman of Scottdale, Pa., who served in the Pacific aboard the battleship Pennsylvania from 1944 to 1946, and the Rev. Donald A. Leclerc of Claremont, N.H., who began his studies for the priesthood in Bloomfield at St. Thomas Seminary.

The Montfort Fathers is a religious congregation of the Roman Catholic Church with vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.

Toward Integration

"Catholic pupils, regardless of color, will be admitted to Catholic schools as soon as this can be done with safety to the children and the schools. Certainly this will be done not later than the public schools are opened to all pupils." So last week said the Roman Catholic bishops whose dioceses fill the states of Georgia and South Carolina. In the South now, only the Catholic dioceses in Alabama and Mississippi have failed to announce that they would follow the spirit of the U.S. bishops' statements of 1943 and 1958 urging an end to racial discrimination.

Newsweek

P. 72

Mon. 3-6-62

►Following the example of many of its 34 member denominations, the policy-making general board of the National Council of Churches meeting in Syracuse, N.Y., voted unanimously in favor of a measure approving artificial birth control as morally Christian, a proper adjunct to wholesome family life, and an aid in solving world population problems. "Periodic continence—the rhythm method—is suitable for some couples, but is not inherently superior from a moral point of view," the resolution said. "The general Protestant conviction is that motives, rather than methods, form the primary moral issue . . ." The Eastern Orthodox churches that, like the nonmember Roman Catholic Church, accept only the principle of periodic continence, abstained from the vote.

P. 72

Catholic bishops to integrate—later

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-4-61
p. 39

ATLANTA — Catholic schools in Georgia and South Carolina will be desegregated "as soon as this can be done with the safety to the children and the schools . . . not later than the public schools are opened to all pupils.

The message was contained in pastoral letter, read in all Catholic churches of the two states, issued by the Bishops of Atlanta, Savannah and Charleston. They are Bishops Francis E. Hyland, Thomas McDonald and Paul J. Hallinan.

They said: "In a region where our Catholic population is less than two per cent, it is an honest effort to influence a way of life that has prevailed for many decades."

* * *

THE IDENTICAL letters said that while the schools would be desegregated, Catholics schools for colored only would be continued as long as there is a need for them "to reach and teach the colored Catholic, not to segregate him."

In the meantime, the Bishops said, "pastoral letters, sermons, study clubs and school instruction" would be used to pave the way for desegregation and explain "the full Catholic teaching on racial justice."

"With racial tensions mounting," the bishops concluded, "The church must speak out clearly. In justice to our people, we cannot abandon leadership to the extremists whose only creed is their own fear and hatred."

Catholic Prelates Demand U.S. Aid Private Schools

The New York Times
New York

Resolve to Oppose Kennedy's Education Bill if Appeal for Loans Is Denied—Protestant Hails Program

Fri. 3-3-61

By JOHN D. MORRIS

Special to The New York Times.

p. 1

WASHINGTON, March 2—The hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States has decided to oppose any school-aid legislation that fails to help children attending private schools.

The Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops disclosed today that they would press for an amendment to the Kennedy Administration's bill to add provisions for long-term Federal loans to private schools.

They took the position that unless some such provisions were included they would fight passage of the measure.

The heirarchy's stand was outlined in a statement by Archbishop Karl J. Alter of Cincinnati, chairman of the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The board consists of the five United States cardinals and ten archbishops and bishops who head departments of the conference. It met here in closed session yesterday to consider the school-aid issue.

While the meeting was under way, President Kennedy repeated his opposition to any Federal assistance to non-public schools. He said at his news conference that such aid was clearly unconstitutional.

The Catholic prelates contended, however, that loans to parochial and other private schools would be "strictly within the framework of the Constitution."

The Administration bill, now pending in Congress, calls for $2,298,000,000 in Federal grants for public elementary and secondary schools. The grants would be alloted to states over a three-year period on the basis of public-school attendance.

The Catholic hierarchy has opposed similar legislation in the past after failing to win Congressional approval -- amendments extending some form of aid to parochial-school children.

p. 18

President Kennedy, himself a Catholic, was praised for his stand today by Glenn L. Archer, executive director of Protestants and Others United for Separation of Church and State.

"Mr. Kennedy's fidelity to his campaign pledges on this issue will be appreciated and applauded by all who support our American tradition," Mr. Archer said.

New York

He expressed hope that "the American people will support President Kennedy against the bishops of his church."

The five cardinals and all except two of the other members were present at yesterday's meeting of the Administrative Board. The cardinals are Francis Spellman of New York, James Francis McIntyre of Los Angeles, Richard Cushing of Boston, Albert Meyer of Chicago and Joseph Ritter of St. Louis.

Other members are Archbishops Alter of Cincinnati, William E. Cousins of Milwaukee, William O. Brady of St. Paul and John F. Dearden of Detroit and Bishops Joseph T. McGucken of Sacramento, Albert E. Zuroweste of Belleville, Ill., Joseph M. Gilmore of Helena, Mont., Lawrence T. Shehan of Bridgeport, Conn., Allen J. Babcock of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Emmet M. Walsh of Youngstown, Ohio.

Archbishop Brady and Bishop McGucken were absent.

The text of Archbishop Alter's statement follows:

"Yesterday the Administrative Board met and considered in addition to the routine questions the particular problem of Federal aid to education. In the absence of the official minutes I think I can summarize the discussion fairly and briefly as follows:

"1. The qeustion of whether or not there ought to be Federal aid is a judgment to be based on objective economic facts connected with the schools of the country and consequently Catholics are free to take a posiiton in accordance with the facts.

"2. In the event that there is Federal aid to education we are deeply convinced that in justice Catholic school children should be given the right to participate.

"3. Respecting the form of participation, we hold it to be strictly within the framework of the Constitution that long-term, low-interest loans to private institutions could be part of the Federal aid program. It is proposed, therefore, that an effort be made to have an amendment to this effect attached to the bill.

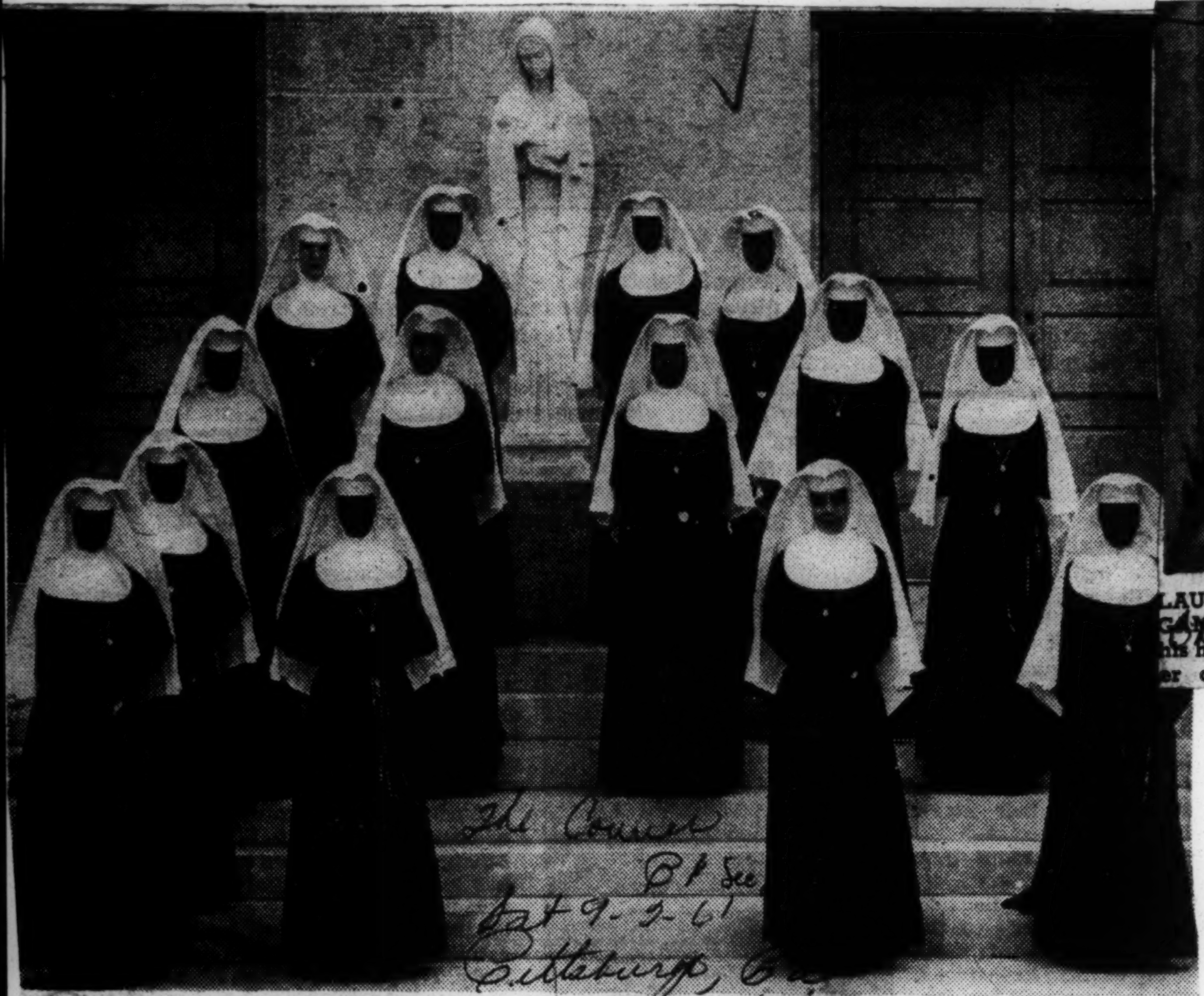
"4. In the event that a Federal aid program is enacted which excludes children in private schools these children will be the victims of discriminatory legislation. There will be no alternative but to oppose such discrimination."

The Jesuit magazine America accused President Kennedy yesterday of taking a "dogmatic" stand against Federal aid to parochial schools. It said his statement on the issue was "erroneous, inopportune and unnecessary."

In an article in the issue of March 11, disclosed a day before the magazine came off the presses, a writer for the Catholic publication asserted that the President's reasons for refusing to support aid to church schools were political.

The Jesuit author, the Rev. Charles M. Whelan, a member of the bar, did not specify the "political reasons" involved.

Other Catholic sources, however, have suggested that the President's firm stand is based on a desire to assure Protestants that he intends to put into practice his campaign pledge of strict separation of church and state.



The Courier
P. Sec
Sat 9-9-61
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW CATHOLIC SISTERS—Young women of the Catholic faith from various parts of the country were received as novices in the religious community of the Oblate Sisters of Providence and Mother House in Baltimore, Md. The former postulants included Ofelia Santa, Dominican Republic, renamed Sister Mary Veronica; Sonya Haskins, Philadelphia, Pa., now sister Mary Helena; Gladys George, Bridgeport, Conn., now Sister Mary Lorraine; Ignacia Gutierrez, Puerto Rico, now Sister Mary Soledad; Edith Humphrey, San Francisco, Calif., now Sister Mary of Grace; Christine Wilson, Chaptico, Md., now Sister Mary Rita; Patricia Lee, St. Paul, Minn., now sister Mary Rosetta; Philomena Matthews, Washington, D. C., now Sister Mary Roseanne; Pauline Hargrove, Richmond, Va., now Sister Mary Gervasi; Gwendolyn Washington, Baltimore, Md., now Sister Mary Bernadine; Cynthia Roberson, Baltimore, now Sister Mary Bridget; Evelyn Wheeler, Baltimore, now Sister Mary Phalom; Diane Ubright, Baltimore, now Sister Mary Jachim, and Jacqueline Laurence, East Orange, N. J., now Sister Mary Gregory. The order, founded in Baltimore, Md., in 1829, is one of the oldest in the world. —Photo by Rev. Joseph C. Razza

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6-13-20-61 Chicago, Ill.
Catholic

LAURIAN CARDINAL RUGAMBWA, right, chats with his host, Albert Cardinal Meyer of Chicago, as the two leave rectory at Holy Name Cathedral, following a Solemn Pontifical Mass celebrated by Cardinal Rugambwa. The African prelate from Tanganyika, in Chicago for three days, is touring the U.S. and will return to Africa from New York, June 23.

Notre Dame Cites African Cardinal

Leader sets precedent in NYC, Chi

By CHARLES LIVINGSTON

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Laurean Cardinal Rugambwa, J.C.D., of Tanganyika, East Africa, the first colored member of the Roman Catholic Church's College of Cardinals, made history anew here last Wednesday when he celebrated a pontifical Mass before an overflow audience in Holy Name Cathedral.

It was the first time in the long history of the cathedral, the seat of episcopal authority of Albert Cardinal Meyer, archbishop of Chicago, that a colored prince of the church had celebrated mass there. As the host prelate, Cardinal Meyer presided at the mass.

Baltimore, Md

POMP AND PAGENTRY marked the occasion, as the African cardinal moved before the high altar intoning the mass prayers. There were two crimson-colored thrones in the high-vaulted sanctuary, one for Cardinal Meyer, the other for his eminent guest. Other prominent seats in the sanctuary and the church were occupied by The Most Rev. Raymond P. Hillinger, auxiliary bishop of Chicago, scores of visiting abbots and pastors and nuns from various parishes throughout the city.

Knights of St. Peter Claver, a colored fraternal organization, resplendent in their plumed hats and brightly colored uniforms, formed an honor guard for Cardinal Rugambwa in the processional and recessional.

* * *

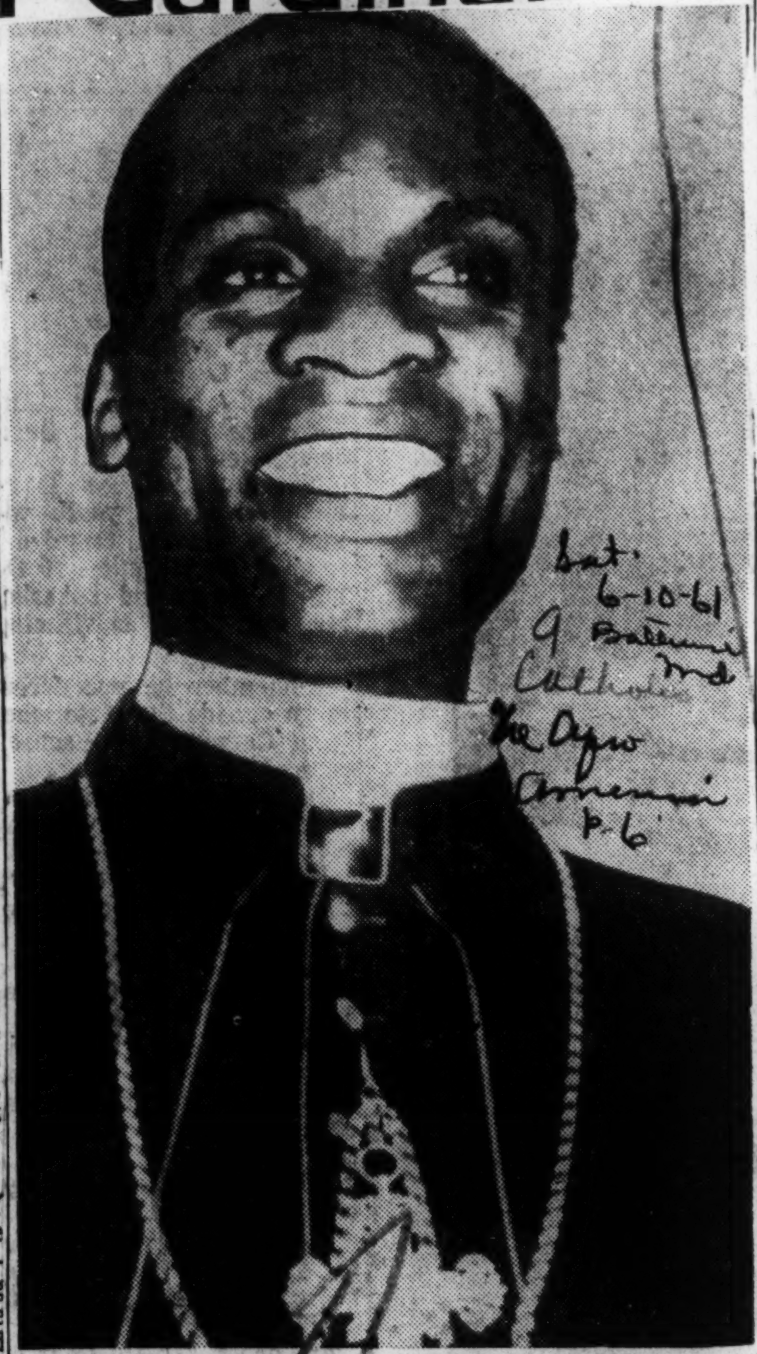
HE LEFT CHICAGO Saturday for South Bend, Ind., where on Sunday he delivered the baccalaureate sermon at Notre Dame University, which bestowed upon him an honorary degree.

The cardinal is visiting the United States at the invitation of the Alumnae Association of the College of New Rochelle. He spoke at commencement exercises at the college and received an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters Monday.

* * *

THE PREVIOUS SUNDAY (May 28), Cardinal Rugambwa presided at solemn mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, also setting a precedent. He served at the invitation of Cardinal Spellman, who is recuperating from recent eye surgery.

At 49, Cardinal Rugambwa is the second youngest in the Sacred College of Cardinals. This is his first visit to the United States since he received the red hat in March, 1960.



Sat.
6-10-61
9 Baltimore Md
Catholic
The Afro American
p. 6

HONORED AT NOTRE DAME — Laurean Cardinal Rugambwa received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Notre Dame University Sunday. He is the first colored person named to the Sacred College of Cardinals.

9 1961

15 Members Ordained This Year

Journal & Guide

P 3

Nineteen Assigned For Service In Foreign Missions

Jan 7-15-61

Norfolk Va

BAY SAINT LOUIS, Miss.—(ANP)—Fifteen American Negro priests, four of them converts, were ordained this year. Their ordination raises the total number of America's Catholic Negro priests to 120.

Three of the new priests are members of the secular clergy in the Dioceses of Chicago, Camden and Spokane. The remaining twelve are members of six religious orders. Five are Divine Word Missionaries; two are Benedictines. One each belongs to the Capuchins, Franciscans, Friars Minor Conventual, Redemptorists, and Crosier Fathers.

TWO OF THE new priests will make higher studies at Rome. Father Waldemar Reese, O. S. B., will make graduate studies in Sacred Theology at the Benedictines' San Anselmo University. Father Joseph Donald Simon, S. V. D., will do graduate work in Church History at the Gregorian University.

Thirty-four of America's 120 Negro priests are members of the diocesan clergy. They are attached to 19 dioceses located in all parts of the country, including the South. Five southern dioceses claim Negro priests among their clergy. Eighty-six of the Negro priests are members of 19 religious orders, with 38 of the priests being Divine Word Missionaries. Fifteen others are Benedictines.

NINETEEN OF A

gro priests have be

signed to the foreign missions by the various religious orders. They work in the Caribbean area, in South America, in Africa, and in New Guinea.

The 15 new priests are Fathers Ermin Joseph Bell, O. S. B. (Benedictine) of Jenkins, Ky.; Kenneth Michael Brigham (Chicago Archdiocese) of Chicago; Raymond Rodley Caesar, S. V. D. (Divine Word Missionary) of Eunice, La.; Daniel Joseph Gomez, O. F. M. Cap. (Capuchin) of Orange, N. J.; John Orville Hopkins (Spokane Diocese) of Missoula, Mont. and of Spokane; Benedict Leonard Justice, O. F. M. (Franciscan) of Tulsa; Reginald M. Kellogg, O. F. M. Conv. (Friar Minor Conventual) of Indianapolis; Malcolm Mark O'Leary, S. V. D. of Camden, Miss.; Waldemar William Reese, O. S. B. of St. Louis; Wendell Morris Sam, C. S. R. (Redemptorist) of St. Louis; Reynold Schnyder, S. V. D. of Reserve, La.; Joseph Donald Simon, S. V. D. of Natchitoches, La.; Hugh O. Stout (Camden Diocese) of Philadelphia; Wilbert White, S. V. D. of Baton Rouge, La.; and Edward Wilson, O. S. C. (Crosier) of Mobile.

CATHOLIC

615,964 Negro Catholics in United States

The Pittsburgh Courier

FORT WORTH, Tex. — There are now 615,964 Negro Catholics in the United States, according to the October issue of Sepia Magazine. P. 18 Jan. 10-14-61

The article, by John Howard Griffin, claims that more than 11,000 American Negroes were converted to Catholicism in the past year, largely because "there are no second-class Catholics."

Griffin adds that the 728 Negro priests in this country are twice the number ten years ago, at a time when the Society for the Propagation of the Faith warned that "any thought of a wide general conversion of the Negroes to the Catholic church is an illusion until and unless the attitude of American Catholics, clergy and laity, is completely purified of approval of the segregation policy or of the many deprivations of educational opportunity, of fair employment and of decent housing that arises as a result of it."

The Pittsburgh Courier

Date 7-1-61

ENTHUSIASM—Rabid enthusiasm is shown by this crowd of people who surged to view Cardinal Rugambwa, following a pontifical mass, when he visited Washington, D.C. Cardinal Rugambwa, the only Negro Cardinal in the Catholic Church, is from Tanganyika, Africa.—Cabell Photo

9 Catholic

ONLY NEGRO CARDINAL — Shown, second from left, is Cardinal Rugambwa of Tanganyika, only Negro Cardinal in the Catholic Church, as he spent a few days in Washington, D.C. Presenting him with a citation are, left to rights Msgr. William J. McDonald, Archbishop Patrick O'Boyle and Bishop Philip M. Hannan.—Cabell Photo

Over 25,000 See Cardinal From Africa

9 Catholic

By **ROBERT L. ROBINSON**

The Pittsburgh Courier

p. 3 Sec. 2

Sat 7-1-61

Pittsburgh, Pa

WASHINGTON—His Eminence, Laurean Cardinal Rugambwa from Tanganyika, Africa, regaled before over 25,000 people in Washington and in an interview with this reporter said he will remember The Courier in his prayers and that he wants the newspaper to continue doing its good work.

The Cardinal's program had called for an exclusive interview with The Courier, a commitment he regretted he could not fulfill because of an extremely heavy schedule. "I want the people at The Courier to pray for me," he said, "and I will remember them in my prayers."

■

HIS EMINENCE, the only Negro Cardinal in the Catholic Church, was in the nation's capital on invitation of the Josephite Missionaries and White Fathers to receive two citations, one each from Catholic and George Universities.

Luncheons, speeches and special gatherings, plus a long list of personal appearances filled his two-day visit to the hilt.

The more than 25,000 persons who engulfed the campus of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception represented the greatest gathering ever to turn out to honor a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals in the history of the District of Columbia.

Special police were on hand to handle the surging throngs which showed prolonged enthusiasm to get as close as possible to the African prelate.

In response to an invitation His Eminence was guest speaker at a luncheon in his honor at the National Press Club. His dynamic message was covered by newsmen from publications all over the world. G. Mennen Williams, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, laid aside his crowded schedule to attend.

■

IN A QUESTION and answer period, Cardinal Rugambwa, who incidentally speaks eight languages fluently, won applause with his straightforward replies. He said there might be Communists in his country, but there was no Communist party.

The Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans, La.

Sat. 5-13-61

p. 1

FOUR LOUISIANIANS IN GROUP ORDAINED -- Divine Word Missionaries ordained on May 4 at the Divine Word Seminary in Bay Saint Louis, Mississippi include four from Louisiana. (Left to right, front) Fathers Malcolm O'Leary, S.V.D. of Camden, Miss.; Reynold Schnyder, S.V.D. of Reserve, La.; Raymond Caesar, S.V.D. of Eunice, La.; Wilbert White, S.V.D. of Baton Rouge; (left to right, rear) Edwin Geers, S.V.D. of Petersburg, Iowa; Joseph Simon, S.V.D. of Natchitoches, La.; and Thomas Potts, S.V.D. of St. Louis, Mo. Of the group, only Fathers Geers and Potts are non-Negro. The ordaining prelate was Archbishop Edigio Vagnozzi, the Apostolic Delegate, or Pope John's personal representative in the United States.

Camden Cleric To Be Ordained Priest

9 Catholic

Jackson Miss

Bay Saint Louis, Miss., April 14, 1961—On May 4 the cleric Mark Malcolm O'Leary, S.V.D. of Sacred Heart Church, Camden, Mississippi will be ordained a priest at the Divine Word Seminary in Bay Saint Louis. Along with six companions he will be ordained by the Most Rev. Archbishop Egidio Vagnozzi, S.T.D., Apostolic Delegate to the United States, the personal representative of Pope John XXIII in this country.

Sat. 4-22-61

Rev. O'Leary is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Leary, Sr., of Sacred Heart Church parish in Camden. He attended the parocial school at Camden and Holy Ghost School in Jackson before entering the Divine Word Seminary at Bay Saint Louis in 1947 where he completed the minor seminary course in 1951. His novitiate, or spiritual training course, and his college work engaged him from 1951 to 1955 at his Order's seminaries in Techny, Illinois and Epworth, Iowa. Through sxi years, after, after 1955, the young religious has pursued the study of Philosophy and Technology at the Bay Saint Louis seminary.

P 4

A solemn mass at Sacred Heart Church will be sung by the young priest on May 7 at 11 a. m. Assisting him will be Father Francis Theriault, S.V.D., deacon, and Father Bernardine, M.S.Ss.T., subdeacon. The pastor of Sacred Heart Church is the Rev. Gerald Swift, M.S.Ss.T.

Rev. James B. Joy ordained in Italy

The Afro American

Sat. 12-23-61

WASHINGTON

The Rev. James Bernard Joy Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs James Bernard Joy Sr., 3224 Sherman Ave., NW, will be ordained to the Catholic priesthood Wednesday, Dec. 20 at the North American College, Rome, Italy.

p. 20

The ordaining prelate will be the Most Rev. Martin J. O'Connor, Rector of the North American College. Father Joy will say his first Mass at St. Onofrio's Church, Rome, on December 21.

He will return to the United States about July 1, 1962 for assignment in the Archdiocese of Washington.

One of 13 children, Father Joy is the first parishoner to be ordained in Rome from St. Paul and Augustine Parish. His father is a Defense Department photographer at the Pentagon.

Baltimore, Md.

A GRADUATE of St. Augustine's Parochial School, Father Joy studied for the priesthood at St. Charles College, Catonsville, Md., where he completed four years of high school and two years of college; and studied philosophy for two years at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.

He was assigned to the North American College at Rome in 1958 and next Spring will have completed four years of theology at Gregorian University at Rome.

A younger brother, the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Joy, is a seminarian at St. Jerome's Seminary, Kitchner, Ont. When he completes his studies and is ordained several years from now, he also will be assigned to duty in the Archdiocese of Washington

The Pittsburgh Cour
Sat. 7-1-61
Pittsburgh, Pa.
9 catholic

A CARDINAL FETE—It was a festive occasion for the more-than-25,000 people who jammed the inside and outside environs of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, in Washington, D.C., for a close glimpse of His Eminence Laurian Carinal Rugambwa of the Diocese of Bukoba, Tanganyika. He is followed here by Archbishop O'Boyle and Fr. George F. O'Dea, superior general of the Josephite Missionaries.—Cabell Photo

Catholics Told To Speak For Rights

The Afro-American

Discrimination is seen common foe

Baltimore, Md.

Sat 3-4-61

1, 3

9

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — "We cannot give some of our citizens . . .first - class citizenship and force others to accept a second - class citizenship, and maintain our national existence."

This was the statement of Msgr. Patrick J. Molloy in urging the Catholic clergy and laity to step into the school - desegregation arena and insist on fair treatment for colored persons.

Msgr. Molloy, moderator of the Catholic Interracial Council of St. Louis, spoke at a dinner observing the 17th anniversary of the local Catholic Interracial Council.

At the dinner, he was honored for his work in race relations and felicitated for his elevation by Pope John XXIII to the status of Papal Chamberlain with the title of Very Reverend Monsignor.

* * *

MSGR. MOLLOY, who was recently named to a national committee of 30 priests working toward better race relations, has traveled extensively in the South during the last three years.

Southern Catholic priests and laymen, he said, live in the hope that their bishops will take action on school desegregation. He advised them to inform their bishops that the "loud - mouthed, articulate" segregationists are in the majority.

He called upon Catholics in different walks of life, business, labor, and others, to unite their efforts to improve race relations.

He warned: "If we do not provide better job opportunities for the people moving into our city and if we do not work for integration of our neighborhoods, the inner city will collapse."

Catholics are best equipped to deal with the problem, he said, because "we can speak to them with greater force—we do agree on principle."

* * *

HE CITED the observation of the Rev. Paul Powers, a colored priest from America stationed in Rome, that all Europe is interested in American race relations.

The United States, the Rev. Fr. Powers said, is on trial and "this trial is being heard not only in Europe but all over the world, especially in Africa."

The speaker drew praise from M. Leo Bohanon, Urban League director, and Judge Edward M. Ruddy. Other participants were: the Rev. Bernard Granich, Rabbi Jerome W. Grollman, Ellsworth J. Evans, the Rev. James Schumacher and Mrs. Margaret Bransford Davis

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Racial Justice Council Is Formed by Catholics

The Pittsburgh Courier p. 18

Pittsburgh Pa.

9

Sat. 4-8-61

NEW ORLEANS — More than 300 Catholic laymen voted at a meeting here to establish a Catholic Council on Human Relations to educate for racial justice.

An objective of the laymen's group, organized with the approval of Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel will be to make known Catholic teaching on racial justice as set forth in the 1958 statement of the U. S. Bishops against segregation.

C. Ellis Henican of New Orleans was elected president of the group at the meeting at Notre Dame seminary.

"While this is a Catholic laymen's organization," Mr. Henican said in a statement, "we invite all citizens of goodwill to consider the approval of the objects of the newly created council and to join with the council in this community-wide undertaking."

■

NEW ORLEANS HAS been the scene of bitter controversy over desegregation of both public and parochial schools. Minimal desegregation of public schools was carried out here last fall under court order, but anti-integrationists are still seeking to block school integration.

As for parochial schools, Archbishop Rummel announced several years ago that their desegregation was being studied. Some persons violently opposed any steps along these lines. At present it is the announced policy of the archdiocese that Catholic schools will be desegregated no later than desegregation is effectively carried out in the public schools.

Negro Catholic Bishop Ordains 3 White Priests

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Tues 2-28-61

A Negro Catholic Bishop, who was one of two Bishops who were ousted from Haiti, became the first of his racial group to ordain three white men as Priests in the United States.

The Most Rev. Remy Augustin, exiled apostolic administrator of the Port -au -Prince Archdiocese, ordained the three seminarians of the Montfort Fathers in Litchfield Connecticut.

The white men, two of whom are former service men, were identified as the Rev. Everrett M. Brown of Central Falls, R. I., the Rev. M. Joseph Minsterman of Scottdale, Pa., and the Rev. Donald A. Lecleric of Claremont N. H.

The Holy See in Rome later excommunicated all persons involved in the ousting of Bishop Augustin and Archbishop Francois Poirier.

Negro Bishop Ordains 3 Whites To Priesthood

History - Making Ceremonies Held

The Informer
Houston, Texas
Sat. 3-11-61
P. 9

LITCHFIELD, CONN — — (ANP) — Church history was made here Saturday (Feb 25) when a Negro Roman Catholic bishop ordained three white seminarians to the priesthood.

The ordaining prelate was the Most Rev Remy Augustin, S.M.M, D.D. exiled apostolic administrator of the Port-au - Prince archdiocese in the Negro republic of Haiti. He ordained the three seminarians of the Montfort Fathers, a religious order within the priesthood, in solemn ceremonies before a local throng.

Bishop Remy, who was expelled by the President Duvelier Government in Haiti, on anti - state charges, which the prelate has denied, is presently residing at Montfort headquarters in New York.

AN ABLE, HARD-WORKING PRELATE

The three priests he ordained are the Revs Everett M. Brown of Central Falls, R. I., J. Joseph Minsterman of Scottdale, Pa and Donald A. Laclerc of Claremont, N.H.

It was the first time in American Roman Catholic history that a Negro bishop has ever ordained white priests. The only other ordination by a Negro bishop in the United State stood place at Bay St Louis in1953, when the Most Rev Joseph Bowers of the Accra, Ghana, diocese ordained two Negro members of the Society of the Divine Word to the priesthood.

Father O'Leary Of Camden, Mississippi Ordained In Bay Saint Louis

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 5-13-61
P. 1
9 Catholic

Bay Saint Louis, Miss. (Divine Word Seminary), May 4, 1961—Archbishop Egidio Vagnozzi, the Apostolic Delegate (Pope's personal representative in the United States) today ordained Rev. Malcoln O'Leary, S.V.D. (right) of Camden. The ceremony was witnessed by members of the young priest's family who traveled to Bay Saint Louis for the ordination. It was announced that the young Divine Word Missionary has been assigned to a mission in Ghana. The Apostolic Delegates himself presented to Father O'Leary the mission cross, symbol of his assignment. The young priest sang his first mass at his home church, Sacred Heart Church, in Camden on Sunday, May 7.

9 Catholic

The Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 3-4-61

Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 19

FIRST LOOK AT SNOW—Far from their home in Tanganyika, East Africa, Sister Veronika and Sister Terezia had their first look at snow upon their arrival in the United States and they received some informal instruction in the fine art of snowball making from Father Paul Sorelle, of the White Fathers, and Sister Claire, of the White Sisters, African missionaries. The first members of the Mfipa tribe to come to this country, they will spend a year in special studies at the White Sisters' novitiate in Franklin, Pa.

Chi Catholic Conference Airs Views on Home Bias

The Pittsburgh Courier

9

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 3-4-61

p. 9

CHICAGO—The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice recently released a "Statement of Concern" on freedom of housing for minority groups. The statement was prepared by the Housing Commission of the National Catholic organization, and approved by its board of directors.

"The unjustice of racial discrimination in housing is more and more seen as the No. 1 social problem facing our big cities," said John McDermott, chairman of the Conference's Housing Commission.

McDermott is also executive director of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago. "Housing is a problem which poses a special challenge for Catholics," McDermott said, "because we are America's single largest urban group. Catholic leadership will be an indispensable factor if we are ever to finally lick this problem. The Housing Commission of the NCCIJ has as one of its prime purposes to help the Catholic community and Catholic leaders seize the opportunity which is uniquely theirs."

■

THE STATEMENT of Concern says that racial discrimination in housing has become a problem of national proportions "affecting the housing market generally and it threatens the stability, peace and unity of American civic life. Discrimination in housing is for the first time raising racial segregation to a national status and significance."

Formerly it was a regional problem in American life. The report states that housing segregation raises a "moral challenge" to the nation as a whole. Lack of adequate housing for minority groups, and restrictive market practices harm the strength of family life in America, the report said.

The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice report called on Catholic Interracial Councils and Roman Catholic parishes around the country to develop programs to solve the housing problem. Catholic parishes and organizations were urged to work with other organizations "to cast off the legacy of racism and injustice."

The Statement of Concern details programs needed in the following areas: family housing needs, slum problems and urban renewal, racially changing neighborhoods, the housing industry, Federal, state and local governments. The report also calls for immediate steps to remove discrimination as it affects foreign students and visitors.

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9 Catholic

By Jim McNamara, Staff Photographer

The Washington Post

Anniversary Marked

Washington, D.C.

Mon. 3-20-61

p. 4

Sister Regina, one of the Little Sisters of the Poor, who has been in Washington for about three months, comforts 90-year-old Mary Ellen Wright at the 90th anniversary celebration of the Little Sisters of the Poor Home for the Aged, 220 H st. ne., yesterday. More than 2500 guests participated in the celebration, headed by the Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington and the Most Rev. Philip M. Hannan, Auxiliary Bishop of Washington. Sister Regina, a member of the well-known Pillay in Malaya, joined the Little Sisters of the Poor at their house in Singapore in 1955.

Campaign On To Elevate Negro To Saint's Rank

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

By CLAIRE COX
United Press International

NEW YORK—(UPI)—An appeal for the first canonization of a Negro in more than 150 years has been urged by a Roman Catholic priest as a dramatic way to proclaim his church's stand against racism.

Fri. 2-17-61

The proposed saint is blessed Martin de Porres, a Negro lay brother who rose from illegitimate birth to become one of the most influential men in his native Peru.

Only one other Negro has been elevated to sainthood by the Roman Catholic Church. He is St. Benedict the Moor, who died in Sicily in 1589 and was canonized in 1807.

Brother Martin in Lima in 1639, at the age of 60, after 36 years as a priest. In the first move toward canonization, the church beatified him in 1837. Periodic efforts have been made since to attain canonization, but it has been only in relatively recent years that any real progress has been made.

The current campaign in behalf of the project is being led by Father Norbert Georges, general director of the Blessed Martin Guild, who has written in the Catholic magazine, The Torch, that there is a "great danger" that the Catholic Church will be suppressed as a "western white institution" in Africa and the Orient.

MAKE CATHOLICITY VISIBLE

"If the Catholic Church is to continue and work in these countries, she must not only be but appear truly Catholic . . . there is still one step necessary to make the catholicity of the church truly visible—and that is the canonization of some non-white saints.

"There is nothing that can bring home to the non-whites that heaven is home for them also, and not just a place where they would be second rate servants of white saints, so well as the realization that there are people in heaven like themselves who are being honored by whites and non-whites around the world.

"In the last few years more attention has been paid to evidences of sanctity among the non-whites, and their causes are being prepared for consideration by the Holy See, but there is a grave and immediate need for some solemn sign by the universal church that she will recognize and venerate non-white sanctity."

No such sign of recognition could compare, he wrote, with the canonization of Brother Martin and other non-whites whose names should be submitted for the canonization process.

Martin, son of a Spanish knight and a Negro woman who had been freed from slavery in Panama, was apprenticed to a barber-surgeon at 12, and at 15, entered a convent as the lowest lay servant of the church. Later he became a lay brother; surgeon and chief of his priory infirmary, and extended his care of the sick to the people of Lima. He planted an orchard for the poor and established an orphanage and foundling hospital.

One of his duties was the distribution of the convent's daily food allotments to the poor. During his rounds, he cared for slaves who were taken to Peru from Africa, befriended sick animals and tended to the needs of all who asked for help.

BECAME INFLUENTIAL FIGURE

By the time of his death, Brother Martin had become a influential figure in the religious and political life of Lima, then a pioneer South American boom town.

A confidante of the viceroy, archbishops and bishops, he was carried to his grave by prelates and noblemen.

Nearly 200 years later, he was beatified. His name remained relatively obscure outside Peru, however, until the cardinal who later was to become Pope Pius XII asked for prayer for his gravely ill brother. The blessed Martin Novena, begun for the brother in 1935, was publicized around the world. It brought letters asking for pictures, relics and prayers, many from African natives.

The Blessed Martin Guild was formed at this time, with headquarters in New York, to coordinate American efforts for beatification of the priest with similar activities elsewhere.

Last month, the sacred congregation of rites held three meetings at the Vatican to advance the cause of the Peruvian brother who has been adopted widely as a patron of work for interracial harmony and justice.

The medical commission of the Sacred Congregation met first to examine data concerning two alleged miracles attributed to Brother Martin. Then the preparatory and general assemblies of the congregation of rites met.

These meetings gave rise to speculation that a canonization date might be set soon for Brother Martin de Porres.

Rise Reported By Catholics

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh

NEW ORLEANS—Figures released here by the 1961 Official Catholic Directory reveal there are now [illegible],104,[illegible]00 Catholics in the United States, an increase of 1,233, 598 over last year. The total represents a 10-year increase of 47 per cent over the 28,634,878 Catholics reported in 1951.

Sat. 5-20-61

Twenty-six archdioceses reported a growth of 634,854, and 115 dioceses reported 589,744.

There are eight archdioceses with a Catholic population of more than a million — Chicago 2,118,831; Boston, 1,661,233; New York, 1,610,366; Philadelphia, 1,548,285; Newark, 1,451,702; Detroit, 1,361,892; Los Angeles, 1,348,104, and San Francisco, 1,093,595.

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THE CATHOLIC population in the archdioces of New Orleans was recorded at 653,667.

The directory also listed some 136,953 converts to the Catholic faith in 1960—marking the eighth consecutive year the number of converts exceeded 125,000.

An increase of 886 in the number of clergy throughout the United States brought the total of Catholic priests to 54,682, the largest ever recorded. The figures also revealed a total of 33,141 diocesan priests, and 21,541 priests of religious communities. Also listed were 1,675 newly-ordained priests, 10,928 brothers, and 170,438 sisters.

9
Catholic

QUIET PLEASE — Hooded in white Sister Dimitria raises finger to lips to ask for silence as she stands in front of a picturesque candelabra in Rome. She was attending a ceremony at the North American College. An American, Sister Dimitria belongs to an order doing missionary work in Africa.

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat., 2-11-61
p. 3

Catholics Told To End Role In School Boycott

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
9

By The United Press

Chicago, Jan. 29.—The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice Sunday urged Catholic laymen to end the boycott of two New Orleans schools, warning there is a "wind of justice" blowing.

Mon. 1-30-61

In a statement adopted unanimously by the conference's 26-member board of directors, including two from New Orleans, "so-called Catholic laymen" in Louisiana were criticized for having "gone so far as to publicly defy and revile their appointed church authorities."

p. 2

The statement adopted at the conclusion of the two-day meeting referred to the statement of the Catholic bishops in November, 1960, which called for exercise of individual response in the resegregation effort.

Notes TV Appearances

"We urge the parents to consider the harm done to their children under the constant pressure of the environment of race hatred . . . who, if not the parents, bears the responsibility for 300 children not attending school" in New Orleans, the statement said.

It also referred to recent appearances on television by segregationist leaders and said the conference was disturbed by use of mass media to spread race hatred.

"Our hearts and our players go out to our brothers in Louisiana. We pray that they will return their children to Frantz and McDonogh schools (in New Orleans). We fear that other wise the choice will be forced upon them," the statement concluded.

Catholic Nuns Challenged By Segregationist

The News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — The president of a segregationist group Sunday said she would challenge a society of nuns to prove there is no scriptural foundation for segregation.

Mon. 2-13-61

The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, in a half-page ad in the Sunday Times-Picayune, said the claim for a foundation for segregation in the Bible "is absolutely and unequivocally false."

p. 7-A

Mrs. B. J. Gaillot Jr., president of Save Our Nation Inc., said she would challenge the nuns to name scholars who could prove there is no Biblical foundation for segregation.

"We would welcome very much to have some statement from scripture rather than mere conclusions of men," Mrs. Gaillot said. "We challenge you or any scholar to open debate at any time and if it can be shown to us that we are wrong, we would be most happy to concede."

9

Mrs. Gaillot said she would place an ad challenging the nun's position in the local papers. Save Our Nation is a segregationist group who relies on the Bible and the tradition of the Catholic Church for its basis, she said.

The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, founded in 1891 at Cornwallis Heights, Pa., called forced segregation a violation of "both justice and charity."

The order came to New Orleans 46 years ago to administer Negro schools in the city. Their ad commemorated the 70th anniversary of their foundation.

Xavier University, a predominately Negro institution here, is operated by the order.

CATHOLICS TO AID CHICAGO NEGROES

The N.Y. Times

Cardinal Meyer Directs All Priests to Intensify Drive for Church Integration

New York

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 — Albert Cardinal Meyer has called on priests of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago to intensify efforts to insure full integration of Negro Catholics into "the complete life of the church."

9

Sun. 1-29-61

He said this meant eliminating discrimination in Catholic schools, hospitals and fraternal and parish organizations, as well as churches.

p. 65

He urged administrators in all these areas to follow the Supreme Court's desegregation decision of 1954 and act "with due and deliberate speed."

"We must remove from the church on the local scene any possible taint of racial discrimination or racial segregation" he asserted, "and help provide the moral leadership for eliminating racial discrimination from the whole community."

The Archbishop said that prejudice based on "the accidental fact of race or color cannot be reconciled with the truth that God has created all men with equal rights and equal dignity."

Bids Priests Take Lead

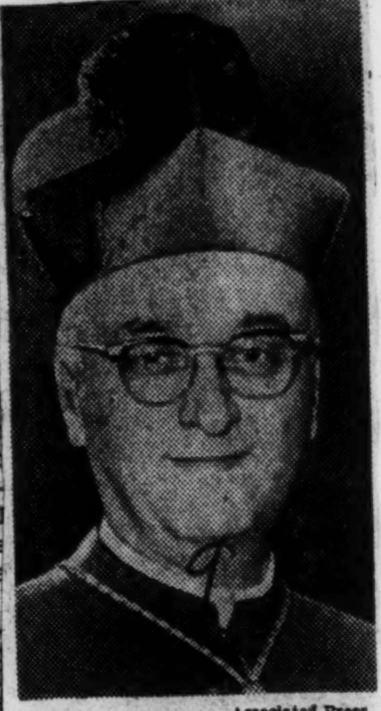
He called on priests to form rather than follow public opinion "in this urgent matter of understanding between the races."

Cardinal Meyer noted that there had been a great influx of Negroes into Chicago parishes in recent years and called for "intensified efforts to evangelize the Negro in our archdiocese."

At the same time he warned against regarding the Negro solely as an object of conversion."

"We must never lose sight of his needs as a human being, his legitimate desire to be accepted with dignity into the fabric of society generally," the Cardinal said.

Cardinal Meyer made the statements in a paper presented to a closed archdiocesan clergy conference here last September. The archdiocese has now made it public, along with reports by three priests also presented at the conference.



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Associated Press

AIDS NEGROES: Albert Cardinal Meyer of Chicago.

One report showed that the Negro population of Chicago had grown from 40,000 to 750,000 this century, bringing Negroes into seventy-six parishes.

Percentage Unchanged

While there are 50,000 Negro Catholics in Chicago, the total is only 6 per cent of the Negroes living in the city, the same percentage as half a century ago.

The Rev. Joseph G. Richards said that if the trends that were increasing the city's Negro population and decreasing its white residents continued, as expected, Chicago would be half Negro within twenty years.

For this reason, the Rev. Patrick T. Curran reported, "our indecision about the Negro is beginning to hurt."

He said that in the past when Negroes had moved into new parishes, priests had had a hard time making up their minds whether to "fight it, ignore it or try to live with it."

"Here and there," he reported, "parishes confronted with change have lined up with local resistance movements to keep the Negro out. With the collapse of the walls of resistance, these parishes have had to deal with 'the problem' anyhow — with the added handicap of bad will in the Negro community toward the Catholic Church."

The Rev. Rollins E. Lambert, first Negro priest ordained in

the archdiocese, explained the Negro's doubts about the sincerity of the Catholic Church in regard to full integration.

Cardinal Asks End of Bias

The Courier

CHICAGO (ANP)—The leader of the largest Roman Catholic diocese in the United States, His Eminence Albert Cardinal Meyer of the Chicago archdiocese, has issued a history-making policy statement calling upon the priests, officials and laity of his province to accept Negroes freely into their parishes, schools, hospitals and fraternal and other institutions.

The statement, issued at a conference of clergy last September but made public only last week, was described as "the most sweeping and detailed" declaration ever issued by the head of the more than two-million-member Chicago archdiocese.

■

IN CALLING upon his priests to not only help stamp out discrimination in church and community affairs but also to assume leadership in fighting anti-Negro sentiments, Cardinal Meyer clearly set forth his reasons. He told them they must accept the Negro as their brother because "all men are equal in the sight of God" and because "we are bound to love our fellow man." He added:

"We must remove from the the church on the local scene any possible taint of racial discrimination or racial segregation and help provide the moral leadership for eliminating racial discrimination from the whole community.

"We must do it, because the glory of Christ demands it."

Doubt New Order Will Integrate Catholics

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

2-(4-10)-61 p. 1

By DON CASS and BILL WILLIAMS

NEW ORLEANS — Announcement was made last week in Chicago of Albert Cardinal Meyer's instructions to his flock in the serious matter of race segregation. If it is met with some skepticism here in New Orleans, where Catholics comprise sixty per cent of the population, it will be understandable.

Many Negro and liberal white Catholics recall with mixed feelings the statement of Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel in 1956, which was to be the signal for desegregation of Catholic schools in New Orleans. This is 1961, and the schools remain segregated.

Perhaps the time has come for a review of Catholic policy.

MORE OMINOUS

Coming hard on the heels of the inauguration of our first Roman Catholic President, Cardinal Meyer's paper seems the more ominous. Though President Kennedy has nothing to say about formulation of Catholic policy, some hopeful persons view the two events together as a good omen.

FR. TWOMEY

They feel it may be significant that the greatest hopes and expectations for civil rights support from the Presidential office in nearly three decades are laid at the White House door of young President Kennedy, at the same time that clerical leaders of his faith are reaffirming basic Catholic tenets with regard to racial equality.

But experience in New Orleans has shown that such a reaffirmation often is not enough. Implementation of a stated policy does not follow it as the day follows the night.

The church may take a position opposing segregation in every form. But that view is not necessarily shared by lay Catholics living in the diocese, nor, for that matter, by all priests serving in the area.

PRIESTS OPPOSE

Though some priests in New Orleans, notably the Josephite Fathers, and the Jesuit Father Louis J. Twomey and his associates, have been actively involved in integrationist movements, there are well known priests who just as actively continue to uphold segregation.

Among the laity, it should be noted that many of the most prominent Louisiana racist leaders, including segregationist Boss Leander Perez himself, are Roman Catholics.

In Chicago, Negro Catholics have been dismayed by the large proportion of white Catholics involved in racist violence at Trumbull Park, Cicero, and elsewhere.

Each year in New Orleans, speculation has it that this will be the year for Catholic school desegregation. And each year Catholic parents form vigilante committees in their parishes and threaten to boycott the schools and collection plates. Obviously, the schools are a more sensitive issue to them than the churches themselves. Desegregation is bound to succeed in the less sensitive areas of contact first. It has succeeded in the churches; in the schools it has not.

Thus the position of the Catholic church is already clear. It has been made clearer by Cardinal Meyer's recent statement. But members of the flock, and even some of the priests, are often more swayed by their own entrenched emotional prejudices than by the dictates of the bishops.

This has been the experience in New Orleans, one of the "most Catholic" cities in America.

The position taken by the Roman Catholic church is simple and direct. It teaches that Christianity is by its nature universal. It makes no distinctions based on race, color, or nationality. Segregation or any other system which imposes a stigma of inferiority on a people is morally wrong, sinful, and an offense to God. These sentiments have been stated again and again by the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Cardinal Meyer's statement is the latest of many such declarations.

'58 STATEMENT

The Cardinal's lengthy paper was entitled "The Mantle of Leadership." This title was taken from a 1958 statement of the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. It was signed by Cardinal (then Archbishop) Meyer himself, along with eleven other American bishops. They include Cardinals Spellman of New York and McIntyre of Los Angeles, Archbishop (now Cardinal) Joseph E. Ritter of St. Louis, and the bishops of Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Washington, Dubuque, Youngstown, Helena, Mont., and Belleville, Ill.

This 1958 paper stated, in part: " . . . we hope and earnestly pray that responsible and sober-minded Americans of all religious faiths, in all areas of our land, will seize THE MANTLE OF LEADERSHIP from the agitator and the racist. It is vital that we act now and act decisively. All must act quietly, courageously, and prayerfully, before it is too late.

" . . . For the welfare of our nation, we call upon all to root out from their hearts bitterness and hatred. . ."

The 1958 statement further recalled a previous declaration of Catholic bishops in 1943. That paper, now eighteen years old, called for "political equality . . . fair economic and educational opportunities . . . and a full chance for social advancement" for the Negro.

So the Roman Catholic position against segregation is not new, nor has it undergone recent change.

The pastoral letter delivered by Archbishop Rummel of New Orleans on Feb. 19, 1956, was another such statement, a firm stand against segregation, with school desegregation was soon to go into effect. The fact that it did not, and indeed has not been achieved by 1961, attests to the difficulties in the practical realization of even the best-intentioned declarations of policy.

Yet it is clear that implementation of policy does not always fail or bog down. In 1953 Archbishop Rummel ordered churches themselves desegregated. Today Negro and white Catholics do attend mass together in New Orleans. Negro communicants can sit and kneel anywhere in the church.

Catholic

A visit to Our Lady of Guadalupe church on N. Rampart st., as on a recent Sunday morning, reveals that about half the worshippers are Negro, and they sit in pews in all of the church. But in some other sections of the city Negroes tend to sit mainly in back rows.

The parish societies and fraternal orders in New Orleans are still segregated. The Catholic colleges and universities are still largely segregated.

It should be emphasized that Archbishop Rummel's statement in 1956 was as thoroughgoing as any Northern Catholic opinion yet published. But the fact remains, in Chicago as well as in New Orleans, that Catholic parishioners are no more tolerant, on the average, than their Protestant neighbors.

U. S. CATHOLICS TOLD TO FIGHT COLOR LINE

The N.Y. Times

Special to The New York Times.

ROME, Feb. 11—La Civilta Cattolica, Jesuit publication, has urged Roman Catholics in the United States to help end racial discrimination but to be careful not to work for Communist organizations.

The publication said "to try to bring about the integration of Catholic Negroes in the religious life of the church without making any effort to put an end to racial discrimination in the civil community is obviously a policy not only not founded in reality but also in a certain sense hypocritical."

2-12-61

"In practice it is impossible in the United States for the church to remain outside the burning problem of civil equality. The fact that the Communists and some organizations that feel their influence strongly are very active—or pretend they are—in the field of civil rights does not absolve the conscience of Catholics of their duties in this regard.

p. 67

"Instead, this phenomenon, which is found also in other countries, should lead us to be very careful to choose those public and private organizations that use legitimate means to promote civil equality and that being free of that pernicious influence are worthy of being generously supported."

Canonization May Be Near For Negro Lay Brother

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan. 28, 61
p. 9 Sec. 2

VATICAN CITY — Recent events here indicate that canonization may not be far off for Blessed Martin de Porres, the Negro lay brother, who rose from illegitimate birth to become the most influential man in his country.

The Sacred Congregation of Rites held three meetings to advance the cause of the Peruvian brother who has been widely adopted as patron of work for inter-racial justice and harmony.

The medical commission of the Sacred Congregation of Rites met Jan. 11 to examine data concerning two alleged miracles attributed to Blessed Martin's intercession.

Catholic

■

IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING the meeting of the medical commission, the preparatory and general assemblies of the Congregation of Rites were held. The meetings gave rise to speculation that a canonization date will be decided on shortly.

Blessed Martin was born in Lima, Peru, in 1579, the child of John de Porres, a Spanish knight, and a Negro freedwoman from Panama.

The boy inherited the features and dark complexion of his mother, to whose care he was left. At 12 he was apprenticed to a barber-surgeon.

At 15 he received the habit of the Order of St. Dominic, and was admitted to the Rosary Convent in Lima, eventually becoming a professed lay-brother.

He became surgeon and infirmarian of his priority, and extended his care of the sick to the people of Lima. Among his works was the founding of an orphanage and foundling hospital.

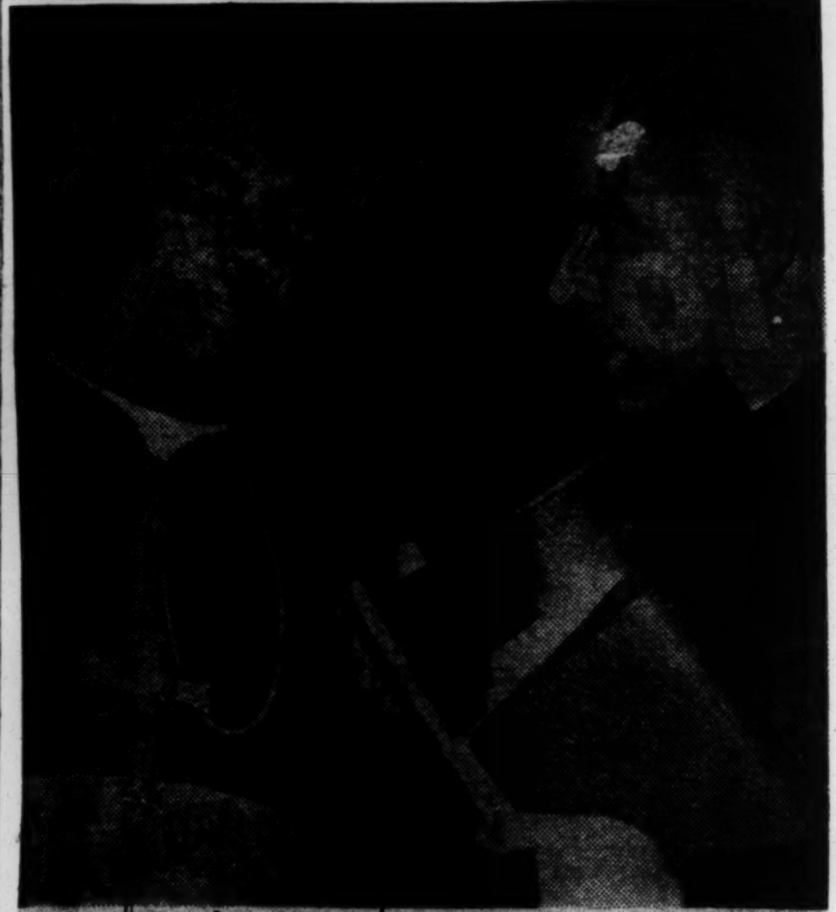
■

BLESSED MARTIN was given the office of distributing the convent's daily alms of food to the poor, and took upon himself to care for the slaves who were brought to Peru from Africa.

BEFORE HIS DEATH at the Rosary Priory on Nov. 3, 1639, he had become the most influential figure in the religious and political life of the capital city of Peru. At his death, he was carried to his grave by prelates and noblemen.

In 1837 he was beatified, an acknowledgment that he had practiced Christian virtue in an heroic degree, and an important step on the road to proclamation as a saint.

Such a proclamation would not make him the first Negro saint. St. Benedict, the Moor, a Negro, who died in Sicily in 1589, was canonized in 1807.



EXILED BISHOP WELCOMED—The Most Rev. Remy Augustin, left, exiled Bishop of Port au Prince, Haiti, is welcomed by the Rev. George Werner of the Montfort Fathers, as he arrives at New York's Idlewild Airport. Bishop Augustin the first Negro to be consecrated as a Bishop outside of Africa, said in a statement made by an interpreter, that he was taken into custody on Jan. 10, held for three hours and then taken to a plane for San Juan, Puerto Rico. The Bishop will stay with the Montfort Fathers at Ozone Park, N.Y., for the time being.

Catholic Bishops Vs Racialism

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Wk. Ed. Feb. 3, 61
P. 10

Eighteen years ago when this nation was devoting its energies to a World War designed to maintain human freedom, the Catholic Bishops of the United States issued a prayerful warning to their fellow citizens. They called for the extension of full freedom within the confines of our country.

Specifically, they noted the problems faced by Negroes in trying to obtain the rights that are theirs as Americans. The statement said in part:

"In the Providence of God there are among us millions of fellow citizens of the Negro race. We owe to these fellow citizens, who have contributed so largely to the development of our country, and for whose welfare history imposes upon us a special obligation of justice, to see that they have in fact the rights which are given them in our Constitution. This means not only political equality, but also fair economic and educational opportunities, a just share in public welfare projects, good housing without exploitation, and a full chance for the social advancement of their race."

In the intervening years, some progress was made in achieving these goals. The Negro race, brought to this country in slavery, continues its quiet but determined march toward the goal of equal rights and equal opportunity.

During and after the Second World War, great and even spectacular advances were made in obtaining the ballot, in education, better-paying jobs, and habitable residential quarters. Through the efforts of men of goodwill, of every race and creed, the barriers of prejudice and discrimination were slowly but inevitably eroded. Because this method of conciliation produced such excellent results, the Bishops have preferred the path of action to that of exhortation.

No region of our land is immune from strife and division resulting from the race problem. In one area, the key issue may concern the schools, as in New Orleans. In another it may be conflicts over housing, as in Chicago's Deerfield. Job discrimination may be the focal point in still other sectors. But all these issues have one main point in common. They reflect the determination of the Negro to obtain his full rights as guaranteed by the Constitution and by the Democratic profession of this nation. Social justice yet remains the transcendent moral issue facing America and the new Administration in Washington.

New Cardinal Tells Why He Abolished Bias

The Informer
Houston, Texas
Jan. 21, 61
P. 1

ROME — (ANP) — Recently-elected Cardinal Joseph E. Ritter said at a press conference here last week that he abolished segregation in St Louis archdiocesan schools as a matter of "Christian doctrine."

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The prelate, who was elevated to the Sacred College of Cardinals of the Catholic Church, told reporters, "My intentions were more to follow the precepts of Christian doctrine than as a matter of civil rights.

"It was my duty as a churchman to see that Catholic children were permitted to attend Catholic schools in districts in which they lived. It was not being done at the time."

Cardinals—In and Out

Newsweek

Mon. 1-23-61

With the greater part of his party of 157 flying along with him, the Most Rev. Joseph E. Ritter left St. Louis for Rome last week in a chartered Boeing 707. The big jet was emblazoned with his new coat of arms as cardinal and appropriately navigated by an airman named St. Peter—first name Charles. This week, amid the pomp of a public consistory, Pope John presented the red hat, sign of a cardinal's high office, to the Archbishop of St. Louis (who became the U.S.'s sixth cardinal) and to three other prelates: Giuseppe Ferretto, an Italian member of the Vatican Curia; José Humberto Quintero, Archbishop of Caracas, Venezuela; and Luis Concha Córdoba, Archbishop of Bogotá, Colombia.

The joy of the occasion—especially for the Western Hemisphere cardinals—was clouded by the attacks being made on the Roman Catholic Church in the Caribbean. For last week brought not only continued oppression of the church in Cuba but renewed trouble in Haiti, whose government ordered the deportation of a second bishop in two months.

Last Nov. 24, President François Duvalier exiled Haiti's top-ranking, and French-born, prelate, Archbishop François Poirier. The action was followed Jan. 10 by the deportation of Bishop Rémy Augustin, a native churchman who had been assigned the archbishop's duties. The implausible charge against them was that they were hampering government efforts to fight pro-Communist and pro-Castro forces. In New York, where he will be a guest of the Montfort Fathers, Bishop Augustin said the charge was entirely unknown to him.

The Vatican responded quickly to the news from Haiti. "All those responsible" for the expulsion, it said, had come under automatic excommunication.

9 Cath

Associated Press

Bishop Augustin and a New York host: Excommunications followed

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Archbishop Ritter Is Elevated

The Call

Kansas City, Mo.

A Fighter For Racial Justice

By Daniel F. Gilmore

Fri. 1-20-61

VATICAN CITY — (UPI) — Pope John XXIII Moday elevated four prelates including Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter of St. Louis, to the sacred college of cardinals.

P. 1

The pontiff told a gathering of 29 cardinals in a secret consistory at the Vatican palace, however, that the joy of the day was tempered by "widespread fears and tensions" and by continuing persecutions throughout the world.

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In a 2-000-word Latin language address, the 79-year-old Pope renewed his plea for peace. He concluded his discourse by naming the four new cardinals, and Vatican officials immediately left the palace to deliver the nomination documents to the new princes of the church.

Besides the 68-year-old Cardinal Ritter, they are Jose Humberto Quintero, archibishop of Caracas, Vanezuela; Louis Concha Cordoba, archbishop of Bogota, Colombia; and Guiseppe Ferretto, (Italian) the titular archbishop of Sardos and the assessor of the Sacred Consistorial congregation.

Cardinal Ritter, who is known as a champion for Negro rights in the United States, received his "Biglietoo," or ticket of nomination from Msgr. Salvatore Capoferri shortly before 4:30 a.m. (C.S.T.) in the assembly hall of the Pontificial North American college overlooking St. Peter's.

The new cardinal received the documents—including the "Sacred Palliums," the symbol of Episcopal power, which are circular bands of white wool two inches wide and ornamented with six crosses—and said "grazie, grazie molte" ("thanks, many thanks").

He then read his message of answer, first in his newly-learned Italian, then in English.

1,4

Cardinal Ritter told the 300 persons at the ceremony that he felt "strongly my own unworthiness of the great honor conferred upon me." He pledged his "filial devotion to the Holy See and to the venerable person of His Holiness."

Among those present at the ceremony was Sister Marie Christine, the new Cardinal's sister. The tiny nun waited in line with the church and civil dignitaries and slowly stepped forward and kissed her brother's ring.

Kansas City, Mo.

He bent down and embraced her. Included among the well-wishers were Jazz Musician Lionel Hampton, a long-time friend of Cardinal Ritter, Outerbridge Horsey, representing the U.S. embassy in Italy and friends and relatives of the new cardinal.

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Among the friends who accompanied Archbishop Ritter to Rome were Dr. and Mrs. Walter Younge of St. Louis.

Cardinal Ritter, who is being awarded the 19th century gothic Church of St. Alfonso as his titular church in Rome, will appear Wednesday at a semi-public consistory in the Vatican.

The Pope, in his speech before the secret consistory, said that his "heart went out for all those who are suffering persecution for their loyalty to the church."

He mentioned no nation by name, but he presumably referred to Communist countries, and, inferentially Haiti, and Cuba, where the church has encountered difficulties in recent months.

The Pope said that despite the persecution the church is undergoing, he is "encouraged by quiet Christian optimism."

Pope Speeds New Gesture To Negroes

N.Y. Herald Tribune

New York, N.Y.

Thurs. 1-5-61

Expects to Canonize Half-Negro Peruvian

By Barrett McGurn

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

ROME, Jan. 4.—Pope John XXIII means to use the consistory for the naming of new cardinals two weeks from now for another strong demonstration of good will toward the colored races.

9

In addition to promoting the Archbishop of St. Louis to the College of Cardinals explicitly in gratitude for his work for Negroes in the United States, the Pope's immediate aids are speeding preparations for the cannonization of a Latin American mulatto.

The half-Negro prospective saint is Blessed Martin de Porres, a Peruvian who lived from 1579 to 1639.

Canonization Speeded

The Vatican's Sacred Congregation of Rights is preparing the canonization case of Blessed Martin so that the "peroration" can occur during the consistory for naming cardinals this month.

The long, slow process of naming a new saint includes as one of its semi-final steps a public appeal to the Pope during the course of a consistory, and it is considered certain now that the ceremony for the cardinals two weeks from now will be used for Blessed Martin.

Bolstering the likelihood is the fact that Pope John told the Peruvian Ambassador in a private audience several days ago that he hoped to complete the canonization cause of Blessed Martin quickly.

The St. Louis Archbishop, who will become the sixth living American cardinal, is Joseph V. Ritter. In announcing his elevation to the College of Cardinals, the Vatican underlined his role in the forefront of American Catholic efforts for a fair treatment of Negroes. When some other priests and bishops held back, he pushed ahead in behalf of the Negro residents of St. Louis.

Helped Children

Martin de Porres organized homes for abandoned children and performed other charitable works, including aid to Indian natives at a time when Spanish white exploitation of the original inhabitants of the Latin American countries was at a high peak.

He was born out of wedlock to Anna Velasquez, a poor Panamanian Negress who had been a slave, and to Don Juan de Porres, a Spanish nobleman. Blessed Martin entered a religious order at the age of fifteen and soon after began his charitable activities. The new saint's canonization is expected now for Easter or later in the spring.

Over 600,000 U.S. Negroes Are Catholic

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Roman Catholic church now has 653,217 Negro members in the United States, according to an official report released Friday by the Commission for Catholic missions among the colored people and the Indians.

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The report said the number of Negro Catholics increased by 37,000, or about six per cent, during the past year. It said this gain was "far larger than the increase in any other Catholic group in this country." The overall Catholic gain in membership was 146,212, or 3.4 per cent.

One-third of the increase in Negro memberships resulted from conversions, the report said. One of every eight converts to the church last year was a Negro.

About 93,000 Negro children were enrolled in Catholic parochial schools.

Although the number of Negro Catholics has been growing steadily since World War II, the overwhelming majority of America's 18 million Negroes continue to be affiliated with Protestant churches, particularly in Baptist and Methodist denominations.

Officials Of Church Hold Meet

Journal - Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat 5-20-61

General Session Of Denomination Set For Next Year

P. 3

By C. E. CHAPMAN

ATLANTA, Ga. — The General Board of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church met ~~here recently~~. Highlight of the session was the report that a total of $898,581.77 was raised for the church program in 1960.

Lane Tabernacle CME Church, St. Louis, Mo., was selected as the site of the 1962 General Conference of the church which will open the first Wednesday in May. Dr. Amos Rice II will be the host pastor. The Rt. Rev. J. Claude Allen of Gary, Ind. will be the host bishop.

The 1961 session of the general board of the CME Church convened at the West Mitchell CME Church, Wednesday and Thursday, May 3 - 4. Eight of the nine active and one inactive bishops of the CME Church were present.

THE FINANCIAL secretary, Dr. F. T. Jeans, reported the sum of $786,824.17 for 1960. The actual cash balance on April 15 was $446,466.50.

The First Episcopal District — Tennessee and Arkansas — presided over by Bishop B. Julian Smith, led the nine Episcopal districts in the total sum reported for the general church purposes during 1960 with $85,200.

The Eighth District — the five conferences in Texas presided over by Bishop Bertram W. Doyle — took second place with $78,000.

THE THIRD highest sum reported for general funds came from the Fourth District — Mississippi and Louisiana presided over by Bishop Arthur W. Womack — with $74,200.

The Sixth District — the four annual conferences in Georgia presided over by Bishop P. Randolph Shy — took fourth place with $73,000.

Bishop J. Claude Allen and the Third district — Southeast Missouri and Illinois, Kansas-Missouri and Michigan - Indiana conferences — took fifth place with $70,200.

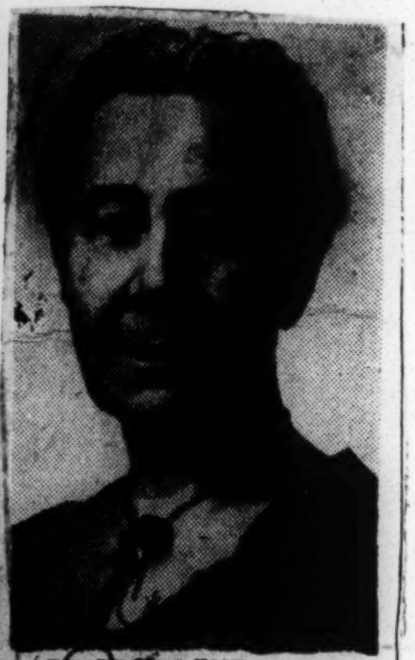
THE FIFTH DISTRICT — presided over by Bishop Elisha P. Murchison, embracing the Alabama and Florida conferences — reported $70,100.

Bishop W. Y. Bell, head of the Seventh District — reported $39,900 from the three conferences in his field — North Carolina, South Carolina and the New York-Washington annual conferences.

Bishop Luther Stewart of the Second District — Kentucky and Ohio — stepped far in advance of the other annual conferences by reporting both the sum assessed on general funds for 1960 and 1961. These two conferences paid $31,800 for 1960 and a like sum for general funds in 1961.

BISHOP F. L. Lewis' district, the Ninth District, reported $29,800 on general funds for 1960 and reports from reliable sources state that the district has paid its 1961 general funds assessment in advance of the general board meeting here in Atlanta.

Dr. F. T. Jeans, financial secretary, reported total receipts of $898,581.77 for budgetary requirements of the CME Church during 1960.



NAMED PRESIDENT. — Mrs. Mary Lee Cough Nay of Boston and Chicago was named president of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., at the June 5 annual meeting. A native of McKinney, Texas, Mrs. Nay has been a teacher and practitioner of Christian Science for many years.

[illegible]

Kansas City

[illegible]

9

Church Of God In Christ Prospered Under Mason

Afro American B14 Sat 12-2-61

Baltimore, Md.

97-year-old bishop founded unit in '96

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Bishop Charles Harrison Mason Sr., who died at the age of 97, on Nov. 17 in Harper Hospital in Detroit, was the founder and senior bishop of the Church of God in Christ with followers numbering a million or more. 9

He had devoted most of his adult life to the church and as the chief apostle of the Church of God in Christ had established it as one of the leading religious institutions of its kind.

* * *

LIKE MOST .Americans, Bishop Mason came up the hard way. He was born of poineer parents Jerry and Eliza Mason, Sept. 8, 1864 on the Prior farm, not very far from Memphis, Tennessee. In November, 1878 the family moved to Plumerville, Arkansas.

In 1893 Bishop Mason was called to the ministry and received a local license from Mt. Gale Missionary Baptist Church. In November of the same year he entered Arkansas Baptist College. It was while a student at the College that Bishop Mason realized that he was at variance with the strict calvinistic teachings of the Baptist faith.

* * *

BISHOP MASON then sought to establish a church with a stronger appeal and greater encouragement for all Christian believers, one which would emphasize the doctrine of entire sanctification through the "outpouring of the Holy Spirit.:"

A meeting was called at Jackson, Mississippi in 1896 by Bishop Mason of all who were converted, sanctified and healed by the power of faith. Many responded to this call.

The name, "Church of God in Christ" was revealed to me," stated Bishop Mason "as I walked down a street in Little Rock, Arkansas. I quickly took out pencil and paper and wrote it, because it suddenly meant something to me." This revelation took place in 1897.

Little did Bishop Mason realize it, but the name, "Church of God in Christ" was a name that would someday mean something to more than one million church-goers in a compact territory that touches every geographical section of the United States, plus hundreds of missions in Africa, England, Haiti and New Jerusalem.

* * *

IN THE SAME year he established the first Church of God in Christ in an old cotton gin on the bank of a little creek in Lexington, Mississippi. The humble church was sent on to phenomenal growth when the local Lexington newspaper reported a shooting in the "cotton gin church of the sanctified people."

The paradox continued, as Bishop Mason traveled around the country preaching his doctrine of baptism of the Holy Ghost. He was met with open arms at some towns but run out of others. Sometimes people threatened him for preaching against their sinning, while the whites jailed and bat him for his religious revolt.

Bishop Mason won the hearty acclaim of many people throughout the world for his doctrine of holiness. However, he never stopped living the simple life of an evangelist. Up until his death, he was one of the few renowned religious leaders who never used a body guard or personal servant.

* * *

HIS FAMILY includes:

Mrs. Alice Mason Amos, daughter, a graduate of Wilberforce University who has studied at the University of Chicago. She is the wife of Rev. W. H. Amos, who is the pastor of the largest CME church in Detroit.

Miss Mary Ester Mason, daughter, who is deceased, was a graduate of Wilberforce University.

Mrs. Lelia Mason Byas, daughter is named after her mother. She is married to Earl Byas, owner of a service station in Detroit.

Rev. Charles H. Mason Jr., is now pastoring the Temple Church of God in Memphis. He attended Howard Unversity.

Mrs. Deborah Mason Patterson, daughter, is married to one of the Bishops of the Church of God in Christ. Her husband is one of the members of the Chief Executive Commission and also pastor of one of the most beautiful churches in Memphis and Bishop of Eastern Tennessee.

Mrs. Julia Mason Atkins, daughter, is a graduate of West Virginia State College. She is the wife of Dr. L. Atkins, Memphis medical doctor.

A. R. Mason, son, attended school in Nashville and received his license for mortuary science. He is now vice-president in the J. O. Patterson Funeral Home and Burial Association.

Bishop Mason was married to Mrs. Elsie Mason and lived at 970 S. Mason St., Memphis at the time of his death. He was also the grandfather of nine grandchildren.

* * *

BISHOP L. H. FORD, public relations director of the church, said the 500 churches will continue to be administrated by the executive commissioners: Bishops A. B. McEwen, Memphis, chairman; John S. Bailey, Detroit, co-chairman; J. O. Patterson, Memphis, secretary; O. M. Kelly, New York; S. J. Crouch, Los Angeles; O. T. Jones, Philadelphia; O. E. Miller, Detroit; the Board of Bishops, and Mrs. Lillian Brooks Coffey, of Chicago who heads the Women's Auxiliary. "There are no expected changes," said Bishop Ford.

Rev. Jones for bishop?

The Afro American

Sat 12-9-61

MEMPHIS (ANP) — Church officials here stated that the Rt. Rev. O. T. Jones of Philadelphia, who delivered the eulogy at the funeral for the late Bishop Charles Harrison Mason here in Mason Temple last week appears to be the next person to head the million-member Church of God in Christ founded by Bishop Mason 54 years ago at Lexington, Miss. Baltimore Md

Immediately after Bishop Mason's death there was speculation among ministers of the denomination which has some white members and ministers as to who would succeed Bishop Mason.

* * *

MINISTERS prominently mentioned as possible successors of the founder were Bishop A. B. McEwen of Memphis, chairman of the executive commissioners appointed during Bishop Mason's declining health to administer certain phases of the church program; Bishop C. H. Brewer of Hartford, Conn., chairman of the board of directors, another body recently appointed to help with the administration of the church program and business affairs, and Bishop D. S. Lyle of Clarksdale, Miss., chairman of the board of bishops.

Bishop Jones, senior in years, seems to have the inside track on the possibility of being elevated to the post made vacant by the death of Bishop Mason. It is likely, according to reports in reliable circles, that the new head of the denomination will be selected during the Annual Convocation which continues to December 8. This is the 54th General Convocation.

Mason Temple is the national headquarters of the Church of God in Christ. It is located on Mason Street, named a few years ago in honor of Bishop Mason.

CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH

9 1961

Congregational Christians Plan $11,500,000 Missions

Atlanta Daily World.
Atlanta, Ga.

BUCK HILL FALLS, Pa. - Plans for raising and spending $11,500,000 for home and overseas missions during 1961 occupied the attention of almost 800 leaders of the Congregational Christian Churches gathered here throughout the nation this week.

Sat. 2-4-61

The 1961 fund raising goal represents a 60 per cent increase over the current national benevolence budget of $7,000,000 contributed by 5,500 Congregational Christian churches.

P4

Directors and staff members of the denomination's home and foreign missionary boards, The Council for Social Action and national conference are holding their annual Midwinter Meeting to set plain for missionary programs.

Missionary agencies are coordinating with those of the Evangelical and Reformed Church as a part of the organization of the United Church of Christ.

The United Church of Christ was formed in June, 1957 by a union of the General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches and the Evangelical and Reformed Church.

Funds raised in the churches will be supplemented by investments and other income of the denominational agencies. The combined income will permit the expansion of existing missionary programs and adoption of new projects, it was announced by Rev. David Sandstrom, New York City, administrative secretary of the Mission Council, fund raising agency of the denomination.

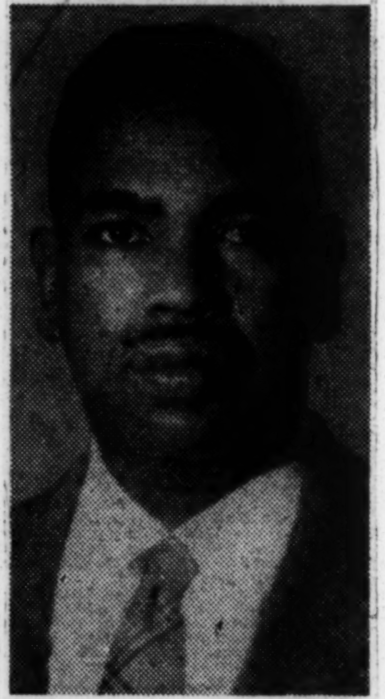
The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, oldest American overseas missionary agency. will institute important new programs to provide educational opportunities in the newly emerging nations in Africa. Mr. Sandstorm said. There will be scholarships to bring Africans students to the United States and teachers will be sent for short term work in Africa while African teachers are being trained. The theological education in Africa will be expanded and material relief will be given where itis needed.

P6

The Congregational Christian Churches have innaugurated a plan to raise pensions of retired ministers and their widows who served most of their ministry during depression times so these people may meet present day living costs.

Part of the new funds raised will be used for this purpose, Mr. Sandstrom stated.

Brooklyn Cleric Named To Home Missions Post



Blackstone Studios

The Rev. J. Archie Hargraves

The N.Y. Times
New York, N.Y.
9

The Congregational Christian Church announced yesterday that the Rev. J. Archie Hargraves has been elected secretary of its board of home missions. Mr. Hargraves will continue his pastorate at the Nazarene Congregational Church in Brooklyn, where he has developed what has become known as a "demonstration center" for urban church work.

Mon. 2-13-61

Mr. Hargraves was one of the founders of the East Harlem Protestant Parish here and of a similar project on Chicago's West Side.

P28

The Rev. Dr. Truman B. Douglas, executive vice president of the board, said Mr. Hargraves' dual post would enable the Brooklyn church to continue as a laboratory while permitting its "creative ministries" to be made available on a wider scale.

Will air Bishop's teachings

The Afro-American

Baltimore Md.

PHILADELPHIA

Bishop Sherrod C. Johnson, founder and spiritual leader of the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith, was buried in nearby Yeadon Wednesday morning.

In accordance with the tenets of his church, there was no funeral service.

Sat. 3-11-61

BISHOP JOHNSON'S body was flown to Philadelphia by chartered plane Tuesday night from Kingston, Jamaica where he died Feb. 17.

p 1

But even in death, the gravel - voiced minister will still be leader of thousands in the United States and abroad. His tape-recorded voice will still be heard throughout the world on his 70 radio outlets.

OTHER PHOTOS, STORIES ON BISHOP JOHNSON Page 8

In Baltimore, his program is beamed from Radio Station WEBB from 9 to 10 a.m. on Sunday. Wiley Danieis of the WEBB staff said the broadcast would continue.

He will still carry on —his spiritual being will rule the church with the help of his followers.

His teachings will be carried out that forbade his members to attend movies, watch television, smoke, drink, use cosmetics, or listen to the radio unless it was his program.

THE BISHOP'S sudden death last week came as a shock to his followers but they did not show any signs of outward grief.

Born in Halifax County, N.C., the spiritual leader of 100 congregations in the United States, Canada, and the West Indies, collapsed while addressing a church meeting, in Kingston.

He was on vacation after visiting Florida, Arizona, Colorado and California.

The bishop had recently set up four churches on the West Coast.

His churches were reported to be the fastest growing of all-religious denominations.

He is well known for challenging those who doubted his religious doctrines, and kept a standing $500,000 offer to anyone who could prove that he was wrong.

Each Sunday morning on radio he would challenge other ministers to bring their Ph.D.'s and book - learning and he would prove they were wrong.

BISHOP JOHNSON

Baltimore Md.

His followers were often told that his knowledge came from God, and not books.

9

His doctrines and strict teachings made it possible for him to build a kingdom with followers throughout the world, in 40 years.

1.8

* * *

THE BISHOP'S first church was in a back room of his North Philadelphia home.

Out of this grew the million-dollar church at 22nd and Bainbridge Sts., which is the denomination headquarters.

The first church on that site was completely destroyed by fire in November of 1958.

It was originally the Bethany College and was purchased in 1947.

The new ultra - modern building was built entirely by the members.

The bishop, who was once a storekeeper at 22nd and Montgomery Ave., was reported to be a multi-millionaire.

He was the father of 12 children, nine who are living.

His wife is reported to be paralyzed.

NOV. 9 1961

CONSTITUTIONAL BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION OF CALIFORNIA
DR. T.M. CHAMBERS, SR. PRESIDENT

Dr T M Chambers, Ex-Texan Is Proxy

HOUSTON—Zion Hill Baptist Church in Cincinnati, Ohio, was the birthplace Tuesday morning of the new national Baptist convention, the Informer was told Wednesday by the Rev S M Weaver, pastor, Providence Baptist Church, 2810 Rosedale.

The Informer

The Houstonian was one of the many delegates from across the nation present for the organization of the Progressive Baptist Convention of America.

The newborn national Baptist convention is a split from the controversial National Baptist Convention, USA, INC, Dr J H Jackson of Chicago, president, which conducted stormy sessions last September in Kansas City.

Sat. 11-18-61

Dr Gardner Taylor of New York City, considered by one of the factions of the embattled convention, as good presidential timber, kept his words, "I will not split the conventon."

WITHOUT BLESSINGS... OF REV TAYLOR

Rev Weaver told the Informer Wednesday, Rev Taylor had nothing to do with the organization of the new national convention.

p. 1

Dr Timothy Moses Chambers, formerly, president of the Baptist Missionary and Education Convention of Texas, and formerly pastor, Good Street Baptist Church of Dallas, is the maiden president of the Progressive Baptist Convention of America.

Houston

President Chambers is currently pastor of Zion Hill Baptist Church, a 10,000-member congregation of Los Angeles.

The Informer asked a spokesman for the new group Wednesday what local churches would join up with the new convention, and was told by the spokesman, "there are churches here slated to join but I will not call their names at this time. I would rather the churches make their own announcements."

In addition to the national convention headed by Dr Jackson, there is also the National Baptist Convention of America (unincorporated) which held sessions last September in California. Dr C A Pettaway of Little Rock is president of this convention.

Rev Weaver said the organizational meeting was the outgrowth of the sessions held in Kansas City. He said:

"A new group of men who were not satisfied with Dr Jackson's treatment of the Foreign Mission Board and the mistreatment of Rev Martin Luther King Jr, and the general disposition of conducting the convention's affairs, which made it impossible for those men to tolerate him any longer, met, and organized the new national Baptist convention.

The Informer

The Progressive Baptist Convention of America is looking forward to making great strides in Mission and education under the administration of President Chambers.

Sat. 11-18-61

The Informer asked Rev. Weaver if he thought the maiden national convention of the new group would be held in Houston? His answer was, "You never can tell. Thetime and place of the 1962 national meting will be announced later.

Another Baptist Group Formed; Chambers Is Head

Atlanta Daily World p. 1

Sat 11-25-61

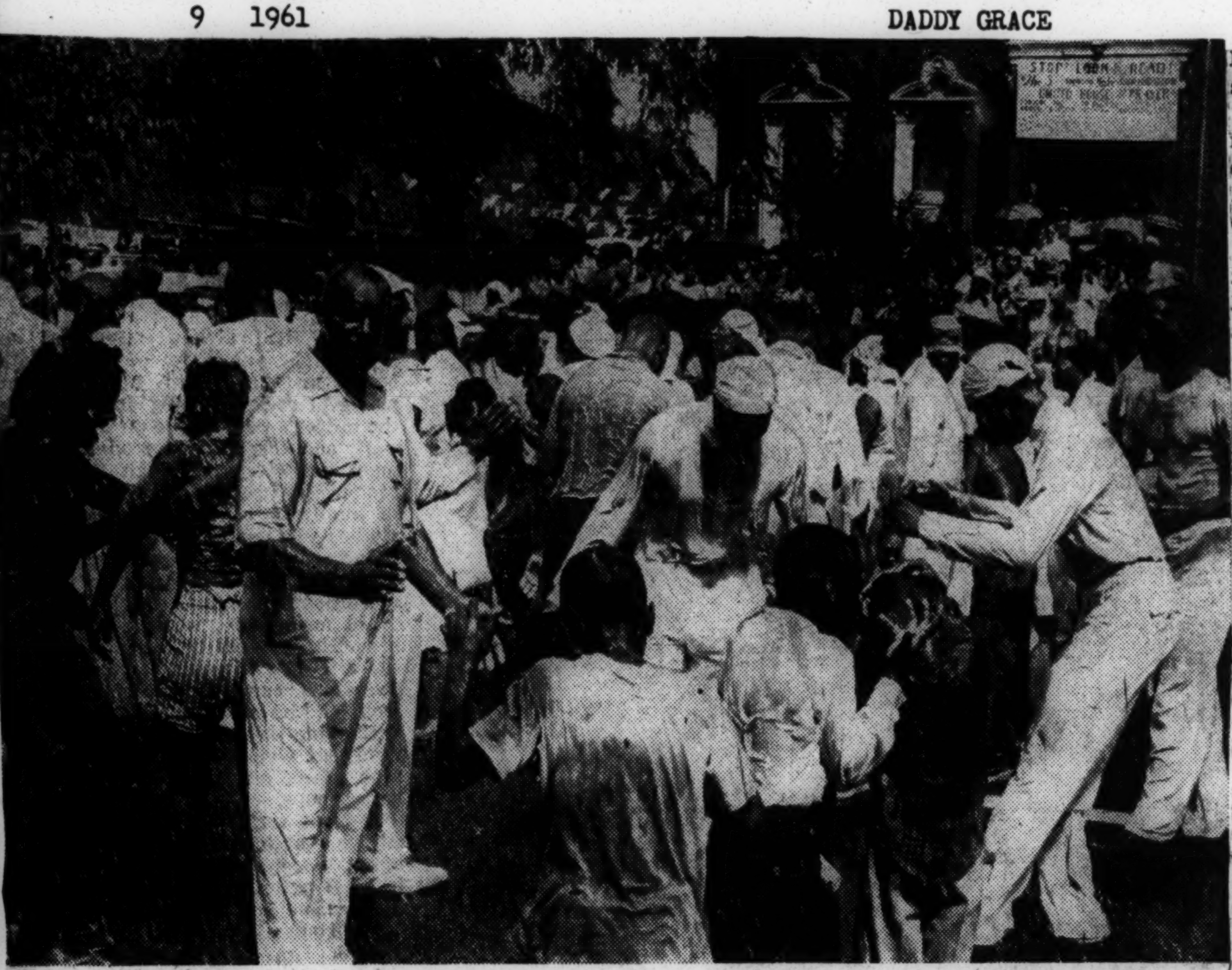
CINCINNATI, Ohio — The National Baptist Meeting convening at Zion Baptist Church ended on Wednesday on a triumphant note stated the volunteer chairman Rev. L. V.. Booth who is also pastor of Zion Baptist Church, located at 6:30 Glenwood Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. Delegates enrolled from 14 states on the first day of the meeting and additional messngers arrived before the close of the two-day session.

In the first day session the very crucial and dynamic decision was reached to organize a new Convention. The discussion to organize was presided over by Dr. J. Raymond Henderson of Los Angeles, Calif The body voted to enter into permanent organization and selected the following persons to serve as its first officers:

President — Dr. T. M. Chambers, Sr. (President of the Constitutional Baptist State Convention of California and pastor of Zion Hill Baptist Church, Los Angeles, Calif.); Vice President — Rev. L. V' Booth, (Pastor of Zion Baptist Church, Cincinnati, Ohio); Secretary ——Dr. J. Carl Mitchell, (Pastor of the 16th. St. Baptist Church Huntington, W. Va.) Treasurer—Dr. Louis A. Rawls, (Pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chicago, Ill.) Attorney William W. Parker, (Antioch Baptist Church, Waterloo, Iowa).

Other officers to complete the roster will be elected at the next meeting which is scheduled to be held in Chicago in the month of January at the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

The new Convention was named: The Progressive Baptist Convention of America. One of the first major moves of the new Convention was the move to endorse and support the newly organized Foreign Mission Bureau, USA., Dr C C. Adams, Corresponding Secretary.



By Douglas Chevalier, Staff Photographe

Water rains down from fire hoses in mass baptism for United House of Prayer for All People.

Leader Holds Baptism in Daddy Grace Style Though Court Has Ruled Out Title of Bishop

Washington Post P. 11A Mon. 8-28-61

By Thomas Wolfe
Staff Reporter

Washington D.C

"I'm standing before you without the title of Bishop. But 'Sweet Daddy' is better anyway.

"I don't need the name Bishop — I'm Sweet Daddy, that's why."

Presiding, in fact, over the annual mid-street firehouse baptism just the way Sweet Daddy Grace used to do it, Walter McCollough yesterday gave the wealthy Grace cult's followers his answer to Friday's court decision.

A Federal judge ousted McCollough as bishop, called for a new election and froze the church's untotaled millions in assets—the chief stake in a case termed complicated as "a can of worms."

Respects Court Order

"I'm a law-abiding citizen. I respect the judge's order," said McCullough. But as for titles and money, he said he couldn't be less interested.

"What does a name mean?" asked McCollough. It's the quickening power that makes you alive. Am I right?"

"You're right," his followers answered. It was the same refrain they used to give Bishop Charles M. (Sweet Daddy) Grace, founder of the United House of Prayer for All People.

Once more the baptismal water issued forth 40 feet straight up from a hose hooked to the familiar fire hydrant at 6½ and M sts. nw. Once more it fell like rain upon more than 100 communicants dancing in the street to the accompaniment of seven trombones, a tuba, a French horn and drums in front of the House of Prayer headquarters, 601 M st. nw.

In Daddy Grace Tradition

Daddy Grace-style, McCollough sat on the back of a flat-bottom truck in a leather chair under a terrace umbrella held upright by two retainers. As Grace used to do, he peered out enigmatically at the crowd of more than a thousand while an evangelical orator, Elder Melvin Adams of Charlotte, N. C., roused the faithful. Like Grace, McCollough wears his hair almost shoulder length in the back.

And like Grace—who was renowned more as a "presence" and a "spirit"—McCollough is not a powerful speaker himself.

But one element was missing at the United House of Prayer—unity. Nine different suits have been entered in court since Grace's death, Jan. 12, 1960. A dissident faction led by John W. McClure began the action that led to Friday's decision.

"We authorized our election (as bishop) and authorized it to the best of our ability," said McCollough. "We did not know that there were two or three among us who were going to prosecute us. Because we thought that everybody meant it when they said they loved Daddy Grace. But they didn't love him like they said, and they prosecuted me.

"The (bishop's) seat will stay vacant until we have a new election. This is nothing new to me. I ordered that there be a new election in April. I begged them to have one. And now they say I didn't want one. I'd like to have one now—I'm begging for it—because it will all come out the same."

Grace tax deal is hit

By RALPH MATTHEWS

The Afro-American

PHILADELPHIA

Plans to challenge the settlement of the taxes on the estate of the late Bishop C. M. (Daddy) Grace for nearly $2 million were revealed this week by a Philadelphia faction of the House of Prayer For All People.

Baltimore Md

Speaking in the name of Enoch Walker, who is identified as the president of the House of Prayer and "legal survivor to the organization," James Walton, 3300 Lancaster Ave., coordinator, told the AFRO that no one else had authority to authorize or agree to any such settlement with the U.S. Treasury or anyone else.

According to reports the settlement was worked out between Jules H. Sigal, tax adviser, and the Government and called for a payment of $1,940,000.

* * *

MR. WALTON claims that he and Mr. Walker hold documents of incorporation giving them full control over the financial affairs of the churches in 21 states and these organizations are functioning only through their permission.

Papers incorporating these churches were never completed during the lifetime of Daddy Grace, Mr. Walton contends, a fact, which was kept from the people.

Mr. Walker went into court and completed the legal requirements of incorporation which gave him complete authority over the affairs of the church, he contends.

Any arrangements, disbursements, sale of property or financial settlements involving the affairs of the organization which are entered into without his approval are subject to review and possible revocation, Mr. Walton claims.

* * *

THE GROUP has already started proceedings to review the sale of one of Daddy Grace's properties, Hotel Elderado in New York, which was done with approval of Bishop Walter McCullough of Washington, elected as the spiritual successor to the founder.

They are also waging an extensive investigation of the disappearance of $50,000 from the church in Los Angeles.

According to Mr. Walton, the tax liens against the organization were released on April 14, 1961, and a certificate stating the same is on file with the State of New Jersey.

Under this ruling the U.S. Treasury has no authority to accept the $1,940,000 even if it is paid, Mr. Walton contends.

THIS SUM represents approximately the exact amount that was on deposit in the name of the church in two Washington banks and it should remain there untouched until the legal affairs of the organization are adjudicated, he insists.

Claiming that his faction has the legal power to close all the churches which refuse to recognize their authority, Mr. Walton said he and his associates refuse to do this because they do not want to scatter the people, but hope for an amicable settlement.

In the event of a bitter struggle, there is a possibility that Bishop McCulloh may be replaced by King Price, a strong leader of the New York area.

9 1961

DADDY GRACE

3rd group showdown for millions

By RALPH MATTHEWS

The Afro American
9/23/61
Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA

"Button, button, who's got the button!"

This chant from a childhood playground game best describes the situation revolving around the mystery of just who really has a rightful claim to the millions left by the late Bishop Manuel (Sweet Daddy) Grace when a third faction entered the legal battle this week.

The bizarre struggle was brought to light during the past several weeks when the AFRO began a series of articles trying to track down the whereabouts of more than $22 million accredited to the cult of the colorful evangelist who died last year.

As a result of the articles each succeeding week brings to light a new group of claimants to the vast fortune available to those who can establish their right to administer the funds if they can ever be dislodged from the banks where they are frozen by legal red tape.

* * *

THREE GROUPS are now in the forefront of the power struggle.

Group No. 1 is headed by Bishop Walter McCulloh of Washington, D.C. who was elected to office by a council of elders following the death of Daddy Grace.

Group No. 2 also of Washington, D.C., is headed by Bishop J. W. McClure, who claims he and his faction are the rightful successors and contends that the session which elected McCulloh was unconstitutional and the electors were handpicked and controlled by the New York financial syndicate which realty operation in Manhattan.

Group No. 3 is headed by Enoch Walker and his associates who claim that he was one of the original founders along with Daddy Grace and, as such, is the only survivor of the original corporation and holds title to the charter of incorporation.

the Afro-American
[illegible]
Baltimore, Md.

Each group is engaged in checkmating the other which keeps them constantly battling in the courts of Washington and New Jersey.

* * *

THERE ARE still two other groups which are silent but powerful. One is the great mass of zealous members, spread from New Bedford to Florida and as far west as California, who seem to manifest no interest whatever in who controls the money so long as they are permitted to gather in the far flung Houses of Prayer and pray, sing and express themselves in the spiritual exhuberance which attracted millions to the cult.

One of these members summed the matter up sucinctly for the AFRO last week when asked what faction she preferred.

"We are not concerned with which side wins," she said "we are just watching and praying for Daddy, himself, to come back and promised he would rise again."

* * *

THE FIFTH and perhaps the most powerful group of all is also silent and prefers to remain completely anonymous and keep as far away from the limelight as possible.

These are the financiers who recently arranged the sale of Daddy Grace's El Dorado Apartments, (the largest apartment house in the world) through the sale of which eight shareholders are alleged to have become millionaires over night. All of them are white.

It is this transaction which forms the basis of the fight being launched by the McClure faction who claim that the McCulloh group allowed themselves to be used as pawns in a collosal financial maniuplation.

Here is how the plan worked, according to spokesmen for the group. On November 4, 1959, Charles Manuel Grace, acting as Bishop and trustee for the United House of Prayer for All People of the Church on the Rock of the Apostolic Faith drew up a contract with Eldorado Estates, Inc. authorizing them to sell the properties on Riverside Drive and Central Park West.

But the evangelist died without properly signing the contract and the transaction was held up by the courts until they could present a bonafide agreement.

To accomplish this purpose, the McClure faction claims, an assembly of elders was called in Washington who certified that they were the constituted authority of the church and attached their names to documents by which the agreement was completed and the courts authorized the sale to take place.

This was done in violation of the constitution of the body which called for representation of two delegates and an elder from each congregation. This would have required an assembly of several hundred from the entire membership. Only eight of the elders participated in transaction, it is charged at a meeting from which most of the leaders were excluded.

9

McClure, who is represented in the District Courts by Attorney King David and supported by members Henry Petty and Paul Kelly and others seeks to have the entire activities of the McCulloh faction voided by the court and a new assembly called encompassing the whole church.

* * *

IN THE MEANTIME the Walker faction in Philadelphia is battling with their backs to the wall due to a simple mistake in which they failed to include certain important words in their papers of incorporation. The words Church on the Rock of the Apostolic Faith were not included in their petition.

In a statement to the AFRO this week Attorney Carlyle Tucker who represents the McCulloh group in the Philadelphia Area declared that on June 6, 1960, Edward Patten, Secretary of State for New Jersey rejected a petition of Incorporation to James Elwood Walton, a member of the Walker group on the grounds that it was an infringement on a corporation previously recognized.

The letter said in part:

"It appears that a certificate of Incorporation was accepted for filing April 22, 1960 for The United House Of Prayer For All People, Inc. This was done inadvertently as there was in existence at that time a corporation under the title, The United Huse Of Prayer For All People of the Church On The Rock of the Apostolic Faith.

"Both of the above mentioned churches are located in Newark and the similarity in name has resulted in conflict and confusion of interests and identity.

"In the interest of eliinating the enfringement on the name of the previously incorporated church, a change of name of vour church is requested to accomplish this purpose."

This letter, according to Mr. Tucker completely excludes the Walker faction from all legality in the affairs of the House of Prayer for All People so far as it pertains to the affairs of the late Daddy Grace.

This puts their dream of dividing the available millions among the congregation at the rate of one thousand dollars each in considerable doubt unless some new maneuver can put them back in the ball game.

SEPT

9 [illegible] Sat 1-28 p3

DADDY GRACE

A year later, they remember 'Daddy'

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat 1-28-61

B-1

"Houses of Prayer" in several cities are commemorating the anniversary of their founder's death.

Charles Manuel "Sweet Daddy" Grace died Jan. 12, 1960 in Los Angeles, Calif. Four thousand miles and seven funerals later, he was buried in New Bedford, Mass.

In the 3[illegible] years that he was Bishop of the House of Prayer for All People he accumulated well over 25 million dollars in cash and property; had money in 90 different banks, owned 27 pieces of real estate (some very expensive) and held mortgages on 127 others.

MANUELO MARCELINO GRACAS was born in 1881 in Portugal. Following the trade of ship's cook, he came to the United States. His headquarters were in the Portuguese quarter of New Bedford, Mass.

In 1909, he married Miss Jennie Lombard. His life, so far, was not unusual. Then, a visit to Harlem convinced him that evangelism was the field for him.

He started out in 1924 with his first tentative project in Wareham, Mass. in 1926, he made a more promising beginning in Charlotte's slum area. The Charlotte House of Prayer was "mother church" for the sect which eventually stretched from coast to coast.

* * *

..**DURING THE YEARS** of his self-appointed bishopric, he was a colorful, flamboyant figure. His hair grew long, turned white. His nails, especially those of his left hand, were also long -- some four inches. These were painted red. white and blue.

His clothing was spectacular. he wore specially-made frock coats in varying hues and piped in gold. At each of his Houses of Prayer, his visits were occasions for celebration.

He conducted baptismal services on city streets, using a fire hose to wet down his converts - and any onlookers not agile enough to escape the stream.

His sermons would probablv be frowned on by learned theologians, yet he did not have to pass the plate for collections. His followers filed up to his throne-like chair and pressed their dollar bills into his hands.

In some cases, forewarned of his coming, they would construct miniature churches and other symbols -- entirely of legal tender.

In his walks, he was always flanked by guards, "Grace Patrolmen," servants and hangers-on. Grace staffers were always uniformed - no matter which of his Houses of Prayer he found himself in, he was sure to find there a military-like escort, a band and any number of other units.

* * *

..**WAS HE A PHONY?** His followers did not think so. His vast income was generally listed as belonging to the House of Prayer — so was the real estate.

He drew his support from low-income groups, sometimes in crime-infested slums. As one follower put it: "He took a rock no one else would use and built his church."

And although his church members might live amid crime, there was no crime among them. They were hard working, God-fearing and law abiding.

* * *

HOW LAW-ABIDING Grace, himself, was is another thing. He and his wife separated. He disowned his son — after spending thousands of dollars for his hospitalization.

Mrs. Louvenia Royster unthat he was her long lost husband, John. Two or three other women also claimed that he either married them or fathered children by them.

A Richmond teen-ager said he struck her when she repulsed his touch.

The Internal Revenue Department, since 1933, has tried to show that he didn't pay enough income tax· A laywer (who defended him in the Royster case) said Bishop Grace did not pay him his fee.

Bishop Grace was unperturbed by these assaults, was victorious is most of the cases, and kept a firm hold on the affections of his flock.

* * *

..**HIS FLOCK** deified him. They credited him with miracles and prophecy. They said he foretold his own death by saying, a few days before his death: "I'm going to another kingdom, I don't think I'll see you again."

A brand-new $16,000 Cadillac hearse, never used before, awaited the fallen leader's body when it arrived by train from Los Angeles in an expensive bronze casket.

Over 38,000 persons put the resources of Grace guards city policemen to test as they came to look, to touch the casket. Other thousands filed by the glass-topped casket as Bishop Grace lay in state at the Charlotte house of Prayer.

They came from Florida, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. In Charlotte, the first funeral service was held.

* * *

..**OTHER SERVICES**; drawing similar crowds of the faithful and the curious, were held in Newport News, Va., Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, Newark, N.J., and the final one in New Bedford, Mass. where he was entomed.

The House of Prayer recovered from the brief, petty bickering that followed Bishop Grace's demise and united anew behind Elder Walter McCollough of Washington.

For the 0ast year, Bishop McCullough has kept the Grace 8mage alive and the church whole while trying to untangle the maze of legal and financial affairs of the sect.

The estate of the Bishop is being administrated by Mrs. Rosalind Brooker, an attorney and Roy F. Texeira, a relative. They were appointed by the Probate court of Bristol County, Mass.

The U.S. Government, in a back-taxes suit, has a lien on close to six million dollars in Grace funds.

Settlement of this and other suits is complicated by the questions: How much money did he have? How much property? What banks is the money in? What money is his and what belongs to the House of Prayer? And, lastly, why, oh why, didn't someone keep more accurate records?

Suit Charges Successor Of 'Daddy Grace'

News Courier

9-A

Tues 10-3-61

Charleston S.C.

ATLANTA (AP) — A federal court suit charges the successor of the late Bishop Charles M. Grace with using church funds to maintain himself "in unbelievable luxury" after illegally seizing the bishopric.

The suit was brought against Walter McCullough, who in February took over the high church post vacated by the death of Grace, the evangelist widely known as "Daddy Grace."

The suit was filed by a group of members of the "United House of Prayer for All People of the Church of the Rock of the Apostolic Faith." The churches are known as "Houses of Prayer."

Release of church funds to a recognized member of the group was asked of the American Security and Trust Co. and the National Bank of Washington. The suit also requested that McCollough be barred from withdrawing funds.

McCollough, recently ousted by a federal judge in Washington, D.C., is accused of wrongfully seizing the religious group's records, books and accounts; and converting offerings, tithes, contributions and gifts "to his own personal use, benefit and enrichment."

Also named as defendants were: The "Church of the Rock of the Apostolic Faith," "The United House of Prayer for All People Inc.," the United States, the District of Columbia and two banks.

The denomination which McCollough briefly headed was described in the suit as "a vast religious organization of three million or more members throughout 14 states."

Assets of the society were frozen and the bishop's office vacated recently on order of a Washington federal judge. The court ruled McCollough was elected illegally.

D.C. Lawyer Receiver

The Courier C3

U.S. Court Freezes $30 Million Assets Daddy Grace Left

Sat 9-2-61

Pittsburgh, Pa

WASHINGTON—Federal District Judge Walter L. Hart on Friday issued an order freezing all of the estimated $30,000,000 assets of the far-flung cult empire of the late Bishop Charles M. (Sweet Daddy) Grace.

"Daddy Grace," founder and first head of the more than 35-year-old United House of Prayer for All People, died on the West Coast in January, 1960.

In March of the same year, a quickly called convocation of the church's elders, met in Washington and elected him successor to Bishop Grace.

Court wrangling over legality of the electing has since then split the estimated two-million member organization asunder. Judge Hart expressed the opinion that because of the manner in which the election was held, he was not at all convinced of its legality.

Studying arguments in the long fought suit brought on by opponents of Bishop McCollough he chose Friday to hand down his ruling before a jam-packed courtroom of the church members.

Appointing Atty. William B. Bryant to be receiver for the religious group's holdings which have been found to be scattered throughout 99 of the nation's banks, he ordered him to attempt to bring some order out of a condition which he termed "chaotic" and outright "confusion."

■

JUDGE HART brought out that Bishop McCollough in the March following "Daddy Grace's" death, gave the church's 239 elders seven days in which to appear for a meeting to elect a successor to Grace. Sixty appeared.

Decrying McCollough's contention that he knew nothing about the church's finances, or that his knowledge about them was limited, he said the church head was "either ignorant" or "unwilling" to admit some truths.

He warned also that anyone attempting to interfere with his court orders would be dealt with severely. Receiver Bryant is the first Negro to have been appointed to the Committee of Admissions and Grievances for the U.S. District Court in Washington.

Judge Hart's order, in effect, removed McCollough from his position as head of the House of Prayer until some time at which another election can be held.

Bishop Wright Cited at Meeting

World Conference in Oslo

The Courier C21

Sat 9-2-61

Pittsburgh Pa

OSLO, Norway—Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., of the AME Church, Philadelphia, Pa., was cited by the Tenth World Methodist Conference for holding the record for attendance at World Methodist Conferences.

He was called to the platform and applauded as the only person present, who had attended the conference in Toronto, Canada in 1911, and six assemblies since then, making a total of seven world assemblies.

The Episcopal patriarch, 83 years of age, proudly boasts that he is the senior of active Bishops in all Methodisms.

The Courier C21

Methodist Hail Rise of Negroes

Sat 9-2-61

By WILLA MAE RICE

(Courier Staff Writer)

Pittsburgh Pa

OSLO, Norway—Top echelons of religion, among Negro Methodists, made vital contributions to the program of the 10th World Methodist Conference, which met at Philadelphia Hall, Aug. 17-25, both as presiding chairmen and as speakers.

Dr. Archibald J. Carey Jr., pastor of Quinn Chapel AME Church in Chicago, Ill., electrified a morning session of the world conference with a lecture depicting the rise and progress of Negro American Methodisms, which he prefaced with a scathing account of revolt and rebellion among the dark people of the world.

"Behind all of this is an idea," he exclaimed, "an idea that men everywhere ought to be free."

Dr. Carey emphasized that the most dramatic role which Negro Americans of Methodism have played in the last decade, is the stirring of the conscience of America and widening of the strictured channels defined by racial segregation.

HE CITED the freedom rides, boycotts, sit-ins and kneel-ins as Christian techniques of nonviolence which have triggered action toward the realiziation of true democracy in America.

Dr. Joseph A. Johnson Jr., professor of the Interdenominational Theological Center of the CME Church, Atlanta, Ga., spoke on "Methodism in the Field of Social Service."

The address delivered by Dr. J. W. Eichelberger, AME Zion executive of Chicago, Ill., entitled "The Evangelistic Genius of Methodism," stressed the fact that modern-day Methodism must exert a fervent vitality if it will meet the demands of the winds of change.

J. S. Annan of Ghana and the Rev. Philip A. Potter of the West Indies also had places of prominence on the World Methodist Conference program.

Mr. Annan is vice president of the Laymen's Association in Ghana. The Rev. Mr. Potter is general secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society and director of youth for the World Council of Churches.

Disciples Of Christ Meet To Study Global Issues

P-2A The Montgomery Advertiser

Sat. 9-23-61

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Global problems and crucial issues in contemporary Christianity will be dealt with in resolutions and addresses during the Kansas City asembly of the International Convention of Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ), Sept. 29-Oct. 4.

Subjects of almost 30 resolutions submitted for assembly action range from the Disciples' next move in church union negotiations to Christian opposition to "all forms of atheistic materialism and totalitarianism, including Communism."

Approximately 12,000 ministers and lay people from Christian Churches in the United States and Canada are expected to register for the assembly. "Our Heritage and Destiny" will be the theme of the meeting.

Dr. J. Irwin Miller of Columbus, Ind., the first Disciple to serve as president of the National Council of Churches, will deliver one of the principal evening addresses.

SPECIAL SESSION

Gov. Matthew E. Welsh of Indiana will speak at a special session commemorating the 75th anniversary of the National Benevolent Association of the Christian Churches. He is a member of the board of the NBA's Kennedy Memorial Christian Home at Martinsville, Ind.

The assembly's keynote address will be delivered in the opening session by Dr. Perry Epler Gresham, convention president and president of Bethany College at Bethany, W.Va.

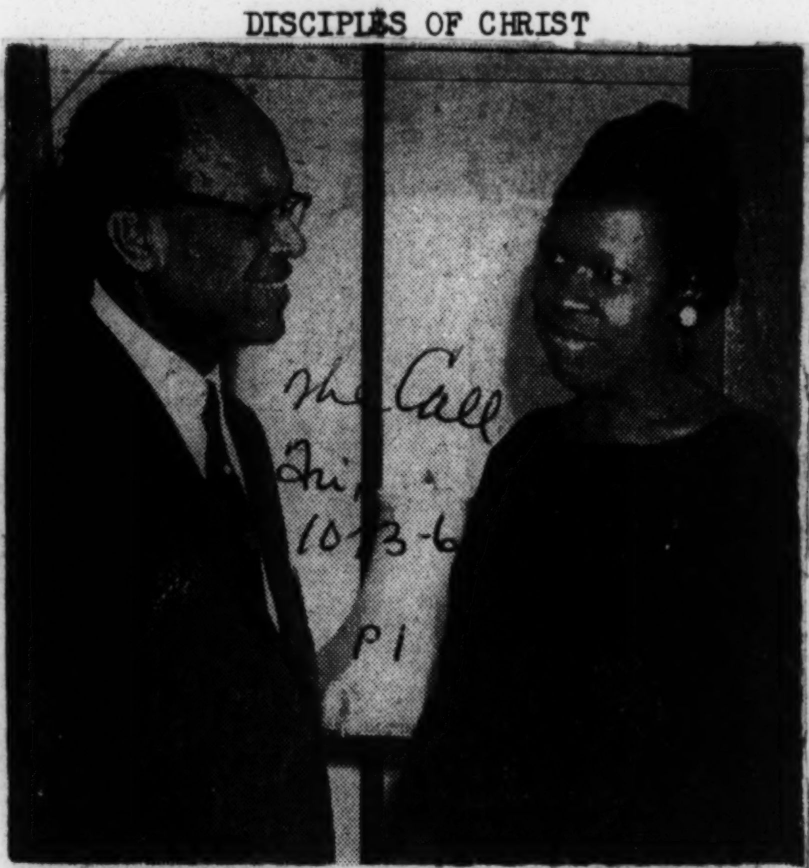
Speakers for other evening sessions will be Dr. R. S. Garfield Todd, former prime minister of Southern Rhodesia who went to that country as a missionary; Dr. Robert G. Storey of Dallas, Tex., a leading American attorney and president of the Southwestern Legal Foundation; and Dr. Clarence E. Lemmon, pastor of the First Christian Church in Columbia, Mo.

ARMY SECRETARY

Elvis J. Stahr Jr., Secretary of the Army and a Disciples layman, will address a men's session that will run simultaneously with separate meetings for women, youths and ministers.

Other assembly speeches will include a morning series on major phases of the Christian Churches' "Program of Advance for the Decade of Decision," afternoon lectures following the "Heritage and Destiny" theme and sermons.

Dr. Gaines M. Cook of Indianapolis, executive secretary of the convention, said more than 60 items of business, about half of them reports from agencies and institutions, will be brought before the assembly.



The Call Fri. 10-13-61 P1

CONGRATULATIONS FOR A 'FIRST.'—The Rev. S. S. Myers, pastor of the West Paseo Christian church, 2454 West Paseo, is seen above congratulating Mrs. Anderson B. Barnes of Los Angeles, Calif., who was elected first vice-president of the International Convention of Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ) in the convention assembly here, Wednesday, October 4. Mrs. Barnes is the first Negro to hold the vice-presidency, and second woman in the history of the convention, to be elected to the post.

The Call Fri. 10-13-61 Kansas City, Mo.

Negro Woman Elected To High Church Post

A Negro woman, t' mot of 14-year-old triplets Mrs. Anderson B. Barnes ' Los Angeles, was elected first vice-president of the International Conv tion o' ris-tian Churches (ciples of Christ) in the convention's 1961 assembly h Wednesday, October 4.

The Call

Dr. Leslie R. Smith f Lexington, Ky., pa or of an old ngr tion linked his rically to a 19th cent ry union of religious movements, elected president.

Fri. 10-13-61

This is the first time in the history of the conventi that a Negro woman has held this post and the second time a woman has been vice president of the convention.

Mrs. Barnes is a member of the McCarty Memorial Christian church, where she was minister of education for three years, until June 30.

Kansas City Mo

She was t recipient of the 1959 "Wo an of the Year Award in Religion," given by the Los Angeles chapters of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc.

She has been a professional social worker, a minister of education and a national field worker f the Christian churches.

Not only has Mrs. Barnes served on the staff of the United Christian Missionary society as a field secretary, but also is a former member of the agency's board of man rs.

She ded Southern Christian I ute, Edwards, Miss., from the first grade through junior college. She was graduate from Talladega college, Talladega, Ala., and received the M.A. degree from Chicago Theological seminary of the University of Chicago. She has taken additional graduate studies in the school of cial work at the University of S hern California i Los Ang s.

For 13 ye , Mrs. Barnes was executive secretary of the Avalon Community nter Los Angeles, sponsored by th Christian Churches and the Commu Chest.

Mrs. Barnes was hono the Los A s with he "Outstanding Service Youth" rd in 1952. She has served as pre dent of the Southern California Federation of ttlem t and Centers.

She is a charter member of the National Association of Social Workers and holds memberships with the Disciples Peace Fellowship, both national and Southern California Fellowships of Disciples Directors.

She assisted in organzing the Business and Professional Women of the Christian Church s of Southern California and has b n the state president and a member of the executive committee.

Mrs. Barnes was a national youth officer among the Disciples and has served as a discussion r for two quadrenni l assembli of the International Christian Women's Fellowship.

In the Los Angeles area, Mrs. Barnes has been active the Parent-Teachers association and the ncil of Church Women.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are the parents of 14-year-old triplets An-na Elizabeth, Mary Ellen and Sterling Tanison Barnes.

Conv ion officers were elected n the final business session of the annual assembly that approved the creation of a commission to repre nt the Christian Churches in con ersation with the United Church of Christ on possible union of the two bodies.

Dr. Smith, minister of Central Christian church in Lexington, succeeds Dr. Perry E. Gresham, president of Bethany colle at Bethany, W. V. His term will continue through the convention's 1962 assembly in Los Angeles.

The Call

Elected second and third vice-presidents, respectively, were Eugene E. And ck of Trenton, Mo., an attorney and an elder in the First Christian church there, and Dr. J. Wayne Drash, minister of Mirror Lake Christian church in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Fri. 10-13-61

Thomas L. Jennings, an elder and vice-chairman of the official board of Walnut Hills Christian church in Cincinnati, Ohio, was named treasurer. He is a certified public accountant with responsibilities over several areas in the comptroller's division of Cincinnati Milling Machine company.

Mrs. Gertrude Dimke of Indianapolis, Ind., was re-elected recording secretary.

Named parliamentarian was Dr. Ben C. Bobbitt, executive secretary of the Christian Churches of Northern California and Western Nevada.

New directors of the convention, elected to three-year terms, are Harold Glen Brown, pastor of the First Christian church in Portland, Ore.; Harold R. Clark of Jacksonville, Fla., an attorney, and Mrs. L. V. Dennis of Houston, Texas, who has been a leader in wo n's work among the Christian churches.

Also Garth Henrichs, vice-president and general promotion manager of the Henry F. Henrichs Publications and the Sunshine Press in Litchfield, Ill., and Dr. Sloan Gentry, minister of the First Christian church in Tulsa, Okla.

Dr. Gaines M. Cook of Indianapolis is serving a six-year term as executive secretary of the convention. He was elected by the 1958 assembly in St. Louis, Mo.

The Rev. R. H. Peoples of Indianapolis, Inc., was elected a member of United Christian Missionary society board-at-large; Rev. Paul Simms, vice-chairman of the commission on recommendations;

The Rev. S. S. Myers, pastor of the local West Paseo Christian church, a member of the trustee board of the Unified Promotions committee; Rev. John Compton of Cincinnati, Ohio, trustee of the United Christian Missionary society, and Rev. R. L. Saunders, member of the nominating committee.

More than 100 Negro ministers and lay people were here for the International meeting.

9 1961

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Disciples Of Christ Vote Panel For Merger Talks

The Journal Courier P

Wed. 10-4-61.

Also Support U. S. Council Of Churches

Louisville Ky.

By ORA SPAID

Courier-Journal Religion Editor

Kansas City, Oct. 3.—The Disciples of Christ convention Tuesday authorized the forming of a commission to carry on talks with the United Church of Christ regarding a merger.

Delegates to the International Convention of Christian Churches here also adopted a statement on beverage alcohol which said, "The Christian community must be prepared to reassess the question of national prohibition."

And they approved resolutions calling for stronger support of local, state, and national councils of churches while they roundly rejected a proposal to gag the National Council of Churches.

Two Groups Merged

The disciples have been holding conversations on unity with the United Church of Christ for a number of years, but these talks got down to brass tacks last September after the final ratification of the United Church of Christ's new constitution. The United Church of Christ is the result of a recent merger of the Evangelical and Reformed and Congregational Christian denominations.

Talks between the 2,000,000-member Disciples convention and the 2,200,000-member United Church of Christ raise the possibility of the ultimate inclusion of the Disciples in the so-called Blake-Pike proposal for merger of the United Church of Christ, The Methodist Church, The United Presbyterian Church, and the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Door Open To Others

The Disciples' resolution authorizing merger talks also opened the door to unity conversations with "the proponents of any other sincere proposals," that is, any other denominations. The United Presbyterians made a similar open invitation when that denomination voted this year to explore the Blake-Pike proposal.

The Rev. George Beazley, Indianapolis, executive secretary of the Disciples' Council on Christian Unity, said talks with the United Church of Christ would probably begin before Easter, but he estimated that negotiations would take years.

Two important doctrinal practices on which the two denominations differ are baptism and communion. Disciples observe the Lord's Supper weekly and invite all Christians to partake. The United Church of Christ celebrates communion less often, usually quarterly, and generally includes only communicants. The United Church of Christ practices infant baptism while the Disciples adhere to "believer's baptism" which comes not until the "age of reason."

Stress Drinking Factor

The Disciples' statement on beverage alcohol quoted statistics which state that 59.6 per cent of all arrests made one year in the United States were connected with drinking, that drunken drivers are involved in 30 to 35 per cent of all fatal accidents, that there are an estimated 5,015,000 alcoholics in the nation, and that for every dollar collected in taxes on liquor a state pays out $1.33 to $5.75 in direct alcohol-caused expenses.

Acknowledging that 60 per cent of the adult population drinks, the resolution stated that the Christian's attitude about drinking cannot be based on personal preference and social custom. "The Christian must make his choice regarding beverage alcohol upon the basis of the total effects upon other human beings and be prepared to sacrifice his personal satisfaction for the welfare of others."

Censure Move Beaten

In a strong defense of councils of churches, the delegates passed measures urging their congregations to "participate creatively" in local councils, to include in church budgets contributions to local, state, and the national and world councils of churches, and to possibly include the national and world bodies in the fund-raising promotion of the denomination.

One resolution brought by the Association of Christian Churches in Indiana authorized state organizations of the denomination to include state councils of churches in their budgets.

The delegates trounced a proposal by Memorial Christian Church, Midland, Tex., that the National Council of Churches be muzzled and its office in Washington be closed.

Indianan Is Heard

Earlier this week the convention approved a resolution upholding the right of the national council and other church councils to make pronouncements on public affairs under "Christ's lordship of all life." The national council has been a favorite target of the John Birch Society and other conservative groups.

J. Irwin Miller, a Disciple businessman of Columbus, Ind., who is president of the National Council of Churches, addressed the convention Tuesday night.

He cautioned his denomination against self-righteousness, against believing "that we have final truth, that ours is the correct theology, that our answers to church practices are right in some final, unchangeable way."

He spoke into the face of the cherished Disciple doctrine that "the New Testament is our rule of faith and practice" in saying:

"Christians for 1,500 years have gone to the Scriptures, selected an inference here, a verse there, skipped over passages which didn't quite fit in, and each has come up with his own right answer and correct blueprint. . . . The only problem is that nearly everyone came up with a different answer and a different blueprint."

He called for Disciples to strike out boldly in a new, experimental theology. "Disciples have been notoriously weak in the study of God. There is now a time and a need for a theology which will aim at a great synthesis of all the hints of God, His nature, and purpose."

Asks Worship Restudied

He said hints of the nature of God can be found in the work of the astrophysicist, the biologist, the mathematician, and in man himself.

He asked for a restudy of worship. "How can a God of perfection be understood through mediocre second-class preaching; sentimental, overworked, uninspired music; third-rate, insipid art; pedestrian architecture; thoughtlessly planned, endlessly repeated worship services?"

Kentuckians and Indianians named to various boards and agencies:

United Christian Missionary Society, Miss Bess Howard, Glasgow; Leslie R. Smith, Lexington; W. F. Foster, Mayfield; Miss Mary Alice Flynt, Evansville, Ralph H. Saunders, New Albany, and Mrs. Elizabeth Enix, Indianapolis. Board on Christian Unitey, Paul S. Stauffer, Louisville.

Louisvillian Named

Historical Society, Hugh M. Riley, Louisville; Roscoe M. Pierson, Lexington, and Harry M. Davis, Hopkinsville.

European Evangelistic Society, Russell Blowers, Indianapolis; John Greenlee, Oaklandon, Ind., and T. K. Smith, Columbus, Ind.

National Benevolent Association, James Y. Brown, Frankfort, Ind.

National Evangelistic Association, Mrs. Arlene Dux Orthenburger, Indianapolis, secretary; Donald M. Salmon, Indianapolis, general secretary, and Lloyd V. Channels, Danville, Ky.

Pension fund, John L. H. Fuller, Indianapolis.

Church Fiat To Integrate Challenged

P.A 4 The Washington Post

Sat. 9-30-61

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 29 (AP) — A spokesman for the National City Christian Church in Washington today challenged the right of the International Convention of Christian Churches to direct the congregation to desegregate.

Washington

A section of the Convention's Committee on Recommendations reported it agreed with the challenge. It said the proposal would violate the Convention's constitution, which provides each of the 8000 congregations making up the denomination is independent and self-governing.

The full Committee put its sub-group back to work in hopes it could agree on a statement that would lend impetus to integration of some of the denomination's churches without violating their local autonomy.

Russell Chapin, a Justice Department attorney from Bethesda, Md., who is a trustee of the corporation that owns the physical property of National City Christian Church, said:

"National City is a typical church of the Disciples of Christ. It is an independent congregation. It will continue to be independent regardless of action by the Convention. The Congregation had a 99-year lease on the church facilities and there is a provision in the lease that the local congregation is responsible for maintaining the life and the work of the church."

The Rev. Kring Allen, pastor of McCarthy Memorial Christian Church, an integrated congregation in Los Angeles, said National City Church is always referred to as the denomination's "show case" in Washington. It has received major financial support from the brotherhood through the Convention and the Convention has the right to suggest local operating procedures, he said.

The church is on Thomas Circle, 14th st. and Massachusetts ave. nw. and the surrounding neighborhood has a large Negro population.

The Rev. Dr. George Davis, pastor of National City Church, said that nearly all of the denomination's congregations are segregated.

OCTOBER

9 1961

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Sect Refuses To Order Washington Church To Integrate

The Courier-Journal P.

Tues, 10-3-61

Louisville, Ky.

Disciples Of Christ Feel Move Contrary To Local Autonomy

By ORA SPAID

Courier-Journal Religion Editor

Kansas City, Oct. 2.—Disciples of Christ refused Monday to instruct their National City Christian Church in Washington, D. C., to desegregate because this would be interfering with the autonomy of a local congregation.

The issue of racial integration clashed with the long-cherished principle of local autonomy in a lively debate on the floor of the International Convention of Christian Churches.

The convention had before it a resolution spearheaded by the Rev. Kring Allen, pastor of the racially integrated McCarty Memorial Christian Church in Los Angeles and signed by 39 other Disciples.

Founded As Prototype Of Denomination

It called for immediate steps toward desegregating the Washington church, described as "a brotherhood institution."

National City Christian Church was established in 1926 by the denomination to be a prototype of the denomination in the nation's capital and a church home for Disciples who move there to work for the Government.

A corporation of 15 trustees (of which John T. Acree, Louisville, is one) holds the property on which the $4,000,000 church is located.

More than 40,000 Disciples from throughout the country pledged money to build the church, but many of the pledges went unpaid during the depression years. Denominational agencies have contributed toward the church, but in recent years its 975 members have carried the bulk of the burden.

The convention's committee on resolutions, through which all business is cleared, recommended disapproval of the desegregation resolution because "it was in conflict with the independence and autonomy principles set out in the preamble to the denomination's constitution."

The argument for the resolution was typified by the Rev. Gilbert Davis, Jr., Hereford, Tex., who asked: "Are we to bow to the lordship of local autonomy, rather than the lordship of Jesus Christ?"

The Rev. Ryland H. Oliver, Edmond, Okla., asked the delegates "to make it clear that we are for equality of people in churches as well as in restaurants."

This was a reference to the action of the Disciples last year in Louisville, when the convention put out a list of six restaurants in Louisville that did not accept Negroes and suggested delegates not patronize them.

'Each Must Settle For Itself'

An example of the argument against the resolution came from Charles F. McElroy, a Springfield, Ill., lawyer, who said:

"Independence and autonomy—these are the words of our tradition. Segregation is a policy each congregation must settle for itself. I don't think this convention has any jurisdiction in this matter."

Several speakers pointed out that the convention is already on record against segregation and that refusing to "point its finger at one local church" would not mean coming out for segregation.

The Rev. A. C. Anonye, a Nigerian who is minister of the Negro 12th Street Christian Church, about six blocks from National City Christian Church, said that because he has no baptistry, he baptized his members at the National City church and frequent conferences were held there by Negroes of his congregation.

After the delegates had voted decisively against the resolution, the Rev. George R. Davis, minister of the National City church, told reporters that the advocates of desegregation "don't give us credit for what we are doing.

"What kind of a show-window church do they want us to be? We've begun to march a million miles ahead of 95 per cent of the brotherhood churches."

Tells About Unofficial Desegregation

He said there hasn't been a Sunday in the three months that he has been minister of the church that Negroes haven't worshiped there.. He added: "Fifteen Congolese students were in our worship services all summer."

The church operates an integrated daily church school in the summer and one of its paid kindergarten superintendents is a Negro, he said.

The congregation has no Negro members, he admitted, because "they are not encouraged to come, the climate is not prepared for it."

But, he went on, "we are moving forward, we are taking steps with all deliberate speed."

Indiana's Governor Matthew E. Welsh addressed the convention Monday night on "Needs of The Aging and Children." He is a member of the board of Kennedy Memorial Christian Home, Martinsville, Ind.:

Welsh said government is doing an increasingly better job in providing for basic needs, but "there are three basic factors in care of the aging and of children which cannot be bought, which cannot be packaged and mailed—faith, friendship, and a future.

Here Is The Real Private Contribution

"There needs cannot be met by government checks, surplus-food distribution, community shelters, or city hospitals. These needs can be met only outside government and outside tax-supported programs. It is here that the real contribution is made by churches and private organizations seeking to minister to the needs of others."

In detailing the need of the aged for a future, he said, "We read much about planned obsolescence in kitchen appliances, automobiles, and other factory products. But the forced early retirement age—and 65 is becoming an early age—and the cult of youth that industry is now practicing is another and more tragic form of planned obsolescence."

The Rev. James A. Lollis, Lexington, Ky., was elected to a 15-member committee to nominate officers at the convention next year in Los Angeles.

Michaux Has Unique Idea For Housing Unit

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
wk. (Jan 28-Feb. 3-61)
9
P4

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Recalling the old Hoover slogan of "two chickens in every pot," Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux came up with a bright idea of "two bicycles in every trailer."

His bicycle-trailer plan was revealed this week to Mayor Felicia Rincon of San Juan, Puerto Rico. Elder Michaux, pastor of the Church of God in Christ, owns a large housing project in Washington, and has outlined plans to the Revelopment Land Agency for another.

FOR MIDDLE INCOME

His latest idea, however, is to establish a housing project in Puerto Rico for the middle income group. In presenting his plan to the San Juan Mayor, the Elder said he would like to build a 300,400 unit project for persons who are in the group unable to raise an $8000 mortgage but above the slum clearance group. This would take in people who make between $200 and $300 dollars a month.

Since suitable land for such housing is difficult to obtain in San Juan, Michaux said he thought of buying land in the surburbs and putting up trailer homes. He said he would provide two bicycles with each trailer to lick the transportation problem.

'PROJECT INTERESTING'

Mayor Rincon, who was in Washington attending the White House Conference for the Aged, said the Elder's project sounded very interesting. But, she added, she would like to hear a lot more about it.

Such a project could not be federally financed, she stated, since it is a private one. But the Elder insisted that he could "definately raise the money" for it.

The Elder still owes $[illegible],000 on the 11-year-old Federal loan with which he financed the plush Mayfair Mansions.

This loan was declared in default by the government last month. Michaux recently presented a plan to the Dedevelopment Land Agency for another project adjoining the Mayfair Mansion.

The RLA said it liked the plan but could take no action until the original government loan had been repaid.

Mixed Groups Worry Church

The Commercial Appeal

Board Of Trustees Move To Oust Episcopal Rector From Post

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., April 12. — Some members of an Episcopal church here have called for a halt to racially integrated meetings in the church and for action against their rector, who attended the meetings, it was learned Wednesday.

9

4-13-61

Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church have been presented a letter of protest urging them to "act speedily in the best interests of the people of our parish."

The board of trustees of St. Andrew's private school voted Tuesday to remove the rector—the Rev. Edward H. Harrison—from the board. The resolution to oust him will be considered for final action by school board members and vestrymen, meeting together.

P. 53

Both the vestry board and the school board met Tuesday and heard tape recordings with two persons who said they attended the bi-racial meetings. The recordings were obtained Monday in telephone conversations with a white woman and a Negro man. They were questioned by a school board member who was identified to them as a free lance writer.

Charge Issued

During the school board meeting, the Rev. Mr. Harrison charged the recordings were obtained by deceit and he called for a roll call vote on William T. Clark's motion to oust him. It passed, 8-0.

United Press International learned the series of bi-racial meetings was begun several months ago. Whites and Negroes informally discussed co-operation between the races and various aspects of Mississippi's system of segregation.

Among those attending were Harrison and other religious leaders; Mrs. Wallis Schutt, a white woman and a member of the Civil Rights Commission's state advisory committee; Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith, a newspaper publisher from Lexington; Power Hearn, a former Hinds County supervisor; and Robert Smith, a Negro grocer.

Mrs. Schutt and Mr. Smith were questioned in the recorded interviews. Mr. Smith said he had attended three meetings but he refused to name the persons attending. He was asked for further help "on this story," and replied, "any story now is premature."

Mrs. Schutt was told the interviewer wanted to be able to "show examples of inter-racial co-operation," but she said, "we want to strenthen what we're doing before we give it too much publicity." Under questioning, she said "nothing could be held" at St. Andrew's without the Rev. Mr. Harrison's consent.

The letter presented to the vestrymen Tuesday was signed by Mr. Clark, a businessman and head of the local chapter of the controversial John Birch Society, Al Fred Daniel, a businessman, and William Fontaine, a lawyer.

Source Of Strife

It said the meetings' "sole purpose would be the promotion of racial integration within our community, and which would serve only as a source of racial friction and strife."

It said: "We are confident that the vestry, as well as the membership of this parish do not want to place our church in the position of seemingly assuming the leading role in the active promotion of racial integration within our community. We are likewise confident that the vestry will act promptly to make the official position of our church on this situation known to the public, before further rumors and half-truths are allowed to spread among our fellow citizens."

Mr. Daniel said he first became concerned with the Rev. Mr. Harrison's action when the minister said in a message to the congregation that "in the calm light of history we must be thankful the military action (of the Civil War) was finally won by the North."

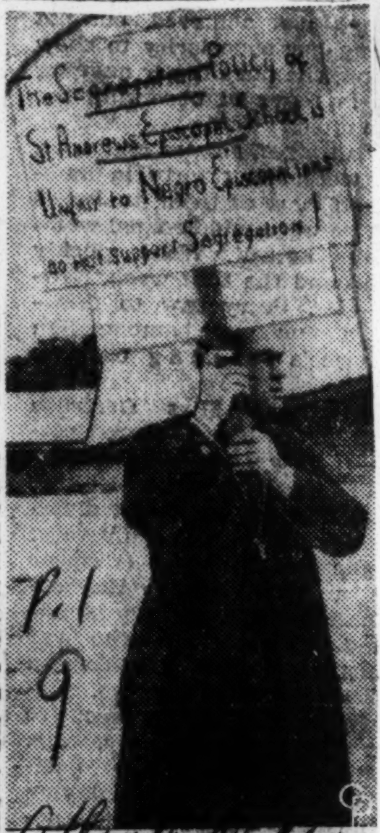
It was also learned that some members of St. Andrews—an old church whose membership roll includes some of this city's most prominent citizens—were concerned about alleged attempts by the Rev. Mr. Harrison to "modernize" the church services.

The Rev. Mr. Harrison, formerly of Florida, has been at St. Andrews' about two years.

Demonstration Stopped

The last in the series of bi-racial meetings was held the night of March 28 a few hours after police broke up a demonstration by several Negro students.

The meeting was attended by eight student—some of whom were involved in the demonstration—three other Negroes and 17 white persons.


The Segregation Policy of
St Andrews Episcopal School is
Unfair to Negro Episcopalians
do not support Segregation!
P. 1
9

AGAINST SEGREGATION—Rev. Louis E. Buck, vicker at St. James Episcopal Church in Austin, Tex., demonstrates against the segregation policies of St. Andrew's Episcopal School. Assisting him in picketing were several students from the University of Texas.

Atlanta Daily World

Rev. Malcom Dale elected honorary Episcopal canon

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

DETROIT — The Rev. Malcom G. Dade, rector of St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church, by unanimous action has been elected honorary canon of the Cathedral Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was nominated by the Rt. Rev. Richard S. Emrich, Episcopal bishop of Michigan.

9

5-13-61

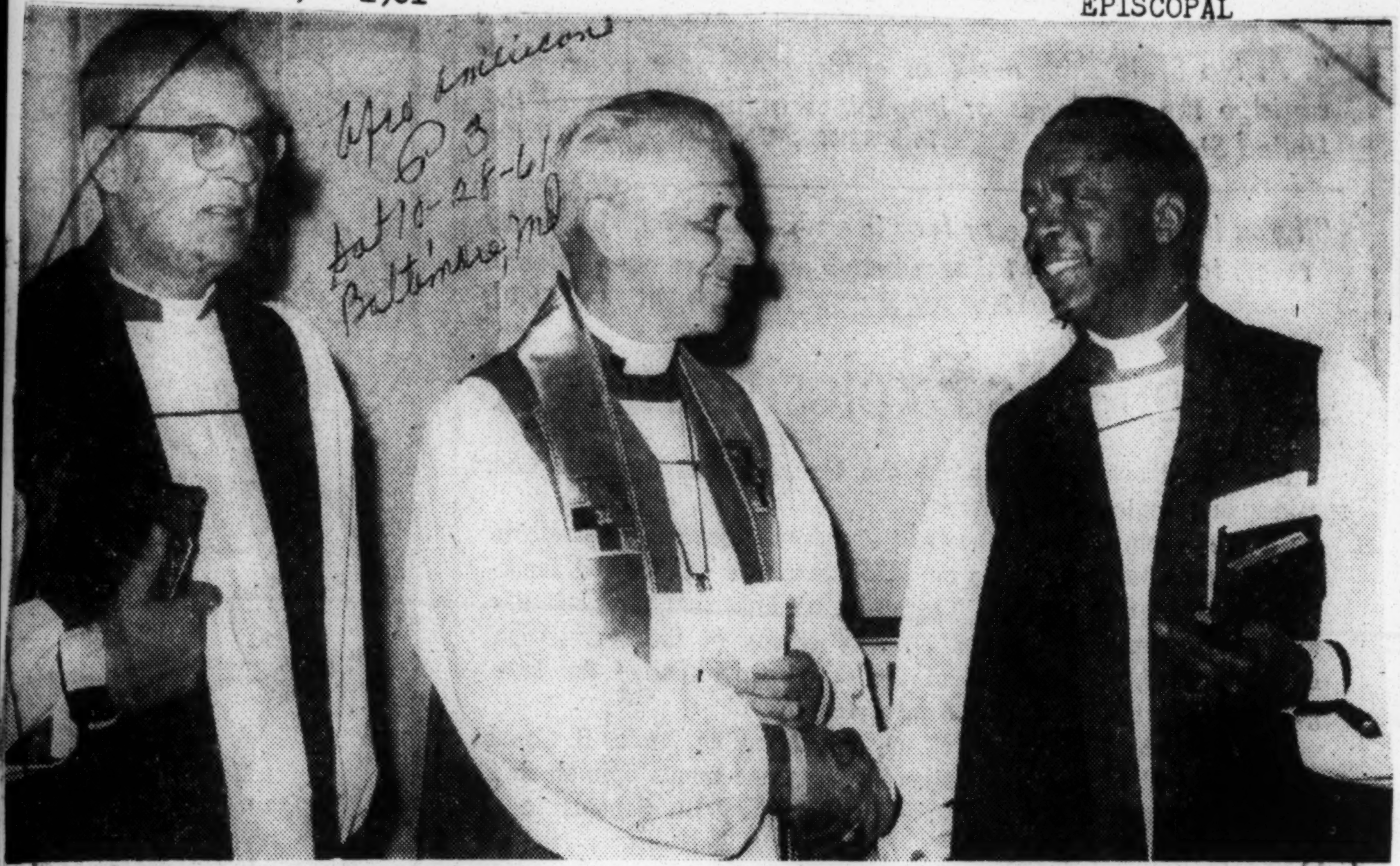
The first of his race in the diocese to receive the honor, Father Dade recently was proclaimed Detroit's first citizen by the mayor and was given the keys to the city for numerous civic and religious activities.

P. 3

The honorary canon title is the highest honor the diocese can give. There are only two active colored canons in the Episcopal church.

9 1961

EPISCOPAL



Afro American
P3
Sat 10-28-61
Baltimore, Md

HAPPY HANDSHAKE — The Right Rev. Arthur C. Lichtenberger (center), presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, congratulates newly confirmed Bishop Dillard H. Brown (right) and Bishop Romualdo Gonzalez after consecration ceremonies in Washington Cathedral for the two prelates. Bishop Brown will serve as coadjutor of the Episcopal Missionary District of Liberia, and Bishop Gonzalez as Bishop of the Missionary District of Cuba.

Bishop Brown confirmed in D.C.

P3

WASHINGTON

The congregation of St. Luke Episcopal Church saw their rector confirmed as bishop Thursday at impressive ceremonies in Washington Cathredal where two prelates were concentrated.

The St. Luke rector is Father Dillard H. Brown, who made Bishop Co-adjutor of the Episcopal Missionary District of Liberia.

Baltimore, Md

Confirmed also was Father Romualdo Gonzalex-Agueros to be bishop of the Episcopal Missionary District of Cuba.

Chuch officials said it was unusual for more than one bishop to be confirmed at a time. About 1,000 persons witnessed the double confirmation.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IS CALLED DIVIDED

9

Split Hindering Protestant Unity, Van Dusen Says

New York

By GEORGE DUGAN

Division within the Protestant Episcopal Church constitutes a major threat to the advancing unity of American Protestantism, according to a leading New York theologian.

The Rev. Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, president of Union Theological Seminary, said in a statement yesterday that it was widely assumed that the crucial problem was between the Episcopal and other Protestant bodies.

"It is not," he observed. "The real issue is within the Episcopal Church itself."

His reference was to the disparate views held by the church's Anglo-Catholic, or so-called high church wing, and its low church members whose "churchmanship" is considerably more liberal.

Most Anglo-Catholics are vigorously opposed to any union of the Episcopal Church with bodies not directly in the apostolic succession; the uninterrupted transmission of spiritual authority through bishops by the laying on of hands.

Nor do they approve the ordination of ministers of other communions to the Episcopal priesthood while permitting them at the same time to continue their ministry in the church of their origin.

Unity Plan Pending

Dr. Van Dusen's statement was made in the context of the latest Protestant unity proposal.

Union Seminary is nondenominational.

Last month in Buffalo the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church invited the Protestant Episcopal Church to join it in "exploring" and "negotiating" a plan of union that would include the Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ.

The Episcopal triennial General Convention will debate and act on the invitation next September in Detroit.

The four-way merger was originally proposed last December by the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, chief executive officer of the Presbyterian Church. His plan includes a provision for the historic succession and the mutual recognition of ministers.

Dr. Van Dusen was sharply critical of churchmen who oppose the Blake plan on the theory that the Protestant Episcopal Church cannot morally act on any plan of union with non-Episcopal churches until such proposals have received the approval of the Lambeth Conference.

The decennial Lambeth gatherings are attended by bishops of the entire Anglican body. The next meeting will be in 1968.

Apparently, Dr. Van Dusen asserted, those churchmen are "unaware of the fact that Dr. Blake's proposal is based squarely and explicitly upon the Scheme of Church Union in Ceylon (India) in which Anglicans are participating and that that scheme was given detailed scrutiny by the last Lambeth Conference and approved by it with suggestion of only one minor modification." Four separate Protestant bodies merged in the Indian union.

"Such statements can spring only from lamentable ignorance or from an intention to mislead," he declared.

"More than that, they presuppose a view of apostolic succession which large numbers of Episcopal bishops and clergy do not hold and thus reveal where the really significant division lies—not between the Protestant Episcopal and other Protestant bodies but within the Episcopal Church itself."

9 1961 EPISCOPAL OCTOBER

Two Episcopal Priests Elevated to Bishops

By Kenneth Dole
Staff Reporter

The Washington Post

The Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, the Right Rev. Arthur C. Lichtenberger elevated two priests to the episcopate yesterday.

Fri. 10-20-61

The Rev. Dillard H. Brown, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 15th and Church sts. nw., since 1946, was made Bishop Coadjutor of the Missionary District of Liberia, and the Very Rev. Romualdo Gonzalez of Havana, became Bishop of the Missionary District of Cuba.

P. B 4

Washington

The consecrations took place in Washington Cathedral before a congregation of 1800. Candle-bearers and crucifers from St. Luke's Church took part in the ecclesiastical procession, along with the Cathedral choir and many clergy.

In ritual as old as the Christian Church, the Presiding Bishop and the four co-consecrators completed the transmission of authority with the laying on of hands.

As they did so, the Presiding Bishop said, "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

Co-consecrators for Bishop Brown were the Bishop and Bishop Coadjutor of Washington, the Right Rev. Angus Dun and the Right Rev. William F. Creighton. Presenting him for consecration were the Right Rev. Bravid W. Harris, Bishop of the Missionary District of Liberia, and the Right Rev. J. Brooke Mosley, Bishop of Delaware.

Bishop Gonzalez's co-consecrators were the Right Rev. Alexander Hugo Blackenship, retired Bishop of Cuba, and the Right Rev. John Boyd Bentley, former Bishop of Alaska and vice president of the National Council of the Episcopal Church. He was presented by Bishop Creighton

Fri. 10-20-61

The Washington Post
P. B 4
Washington D.C.

By Charles DelVecchio, Staff Photographer

Bishops Willard Houston Brown Jr., at left, and Romualdo Gonzales read the testimonial naming Bishop Brown Bishop Coadjutor of the Missionary District of Liberia. Rev. Gonzales was elevated to Bishop of the Missionary District of Cuba at the same ceremony at Washington Cathedral yesterday. Bishop Angus Dun looks on at right.

and the Right Rev. Charles Alfred Voegeli, Missionary Bishop of Haiti.

The Rev. John Howard Johnson, rector of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, New York, gave the sermon.

At the end, Bishop Lichtenberger received Holy Communion, then delivered it to the new Bishops and the others, all kneeling, and also to the families of Bishop Brown and Bishop Gonzalez.

As Bishop Coadjutor, Bishop Brown will succeed Bishop Harris on his retirement. He is due in Monrovia the first of the year. He is the first Negro consecrated at Washington Cathedral.

Camp Integration Move Rejected by Clergymen

The Washington Post 09

Washington D.C.

BRISTOL, Va., May 18 (AP) Episcopalian clergymen today voted down a resolution to put the Hemlock Haven conference area on a "freedom-of-choice" basis.

09

The vote by the churchmen came after laymen of the Episcopal Diocese of Southwestern Virginia voted overwhelmingly in favor of it.

The resolution, offered by Francis T. West of Martinsville, was reported by the resolutions committee without recommendation.

A new motion was immediately introduced by Marshall Frost of Lynchburg. The gist of the new resolution is to permit integrated youth conferences but prohibit integrated social activities.

The subject of whether to hold integrated or segregated youth conferences, a problem which has plagued the diocese since 1958, arose again yesterday when West introduced a "freedom-of-choice" resolution for the camp near Marion.

Fri. 5-19-61

The resolution called for family, parish and congregational conference and all diocesan adult conferences to continue on the present racially unrestricted basis. It said, however, that all youth and children's conference should be divided into two periods—the first for white children only and the second without racial restriction.

The resolution was referred to committee.

William Hawfield of Martinsville, president of the House of Young Churchmen, reported today that his organization voted "by a 90 per cent majority to petition the council to open Hemlock Haven for unrestricted use by youth of the diocese."

He said "we are not longing for integration, but we hope you will make it possible for us to use Hemlock Haven."

Earlier, Bishop William H. Marmion said the Department of Christian Education had omitted any youth conferences for Hemlock Haven this summer. No youth conferences have been held there since 1957.

Bishop Marimon noted that the last three church councils have been stalemated on the question of the youth conferences.

In other action yesterday, the Rev. Joseph Dunaway of Abingdon and Ralph Rogers of Bristol were elected to the Diocesan Executive Board on the third ballot after an afternoon-long deadlock between clergy and laity.

Elected to the executive board from other convocations were the Rev. Paul A. Walker and Dr. Robert P. Stickley of Lynchburg, Dr. Richard Beasley of Roanoke, the Rev. John Fletcher of Lexington and Samuel L. Austin Jr. of Waynesboro.

9 1961 EPISCOPAL

SEPTEMBER
MERGER WITH- UNITED PRESBYTERIAN
METHODIST CHURCH OF CHRIST
POLISH NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHURCHES. . . .

Episcopalian Bishops Okay Merger Plan

Montgomery Advertiser

P.1

DETROIT (AP) — By a swift and stunningly unanimous vote the Episcopal House of Bishops approved steps Wednesday seeking to unite a broad range of American churches,

Frank amazement greeted the action.

Thurs. 9-21-61

"I'm quite speechless," remarked the presiding bishop, the Rt. Rev. Arthur Lichtenberger of New York.

Others reacted similarly after the widely debated move went through without a floor clash or a dissenting voice.

Montgomery Ala.

It called for joining with the United Presbyterian Church in launching merger talks with the Methodist Church of Christ, the Polish National Catholic Church and possibly others.

TRULY CATHOLIC

The objective set forth is "an eventual united church, truly catholic, truly reformed and truly evangelical."

Action by the 195 Episcopal bishops still is subject to concurrence by the House of Deputies, the lay-clerical branch of the 3½ million-member churches' governing General Convention.

In the deputies chamber, the Very Rev. Julian Bartlett of San Francisco, chairman for dispatch of business, said: "we anticipate a good deal of debate" when the measure comes up there, possibly late Friday or next week.

"I'm amazed," he added, "that the bishops passed it unanimously."

So were the bishops. The matter had been a subject of keen controversy in church publications, with Anglo-Catholic "High Church" Episcopalians opposing it as a threat to doctrinal principles.

The Rt. Rev. Robert F. Gibson, bishop of Virginia, head of a commission that recommended the action, said afterward: "I thank the house for better treatment than I anticipated."

Episcopalian Merger Wins Green Light

Montgomery Advertiser

P. 2 A

By GEORGE W. CORNELL
Associated Press Religion Writer

DETROIT (AP) — Episcopalians gave a go-ahead Saturday to a quest for the most sweeping reunion of churches in American history.

Sun. 9-24-61

Lay and clerical delegates to the Episcopal governing convention joined bishops in approving talks seeking merger with at least four other denominations of various backgrounds and characteristics.

Montgomery Ala.

The measure winning Episcopal approval calls for joining United Presbyterians in asking Methodist, the United Church of Christ, the Polish Old Catholic Church and possibly others to take part in merger talks.

In passing the resolution by an overwhelming 139-18 majority, the House of Deputies added a slight amendment to a measure previously passed unanimously by the House of Bishops. Technically, the bishops will have to act again.

However, the bishop of South Florida, the Rt. Rev. Henry I. Louttit, of Winter Park, said there remains no question that both houses are "in favor of entering these conversations."

The amendment specified that the talks be on the basis of the Chicago and Lambeth "quadrilaterals." Bishops had specified only the Lambeth quadrilateral. Both, in general, set these essentials for a united church:

1. The Bible as the "revealed word of God" and rule of faith.

2. Acceptance of the ancient Apostles and Nicene creeds as confessions of belief.

3. Use of the two sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, ministered with "unfailing use" of Christ's words in instituting them.

4. A ministry acknowledged by every part of the church as possessing not only the "inward call of the spirit, but also the commission of Christ," as carried on through the historic Episcopal succession.

Episcopalians Refuse To Drop 'Protestant' Tag

Montgomery Advertiser

DETROIT (AP) — After skirmishing over the question for nearly a century, the Protestant Episcopal Church Friday spurned removal of the word "Protestant" from its name. P. 7 A

The action was picured as buttressing the Christian unity movement in which the denomination considers itself a "bridge" church embracing both Catholic and protestant qualities. 9-23-61

"We must not lose sight of either side in this time of ecumenical decision," declared the bishop of New Hampshire, the Rt. Rev. Charles F. Hall of Concord.

The issue has been coming recurrently ever since 1877, usually in the convention's lay-clerical House of Deputies, but this time it was the House of Bishops that slapped down the proposed change.

Montgomery

"We are both a Catholic and a Protestant church," said the Rt. Rev. Leland Stark, bishop of Newark, N.J.

"What perplexity we would throw into Christendom if we were to trumpet forth that we are no longer a Protestant church."

9 1961 EPISCOPAL

CHURCH'S INACTION HIT

The Atlanta Constitution

Racial Leadership Urged by Bishop

Atlanta Ga.

SAVANNAH UP—The bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Georgia Tuesday warned that "we church people have not been conspicuous as Christians in our leadership" toward solving the racial problems in the South.

Wed. 5-10-61

In his annual address to approximately 300 delegates to the diocesan meeting here, the Rt. Rev. Albert Rhett Stuart, D.D., called the South "one of the focal points" of "great social, political and economic crisis" in the world today.

p. 8

The bishop said, "We can be encouraged that the political leaders of the State of Georgia have taken a sensible and realistic step in facing the racial problem so far as it affects public education."

"Further steps in the resolution of the problem," he said, "will take patience and reasoned judgment. Indeed we (church people) have faltered in our witness in uncertainty and fear, and have lagged behind secular and political leaders."

Bishop Stuart continued, "It is difficult to deal with society in the complexities of this problem, but we would expect within the family of Christ that love and the service of one another would dominate all of us."

The bishop further warned, "The spread of communism and its threat to our existence is in direct proportion to our lack of moral efforts as Christians and our failure to proclaim the gospel of Jesus Christ. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

"We tend to become hysterical about the unrighteousness of communism and form societies to be against it and even suspect the committees we appoint to investigate it," the churchman said.

Outlining a diocesan survey by the National Council of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Stuart said the Episcopal Church "has grown at a greater rate than the general population in the diocese and yet Episcopalians are only 1.06 per cent of the total population, below the national average of 1.8 per cent of the population."

He cited the greatest percentage of growth shown by the convocations of Dublin, Thomasville and Albany. "The largest percentage of the population which is Episcopalian is found in Glynn, McIntosh and Chatham counties," the bishop said.

9 1961

EPISCOPAL

To improve contact—

The B'ham News P. 27

Episcopalians OK interracial committee

B'ham, Ala. Fri 1-27-61

BY CLAUDE KEATHLEY
News religion editor

The 130th annual Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Alabama in its closing session yesterday authorized the forming of an interracial committee to improve communications between white and Negro races in Alabama.

Action was taken on a recommendation of the diocesan Christian Social Relations Committee after Bishop C. C. Carpenter's statement of concern over the breakdown in the lines of communication.

Bishop Carpenter's concern was presented in his annual message Wednesday morning.

The convention also moved to study the report of Bishop Carpenter that more than 450 Episcopalians had been placed on inactive status during the past year. The recommendation called for efforts to be made to reactivate these members.

Another report adopted was an increase from $5000 to $20,000 support for men studying for the ministry. The action stipulated that any man receiving aid while in theological seminary would be required to spend a year in this diocese for each year aid was given. This action was taken after a report by Bishop George Murray, bishop coadjutor, that funds for aid to these students were inadequate.

THE RECOMMENDATION on interracial efforts, as made by a subcommittee of the Committee on Christian Social Relations said:

"The subcommittee and the department as a whole has considered the complex problem we face in this realm. The Department of Christian Social Relations feels that the need for more effective communication between and within racial groups in the church and the diocese of Alabama is a common concern and requests that bishop appoint an interracial committee, composed of clergy and laity, to improve interracial communications in the diocese."

Bishop Carpenter will announce the names of members of this committee.

The Christian Social Relations Committee also recommended that each member of the clergy and each church in the diocese study plans to rehabilitate people who have been returned to their communities from penal and mental institutions.

A budget for the Diocesan Church Programme fund was approved at $301,442 for 1961. The budget approved for the Diocesan Advance Fund was set at $68,000.

IN OTHER ACTION the convention:

1. Approved increased emphasis on world relief through offerings and clothing.

2. Urged launching of appealing programs for post - high school young people in order to keep them in the church.

3. Urged special emphasis on the family services in each church.

4. Evangelism emphasis next May.

5. Widened the scope of the mite box offerings for missions to include adults as well as children.

6. AUTHORIZED the sending of two persons from the diocese to the alcoholism institute at Yale this year.

Delegates elected to the general convention of the Episcopal Church in 1961 were the Rev. Edward Mullen, the Rev. R. Emmett Gribbon, the Rev. Ben McGinnis and the Rev. William Hill, clerical delegates; Basil Horsfield, Evans Dunn, Sam E. Hobbs and Paul Tate, lay delegates.

Trustees of the University of the South elected were the Rev. John Turner, Hamner Cobbs and Herbert E. Smith.

The convention voted to hold its 1962 annual session at St. Michael's and All Angels' Episcopal Church in Anniston. St. Michaels will be celebrating its 75th anniversary at the time.

Churchmen and Color

Newsweek Mon 1-23-61 p. 58

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity is the organized (but unofficial) conscience of the Protestant Episcopal Church in matters of race. Only a year old, it has already attracted a nationwide, biracial membership of 1,500, including 40 bishops. Last week, its 100 delegates, meeting in Williamsburg, Va., brought the society its first major public recognition: The ire of two of the church's Virginia bishops. At its first annual meeting the delegates asked President-elect Kennedy to call a White House conference on "the achievement of a desegregated society," recognized that there are neither "theological nor biological barriers" to miscegenation, and urged its members to use "peaceful sit-in and kneel-in action" to help break through racial bars at church-affiliated institutions.

It was all too much for the Rt. Revs. Robert F. Gibson, Bishop of Virginia (northern third) and David S. Rose, Suffragan (assistant) Bishop of Southern Virginia. The actions taken, they said, represent the official position of neither the church nor its dioceses.

The society's executive director, the Rev. John B. Morris, took up the challenge. "I will happily meet either of these bishops in public debate of the theological and moral precepts [for] our statements," he said. Or perhaps, he added, they would prefer "discussion" with one of the 40 member bishops.

NO COLOR BAR

The Montgomery Advertiser

Episcopal Report OKs Integration

Montgomery, Ala. Fri 1-27-61 P. 12-A

PANAMA CITY, Fla. (AP)—A report favorable to integration was adopted without opposition Tuesday by delegates to the 118th annual Council of the Episcopal Diocese of Florida.

An article entitled "Segregation and Integration," included in the report of the Committee on the State of the Church, said:

"This committee calls to the attention of the whole diocese the clearly stated position of the House of Bishops on this issue. Ours is ever to be the course of Christian love in the treatment of our brethren.

"We know that there is and shall be no color bar at our altars—we must question such barriers anywhere else.

"While we approach this whole question in moderation and prayer, we all look to find solutions that will bespeak our brotherhood as children of God. The Holy Spirit is at work within us all. Let us be receptive to him."

At least two Negro clergymen were among the 500 lay and clergy delegates when the report was adopted.

A mild floor debate developed over adoption of a 1961 budget totaling $205,903. The total was described as less than the 1960 budget.

Opponents said the smaller budget would result in a reduction of services. They said at least one diocesean office would have to be closed. This was the director of Christian Education for the diocese, now held by the Rev. Thomas Byrne of Panama City.

George Milam, Jacksonville attorney and chairman of the Finance Committee, said approximately $500,000 had been pledged to local parishes during the past two years but there was a failure to pledge a proportionate amount to the diocese.

The committee on the state of the church recommended appointment of a committee to study possible eventual partition of the diocese because of its size geographically and anticipated future growth.

Episcopal Church Opens Drive For Abolition of Death Penalty

The N.Y. Times
New York, N.Y.

By United Press International.

WASHINGTON, March 19—The Protestant Episcopal Church urged its members in every state today to work for abolition of the death penalty on the ground that it violates Christian teaching, brutalizes society and fails to deter crime.

Mon. 3-20-61 p. 52 M

A thirty-one-page compilation of theological and practical arguments against capital punishment was published by the church's National Council for distribution to dioceses throughout the country.

Urging Episcopalians to help create a climate of public opinion that will induce state legislatures to abolish legal executions, the document says:

"To agitate against the evil of capital punishment is part of the mission of the church."

Putting a man to death in a spirit of vengeance is abhorrent to the Christian conscience, it declares, because all human life is sacred in the eyes of God and even the most depraved criminal continues to be the object of God's redemptive love.

"It is not for man to cut short his fellows' possibility of redemption in this life," it continues. "The death penalty is contrary to the whole Christian concept of life, as revealed in the New Testament, and is incompatible with it."

The document asserts that "the overwhelming preponderance of evidence shows that capital punishment is neither a deterrent to crime nor a preventive."

The document criticizes J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for saying that opponents of capital punishment are protected people who are unaware of the horrors perpetrated by criminals.

This "unsupported assertion" has had a "devastating effect" on intelligent discussion of the issue, the document comments, and "in the eyes of politically minded legislators outweighs all the careful statistical studies that have been made of the question."

Further Arguments

In listing additional reasons Christians should seek abolition of the death penalty the document declares that executions have a "brutalizing effect" on society, adding:

Any society is demoralized when the state, which professes to support the commandment 'Thou shalt not kill; itself takes life."

It asserts that death penalty laws place an unbearable moral burden on judges, juries and Governors, who must decide whether to commute sentences.

The criminals actually sent to the chair, gallows or gas chamber, it says, are not necessarily the most vicious; they are most often "the educationally underprivileged, the members of minority groups, the mentally deficient, those medically insane but legally sane."

Defendants who have enough wealth and influence to carry on lengthy appeals rarely pay the extreme penalty, whatever their crimes, it adds.

The document declares that there have been "numerous" documented cases in which persons were executed for crimes which, later developments proved, they did not commit.

The execution of even one innocent man is a "colossal, irremediable and final offense which must haunt the Christian's conscience," it comments.

NO COLOR BAR

The Montgomery Advertiser

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Montgomery, Ala.

Jan 27-61

P. 2A

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Fla. Episcopalians endorse integration

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 2-4-61

P. 9

PANAMA CITY, Fla. —Delegates to the 118th annual Council of the Episcopal Diocese of Florida voted unanimously Tuesday for adoption of a report favoring integration in the church and elsewhere.

A section entitled "Segre- included in the 4eport of the Committee on the State of the Church, said:

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There were at least two colored clergymen among the 500 lay and clerical delegates present when the report was adopted.

SEGREGATION CITED IN REPLY

The Times-Picayune

Episcopal Bishop Answers Ga. Accusers

New Orleans, La.

Jan. 31-61

P. 8

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) —Episcopal Bishop James A. Pike, charged with doctrinal heresy by a group of Georgia clergymen, said Sunday night his southern accusers should first answer whether they preach at segregated churches—which "really does smack of the heretical."

Pike, Episcopal Bishop of California, said the Georgia Episcopal pastors "didn't quite grasp" the meaning of an article he wrote for the Dec. 21 issue of Christian Century, in which he discusses the miracle of the Virgin Birth.

The Georgia pastors asked the bishop of Georgia, the Right Rev. Albert R. Stuart of Savannah, to study the article, which they charged "departs from the historic faith of the church."

'ONLY POINTS OUT'

Pike denied that his article, as the pastors claimed, questioned the doctrine of the Virgin Birth. Instead, he said, it merely pointed out that much of the language of the church was not in keeping with the times.

"It would be interesting to inquire of this clericus as to how many of their churches are racially integrated following the clear and official teachings of this church and of the Anglican communion," Pike told UPI.

Segregation in churches "really does smack of the heretical," he added.

Pike explained that "my belief is not in the precise words of the Bible or the creeds but in the word behind the words. Men in varying periods have thought to express the ultimate realities in varying ways."

'NO PROBE YET'

In Savannah, Bishop Stuart acknowledged receipt of a letter of accusation against Pike from the Rev. Nelson Daunt, rector of St. Paul's church in Albany. He said he had not yet launched an investigation.

Daunt was chairman of a meeting of Georgia clergymen recently called to discuss the Pike article.

The clergymen feel that "Bishop Pike departs from their conception of the historic faith of the church," Stuart said.

He said he had been asked to bring the matter up before the church's house of bishops, which would have power to rule on Pike's doctrinal loyalty. But he said he would have to study the article before taking any action.

EPISCOPALIANS BID KENNEDY END BIAS

The N.Y. Times

Ask Executive Order Halting Housing Discrimination—Church Adopts 'Guide'

New York

Feb. 24-61

P. 15

By RICHARD H. PARKE

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 23 —President Kennedy was urged today by the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church to issue an Executive Order Ending discrimination in Federal housing.

The council suggested the President call on Federal agencies "related in any way" with housing to "insure that all housing within the scope of their authority and purview reflect the letter and spirit of the Fourteenth Amendment and related laws making housing equally available to all Americans regardless of race, creed or color."

The council's action was taken at the close of its annual three-day meeting at Seabury House here. The council also went on record as reaffirming the church's stand against segregation by adopting a set of "guiding principles" prepared by the organization's Home Department.

The statement recalled similar declarations in the past but it noted that "in practice, however, distinctions have been made on account of race and nationality." It continued:

"There is a growing conviction throughout the church that such distinctions have no place in the life and work of the church. Sincere and conscientious efforts are being made to realize the Christian goal of one fellowship for all.

"* * * The Church should not only insure to members of all races full participation in worship everywhere; she should also stand for fair and full access to education, housing, social and health services, and for equal employment opportunities without compromise, self-consciousness or apologies."

In another move in the field of race relations, the council voted to increase substantially financial support to four southern colleges long partially aided by the national church. The colleges, established for Negro students, but open to anyone, are St. Augustine's Raleigh, N. C.; St. Paul's, Lawrenceville, Va.; Okalona Junior College, Okalona, Miss., and Voorhees Junior College, Denmark, S. C.

The council adopted a 1961 budget totalling $9,609,819, or $670,820 more than last year's outlay.

Priest Replaces His Sermon With Dixeland Music

The Call

Jan 27-61

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (UPI) — An Episcopalian minister who replaced his sermon Sunday night with eight hymns in Dixieland rhythm said the results "far exceeded our expectations."

The Rev. Standrod T. Carmichael, canon missioner of Christ church, the most recent congregation to experiment with the approach, said about 1,400 persons attended the evening service. Many were unable to find seats in the cathedral.

The pastor explained to the congregation that music in jazz form as a part of community religious life dated back to New Orleans at the turn of the century.

"I had the feeling the whole congregation felt the spirit of the service," he said. "I think they got the message."

He said he expects the cathedral's first "Jazz at Vespers" to be repeated.

Singleton Palmer, former member of Count Basie's band, headed the sextet in hymns and spirituals that included: "Joshua Fit the Battle of Jericho"; "God Will Take Care of You"; "Rock of Ages"; "The Old Rugged Cross"; "Battle Hymn of the Republic"; "O For A Closer Walk with Thee"; "Nobody Knows The Trouble I've Seen," and "When The Roll Is Called Up Yonder."

9 1961 EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY

INTERRACIAL UNIT MEETS FIRST TEST

The N.Y. Times

Episcopal Society Sidesteps Sit-In Effort at Restaurant at Williamsburg, Va.

New York N.Y.

By GEORGE DUGAN

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Jan. 9—The Episcopal Society for Cultural ~~and Racial~~ Unity met its first test today.

The society was founded a year ago in Raleigh, N. C., to prod the Protestant Episcopal Church to more active participation in integration movements. It is holding its annual meeting at the Motor House here.

Tues 1-10-61

P 23

The society was confronted with its first full-fledged challenge last night when three Negro delegates reported that they had been refused service at the Capitol Restaurant. They asked the society to sanction a sit-in at the restaurant, located in the business district adjacent to the restored area of Colonial Williamsburg.

Colonial Williamsburg is the organization established by the late John D. Rockefeller Jr. to restore this colonial capital to its 18th Century appearance.

There are six dining places within the restored area proper. None practices discrimination.

The three delegates, all from East Elmhurst, L. I., were LeRoy Carter, William Watson and the Rev. Harold Louis Wright.

Humiliation Charged

Mr. Carter, their spokesman, told the convention that they had been unaware tht the Capitol was not a part of old Williamsburg when they had sought service.

Mr. Carter proposed that the society stage a sit-in demonstration at the Capitol Restaurant this morning. He said that he and his friends had been "humiliated, hurt and embarrassed."

After more than an hour of debate, some of it heated, the convention agreed to turn the problem over to a committee for report this morning.

The committee report today made no mention of a sit-in. It was unanimously approved by the delegates, including Mr. Carter and his two friends.

It proposed that a three-man delegation inform the local Episcopal rector of the incident and then ask the proprietor of the restaurant for an apology.

The committee suggested that, if no apology was forthcoming, a statement be prepared thanking Colonial Williamsburg for its hospitality and courtesies but voicing regret over the restaurant incident.

Restoration Praised

It was left to the discretion of the committee to decide whether Colonial Williamsburg should be asked to publicize the racial policies of all restaurants in the city for the convenience of visitors.

Throughout the debate last night it was apparent that no delegate wished to embarrass the management of the restoration.

Time and again Colonial Williamsburg was praised for its enlightened attitude toward race. It was also hailed as an "Island of light" in a "sea of darkness."

Later today, Dr. Kenneth Clark, a faculty member of City College in New York, told the convention that for too long the church had played it "safe" in dealing with racial problems and had permitted secular bodies to "carry the burden."

He assailed the "pious verbalizations" of resolution committees made up of "linguists, semanticists and diplomats."

"By its passivity," he said, "the church has become an accessory to the moral emptiness of moderation and peace at any price."

9

EPISCOPALIANS SET RACE UNITY ACTION

The N.Y. Times

New York N.Y.

Society for Cultural Ties to Take Up Major Issues at Williamsburg Meeting

Sat 1-7-61

By GEORGE DUGAN

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity will hold its first annual meeting beginning tomorrow in Williamsburg, Va.

P 70

9

Organized a year ago in Raleigh, N. C. the society is dedicated to the principle that deeds often speak louder than resolutions.

As a consequence its members have actively participated in the sit-in movement and more recently in the so-called "kneel-ins."

The "kneel-in" movement got its start last summer in the South when small groups of Negro students entered all-white churches to participate in worship. Their reception was varied.

Some congregations welcomed them, others stationed ushers at the church door to demand "passes," and a number summarily turned the Negroes away.

The society's main thesis is that "in Christ all men are bound one to another in unity which cuts across all barriers of race, class, culture or ethnic origins."

Yesterday the Rev. John B. Morris of Atlanta, director of the organization, said that several controversial actions would be taken at the four-day Williamsburg meeting, including a statement on intermarriage.

The society, he reported, has members in all but twelve of the church's 102 dioceses and missionary districts. Forty bishops, he noted, are on the organization's membership roster.

Chinese to Drum at Capital

A touch of the Orient will flavor the Presidential inaugural parade in Washington on Jan. 20.

It will be provided by the forty-member Chinese Girls Drum Corps of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in San Francisco's famed Chinatown. The Paulist Fathers conduct the church and its activities.

With the help of the West Coast city's Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Six Companies and the newspapers, the Chinese-American girls have been giving public concerts to raise their travel funds.

The corpswomen speak excellent English but "on stage" they wear the red and gold uniforms of ancient China's imperial palace guards.

The Rev. Joseph Troy, pastor of St. Paul the Apostle Church here, was formerly affiliated with St. Mary's in San Francisco. His predecessor at St. Paul's was the Rev. John Carvlin, now pastor of St. Mary's.

3 Presbyteries Merging

Three presbyteries (area governing bodies) of the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. will formally merge at a special meeting scheduled for 3:30 P. M. tomorrow in Calvary Presbyterian Church, Newburgh, N. Y.

They are the Presbyteries of Westchester, Hudson and North River. The new unit will embrace 114 local churches in the Counties of Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan, one church in Columbia County and another in near-by Pike County, Pa. The 116 congregations have a combined annual budget of more than $4,000,000.

To be known as the Hudson River Presbytery, the new governing body will have as its first Moderator the Rev. Dr. Merle S. Irwin of Poughkeepsie.

Speakers at the merger meeting will include the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, chief executive officer of the United Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Edler Hawkins of the Bronx, Vice Moderator of the Church's General Assembly.

Dedication of Organ

A new organ for the James Memorial Chapel of Union Theological Seminary, Broadway and 120th Street, will be dedicated at 8 P. M. Wednesday.

The dedication service will be in the form of a tribute to Dr. Hugh Porter, director of the seminary's School of Sacred Music from 1945 until his death last September.

The Rev. Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, president of Union, will preside. Dr. Robert Baker, organist and choirmaster at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and a graduate of the sacred music school, will play selections on the four-manual sixty-eight-rank organ.

Dr. Clarence Dickinson, a cofounder of the School of Sacred Music and its director from 1928 to 1945, will play one of his compositions at the end of the service.

Cardinal to Greet Couples

Two hundred and nineteen couples who will celebrate their golden wedding anniversaries this year will be honored by Cardinal Spellman at a special ceremony in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 2 P. M. tomorrow. The occasion will mark Catholic Family Day in the New York Archdiocese. A certificate signed by the prelate will be given to each jubilarian. The Rev. John J. Mulroy, regional family life director, will preach.

Religious Activities

The Right Rev. Jonathan Goodhue Sherman yesterday marked the twelfth anniversary of his consecration as Suffragan Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island. . . . Max Stern, a New York business man, has been named national chairman of the Joint Overseas Commission of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America. . . . Dr. Philip E. Kraus was honored last night on completing his twenty-fifth year as president of the religious school of Central Synagogue, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. . . . The biennial convention of the New York Metropolitan Council of the United Synagogue will open tomorrow at Temple Beth El, Cedarhurst, L. I., with a keynote address by Rabbi Edward T. Sandrow, president of the Rabbinical Assembly of America.

Warned on dangers of do-nothing

The Afro-Amer

Baltimore, Md

Sat. 1-21-61

(SPECIAL TO AFRO)

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — Ending a three - day session here, Jan. 11, the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity adopted a series of resolutions which amount to a broadside attack upon racial segregation both in and out of the church.

9

P 7

The Society is an auxiliary

(See Editorial Page 4)

of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

It was organized a year ago in Raleigh, N.C., with the expressed goal of prodding the church into more active parricipation in the integration movement.

* * *

THE 1,500 - MEMBER organization did the following:

Took the position that laws and customs opposing interracial marriages are contrary to Christian teaching, natural law and the U.S. Constitution.

Urged peaceful application of sit-down and kneel-in tactics to end racial segregation in the church and places of public accommodation.

Adopted a resolution urging President - elect John F. Kennedy to take the lead in a crusade for full citizenship rights for all persons, without regard for race, color, class, religion or ethnic origin.

* * *

URGED CHURCH members to affiliate with congregations nearest their homes, regardless of color and culture.

Particularly disapproved of discrimination within church - related and/or sponsored agencies.

Recommended the establishment of a "hardship fund" to aid individuals who may become victims of reprisals for their support of racial and culture programs designed to break down discrimination.

Reaffirmed an earlier statement calling anti-Semitism a form of bigotry "totally incompatible with the program and goals of racial and cultural unity."

The Rev. John B. Morris of Atlanta is director of the Society which has members in all but 12 churches in the 102 dioceses.

* * *

ONE OF the speakers before the Society was Dr. Kenneth Clark, New York psychologist, who is a member of the Advisory Committee on Intergroup Relations for the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Clark said the church faces a challenge to build an image of itself as being "squarely and unequivocally on the side of an unsegregated American Society."

He said this can be done by seeing that every church-related institution, agency, or school is racially inclusive."

Episcopal Unit Urges End To Segregation

The Courier-Journal

Louisville Ky 9

Thurs. 1-12-61

pg

By GEORGE DUGAN

© New York Times News Service

Williamsburg, Va., Jan. 11.—The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity ended its first annual meeting here Wednesday with a plea to its 1,500 members over the country to actively combat the "abomination" of segregation within the church.

It particularly urged the use of "peaceful" sit-in and kneel-in demonstrations to rid church institutions or agencies of racial exclusiveness.

The delegates approved a statement declaring that "there are neither theological nor biological barriers to marriage between persons of different color and that laws forbidding such marriages are contrary to Christian teaching, natual law, and the Constitution of this country."

Urges Kennedy 'Crusade' On Rights

The delegates also approved a resolution urging President-elect John F. Kennedy to take the lead in a "crusade" for full citizenship rights for all persons without regard for race, color, class, religion, or ethnic origin.

A series of "directives" was given to society members. Among them were:

1. Consider worshiping at the church nearest their residence whose congregatio nis of a color and culture other than their own.
2. Consistently express disapproval of discrimination within church-related agencies and "strive diligently and prayerfully to refrain from participation in the operation of such institutions."

'Hardship Fund' Is Considered

The delegates also recommended that its board of directors consider the establishment of a "hardship fund" designed to aid individuals "who suffer imprisonment or deprivations in reprisal for their witness in the area of racial and cultural unity."

They reaffirmed an earlier statement calling antisemitism a form of bigorty "totally incompatible with the program and goals of this society."

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity was formed a little more than a year ago in Raleigh, N. C. It is an independent body in that it has no official connection with the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the administrative arm of the denomination.

As Graham Departed:

The News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.

Church Racial Policy In South Is Rapped

NEW YORK (AP) — Evangelist Billy Graham, sailing for Europe, said Wednesday churches in the South fail to practice what they preach when they encourage racial segregation.

Thur. 5-18-61

9

The North Carolina evangelist told newsmen that tremendous progress had been made since the 1954 Supreme Court decision against public school segregation.

"I don't like to see extremists from either side get in the way," Graham added. As for the role of the churches, he said:

P. 2

"Why don't the churches ~~in the~~ South practice what they preach? I don't see why anyone should be denied admission to a church or seminary because of race."

Graham sailed aboard the British liner Queen Mary for a five-week religious crusade in the British Isles. His wife, Ruth, is scheduled to join him next month.

On the subject of federal aid to education, Graham said he generally was opposed to it. Noting that President Kennedy, a Catholic, has held that federal grants to parochial schools are unconstitutional, Graham said:

"I admire the President very much. I think in some ways he's a Baptist president—he's taken the Baptist stand on aid against that of his own church."

Asked for comment on the cold war and the international situation, Graham replied:

"We are losing the cold war. I don't see any hope of winning except by a spiritual awakening. The world is moving very rapidly to a day of reckoning. If there was any time to consider our relationship to God it is now. I don't think there is any hope for America unless God intervenes."

Graham Talks To 40,000 In England

Montgomery Advertiser

MANCHESTER, England (AP) —Evangelist Billy Graham, still bothered ~~by throat trouble~~, spoke to a crowd of nearly 40,000 Saturday night in the first address of his northern England preaching crusade.

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1 40

The crusade started on schedule last Monday although Graham was then confined to bed in his London hotel with a throat infection that dogged him following a recent influenza bout.

In his absence, the campaign was led by Dr. Gaham's brother-in-law, the Rev. Leighton Ford, who preached in chilly weather to audiences averaging 10,000 nightly.

Sun 6-4-61

When word got around Saturday that Graham intended to take over personally, buses loaded with spectators started pouring into Manchester from the surrounding industrial districts.

LARGEST AUDIENCE

Graham said after mounting the rostrum in Manchester's Maine Road football stadium that it was one of the largest audiences he had ever seen.

Montgomery
Adv.

During his 60-minute address Graham told the gathering:

"Almost every conversion you ever read about took place just like that." He clicked his fingers into the microphones.

On doctors' orders he left just before the end of the meeting.

It was against doctors' orders that the American evangelist left his London sick bed to come here.

At first it was thought he would not join in the campaign until Sunday night. But a news conference earlier Saturday he told newsmen he felt fit enough to take over.

9 1961

FATHER DIVINE

Finds Cult Leader Still Going Strong

Chicago Defender

By BARBARA BUNDSCHU

Chicago, Ill.

PHILADELPHIA — (UPI) — A 14-year-old girl came into the room with a bowl of red and white roses and placed it in front of the little man who sat like a small bronze Buddha at the head of the table.

He smiled. The 100 women and dozen men seated and standing around the long banquet table smiled with him. "He smiled," a woman murmured. "Wonderful!" exclaimed several softly. "God almighty!"

B-(4-10)-61

This was the man who signs his name "Rev. M. J. Divine, MS. D., D.D. (better known as Father Divine)," the Negro evangelist who made headlines in New York's Harlem in the depression 1930s and, by worldly standards, should now be somewhere between 84 and 95 years old. He has recently been reported dead, or far gone in senility.

p. 20

STILL VIGOROUS

But he has rung a heavy dinner bell with vigor, greeted a guest in a soft but clear voice and eaten his chop suey and baked apple without evident tremor. He now sat with five shaving mirrors in a semicircle before him and a mirrored buffet behind, with Mother Divine, his 35-year-old "holy spotless virgin bride" at his right hand and a blue-eyed, red haired secretary, Miss Dorothy Darling, on his left.

His followers began to sing: "We have a new birth of freedom ... only God can give ... Abraham Lincoln spoke about it; Father Divine brought it about ... Now we have a birth of freedom, under God."

They clapped in rhythm and stamped their feet, repeating the verse, over and over, in hypnotic crescendo.

DANCE AND SING

A woman broke from the standing crowd in a writhing primitive dance, crying out her love for God. A young white woman with a pale, pinched face looked briefly over her shoulder at the commotion and continued singing quietly, her hands primly folded. A tambourine joined the din. After 10 minutes the singing ended. The man had sat without expression.

Then the girl, Trudi Pinnock, wearing the pink satin dancing dress in which she had just been graduated from junior high school, stood up in her place and began to speak to him:

"I want to thank you for finishing nine years of school. If it wasn't for you I wouldn't have finished. Thank you for blessing me further on to finish high school, too. I just want to say, father dear, that I love you with all my heart."

Father Divine spoke for the first time "So glad!" he said.

OWN PARTY

Trudi gulped down a sob and went on: "The children in school asked me was I staying for the party. I said unh-unh ... I was going to have my party at home."

Trudi could hardly have wanted for partners at a ninth grade dance. But her party was the 2 p.m. holy communion banquet at the Circle Mission church of Philadelphia.

She is one of Father Divine's "Rosebuds," pledged to make "every deed and action express virginity." She wears, on occasion, a scarlet jacket emblazoned with a large white letter V.

Father wore a rosebud in the buttonhole of his blue-gray business suita, above a small brass star, one of several emblems lining his lapels.

And everyone called him "God."

SHUNS PUBLIC

9

FATHER DIVINE

The sect has retreated from the public eye, perhaps deliberately, since the years before World War II when the "Angels" turned out 8,000 strong for a razzle-dazzle Easter parade in New York's Harlem, enchanted employers with their scrupulous honesty and heavenly names — Sweet Peace, Sunshine Flowers, Jerusalem Praise (a more recent convert, Miss Peaceful Integration) — and gave colloquial currency to their standard greetings: "Peace," "Peace, Brother," "Peace, It's Wonderful!"

One estimate during this period numbered the followers at 15 million.

In the early 1940s, Father Divine left New Work rather than pay a $4,476 judgment won by a defected angel who claimed she had contributed that sum to the commual heaven and wanted to take it with her. He set up residence in Philadelphia.

In 1946, he married a 21-year-old blonde Canadian, Edna Rose Ritchings, a "sosebud" who, his followers have said, acquired the spirit of the first Mother Divine when she asked Father to relieve her of immortality.

BUY NEW HOME

In 1953 the group purchased a steel magnate's mansion on Philadelphia's main line as headquarters, home, and holy shrine. It is known as "Woodmont."

In 1953 Father emerged from seeming retirement to order his followers to stop using the New Jersey turnpike, because of what he considered an unjust speeding fine.

Last year he was reported admitted to a Philadelphia hospital in a diabetic coma, and released a week later, recovered.

Philadelphia civic leaders, questioned about the group reply almost in chorus: "Haven't heard anything about them for years."

But the suggestion of demise appears very premature.

NO RECORDS

The sect keeps no membership rolls. Its members will not specify even the number of chairs around the banquet table or the years of their age.

"It may sound really silly to you," said Miss St. Mary Bloom, "but we don't count our blessings."

Real estate records and the group's own publication indicate that as of today, the Divine churches, which are incorporated and groups of Divine followers own and operate 23 churches, schools and residences in Philadelphia, ranging from a 400-room hotel to converted private homes.

In addition, there are 14 simliar establishments in New York City and surrounding countries, 10 in Newark, N. J., smaller churches in Chicago and Los Angeles and establishments of varying size in Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama.

FOREIGN GUESTS

On hand for Trudi's party — she herself came from Panama with her mother some years ago — were women on pilgrimage visits from Australia and Switzerland. A 21-year-old German boy, Siegfried Kranich of Goeppingen, said he had come as an immigrant to live with the group.

Theologically, the cult appears to have borrowed bits and pieces of hallelujah revivalism, Christian Science healing, Mormon sharing and Roman Catholic celibate marriage to the church. Peculiar to it also are a fervid American patriotism, apparently expected even of foreign followers, and a conscious working demonstration of racial integration.

Followers refused to use what they call "segregated words" such as white and Negro. Negroes only slightly outnumbered whites as participants at the recent 2 p.m. banquet this writer attended.

The faith is not handed down from father to son. One tenet of the International Modest Code (I. M. C.) to which all followers must adhere reads: "no undue mixing of sexes." This means no relationship except on necessary business. In the group's establishments, men and women are housed on separate floors and occupy separate sitting rooms. They sit at the same table, but in groups by sex.

KEEP FAITH GOING

Miss Darling notes realistically that there are still plenty of people being born to keep the faith going, and anyway "Father doesn't advocate death."

Other tenets of the code are: "no smoking, no drinking, no obscenity, no vulgarity, no profanity, no receiving of gifts, presents, tips or bribes."

About 90 per cent of the followers appear to be women, who call their God "darling," "dearest," and "sweet."

"We believe as the nuns do across the street," said Miss Darling, "that we're married to the church."

The followers admit no mortal history for Father Divine, and carry a chip on their shoulders toward reporters who insist on recording such facts as are known.

Early records indicate he was born as George Baker near Savannah, Ga., and about the turn of the century was working in Baltimore as a handyman when he came under the spell of another evangelist and joined him as a helper. In 1919, in the name of Major J. Devine (sic) and wife, Penninah, he purchased the home at Sayville, N. Y., and began gathering followers. The name became Divine some years later.

Then as now, the holy communion banquet was the sect's only rite. Members sat down to lavish meals — fried chicken, pork chops, salads, vegetables and desserts of all descriptions — blessed by Father as the platters started down the table with a crack from his heavenly ringed hands or the plopping of a serving spoon into the dish.

As the depression hit Harlem in the early 1930s, word of this and Father's success in getting jobs for his followers, brought hordes of pilgrims to Sayville. The neighbors rebelled at the heavy traffic and Divine was sentenced to jail for maintaining a public nuisance. If the cult had needed a boost, this provided it. Supreme Court Justice Lewis J. Smith, apparently in the best of health when he sentenced Divine on June 5, 1932, died four days later.

"Our Lord done struck down the judge!" cried the devoted followers. Released on appeal a few months later, Divine moved into the city's teeming Negro slum in lavish style. Followers contributed their savings and earnings to the movement, as they still do, set up cooperative businesses of all kinds, as they still do, and weathered both the depression and its particular Harlem bitterness.

Father Divine, Over 84, Still Charms Followers

The Washington Post

Washington D.C.

By Barbara Bundschu

Sat. 3-4-61

PA7

PHILADELPHIA (UPI)—A tall 14-year-old girl came into the room with a bowl of red and white roses and placed it in front of the little man who sat like a small bronze Buddha at the head of the table.

He smiled. The 100 women and dozen men seated and standing around the long banquet table smiled with him. "He smiled," a woman murmured. "Wonderful!" exclaimed several softly. "God Almighty!"

This was the man who signs his ~~name~~ "Rev. M. J. Divine, ~~Ms.D. D.D.~~ (Better known as Father Divine)," the Negro ~~evangelist who made~~ headlines ~~in Harlem~~ in the 1930s and who, by worldly standards, should now be somewhere between 84 and 95 years old.

9

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But he had rung a heavy dinner bell with vigor, greeted a guest in a soft but clear voice and eaten his chop suey and baked apple without evident tremor. He now sat with five shaving mirrors in a semicircle before him and a mirrored buffet behind, with Mother Divine, his 35-year-old "Holy Spotless Virgin Bride" at his right hand and a blue-eyed, red-haired secretary, Dorothy Darling, on his left.

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'Prophet' Stirs Excitement By Picketing Father Divine

The Pittsburgh Courier P.2 Sat. 11-25-61

By BOB QUEEN

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — A lone picket, carrying a sign termed highly objectionable by the followers of Father Divine, set off a few minutes of excitement at the corner of Broad and Catharine Sts., in front of Divine's HQs, when his sign was confiscated and a newspaper photographer, the self-styled "prophet" and three Divinites, were all obliged to cool off tempers at the 20th and Federal Streets police station.

The "prophet," who told police he was "Jesus Emmanuel," of 139A S. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y., stated that he had been walking back and forth in front of the Father Divine headquarters when several followers "came on me so sudden, I didn't know what was happening," and snatched his sign.

The placard carried a picture of Father and Mother Divine, and contained some phrases the Divine members regarded as distasteful.

■

AFTER THE departure of the Brooklyn prophet, who said that he is a house-painter, and was attired in a flowing purple robe and sandals, word seeped to the press that something was afoot at the intersection.

Leroy Brown, Philadelphia cameraman turned up and sought to photograph the prophet on the spot, but charged that he too, was chased away from the front of the headquarters.

Brown told police who arrived to check the disturbance, that three Divine followers pummelled him with a nightstick and a blackjack.

■

THE ARGUMENT waxed hot following the arrival of 17th District police, and all concerned were whisked off to the station house, including Divine representatives, Methuselah Abolition, Andrew Peace and Paul Order.

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Mr. Peace, a painter, charged by Brown with striking him with a nightstick, made a countercharge that the photographer had threatened him with a "switchblade."

Mr. Abolition admitted to police that they had seized the sign carried by the Bearded Brooklyn prophet, that it was in the trunk of a nearby car and would not be released "under any circumstances."

The Divine representatives said that the prophet who called himself "Jesus Emmanuel" had walked in front of their headquarters for a full day unmolested, but that the sign and its written inferences could not be tolerated.

"They should just leave us alone," said Paul Order. Mr. Methuselah told police at the 20th and Federal station, "We don't botner anybody."

■

THE BROOKLYN Prophet, who had experienced a rather rough day, stood stoic and silent in the station house, apparently gazing into space while a number of spectators, engaged in a heated conversation with the Divinites and police officers attempted to quell the shouting.

Asked to comment, Prophet Jesus Emmanuel would only say, "They're in real trouble, from now on."

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Pittsburgh Courier
P.1 Sat. 11-25-61
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CALM — Shown standing calmly in the 17th District Police Station in Philadelphia, after he had been chased from his ~~one-man picketing~~ of the Father Divine headquarters, is Prophet "Jesus Emmanuel," who gave his address as 139A S. Oxford St., Br N. Y. — Courier Photo Story Page 2.)

9 1961

FRATERNAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Fraternal Council Of Churches To Meet In D.C.

Birmingham World

21

Wed 7-5-61

WASHINGTON, D. C. —Church leaders from throughout the nation will converge on the nation's capital July 5th and 6th for the meeting of the Fraternal Council of Churches which will be held at John Wesley A. M. E. Zion church, with Bishop H. T. Medford presiding.

Birmingham, Ala.

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The main topic to be discussed will be a closer interdenominational bond so that the church might wield a greater influence in the fight for freewill by minority groups. The recent surge for independence by African nations will also be discussed. President Kennedy will be asked that a firmer stand be taken against law enforcement officers and their counterparts for the protection of peaceful citzens who seek to enjoin full citizenship rights.

Bishop S. L. Greene, chairman of the executive board, will be in attendance and will tell of the fight made by the churchmen in the civil strife torn southland. Bishop E. P. Murchison will address the meet. Rev. J. H. Peters, who aided the late Dr. W. H. Jernigan in getting the organization off the ground will also play an important role. Many members of the Baptist national bodies will be on hand.

Birmingham World

Mrs. W. H. Jernigan will be in charge of the women's auxiliary program. Many outstanding national church women will take part. Alexander Barnes, director, Public Relations, A. M. E. Zion church, will discuss public relations as it applies to church life.

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1.6

9 1961

FRATERNAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

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AME BISHOP GREENE CALLS OFF MARCH ON WHITE HOUSE

Atlanta Daily World

PALATKA, Fla. (ANP) — Senior A.M.E. Bishop Sherman L. Greene, Atlanta, president of the executive board of the Fraternal Council of Churches of America, announced this week postponement of a planned March on the White House originally set for January 1, 1962.

The March in the planning stage for the last several weeks was set to dramatize the beginning of the 100th year of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. Several national groups had been contacted by leaders of the Fraternal Council to urge President Kennedy to issue a "second Emancipation Proclamation" outlawing all forms of segregation and discrimination in the U. S It was felt that such a declaration would be a fitting anniversary observance of the original proclamation.

Thurs, 11-16-61

Bishop Greene said, "we are no less relentless in our drive, but due to the present world situation, the Berlin crisis and such, we do not wish to burden the President." He expressed a "degree of satisfaction" at the progress being made through President Kennedy's leadership, however he stated that an executive order or proclamation by the President seemed to be the only method to turn the stubborn tide of resistance now delaying complete integration.

P 8

NEW DATE, JAN. 1, 1963

Asked about a definite date for the March and the future plans of the church group, Bishop Greene said that in the meantime they would seek active participation of more organizations interested in civil rights, watch what progress is being made during the coming year, and if necessary set the March ~~for Jan. 1, 1963~~.

December

Rev. Dr J T McMillan, Jacksonville executive secretary of the Fraternal Council expressed a hope that no single organization or person would attempt to jump ahead of the plan. He insisted that only a solid cross -sectional flank of organizations could make the March effective. The Bishop and Dr. McMillan revealed the plan last week during the 86th annual session of the East Florida Conference at Bethel AME Church the last of a series of seven Florida conferences presided over by the senior prelate.

Bishop H T Medford, Washington, D C , of the AME Zion Church is president of the Fraternal Council, representing all Ne-

PICKETING THREATENS FREEDOM OF RELIGION?

The Black Dispatch Fri. 10-6-61

Church Action Is Challenged

Dear Members of Calvary Baptist Church:

An era in the field of human rights has been brought to a close. The "house by the side of the road" has closed its doors to us. When we were told to not hold our Saturday meetings at Calvary Baptist any more, many of us could not understand this decision. After all, some of our members are also active members of your church and Sunday school.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Were we dismissed because we desired to eat like any other American citizen? Was it because we believed that segregation was wrong even in the churches? Or have the threatening phone calls played a part? Yes, they have threatened us over the phone time and again, so we know exactly what you are facing. We also know that the Bible says "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, come unto me, for such is the kingdom of heaven." It also say, 'And a child shall lead them."

P. 1

We have enjoyed every minute of our privilege of meeting at Calvary Baptist church. Other urches have invited us to meet n their building, but in order that we will not be put out again, please tell us what we did wrong.

Sincerely,
NAACP Youth Council,
Calvin Luper, President

A. M. E. Bishop Speaks Out Against Church 'Kneel-Ins'

The presiding bishop of the 12th Episcopal District of the African Methodist church went on record this week as against the kneel-ins. He is Bishop O. L. Sherman of Little Rock, who leads the conference work of A. M. E. churches in the states of Oklahoma and Arkansas.

In speaking out against the kneel-ins, Bishop Sherman not only listed three reasons for his position on the widely-controversial demonstrations, but also reaffirmed his support and leadership in sit-ins and freedom rides. He felt these demonstrations affected civil rights rather than religious rights.

The Black Dispatch

Motives behind the demonstrations, conflicts with basic and accepted freedoms and the picketing of churches that have previously indicated a willingness to integrate were the three reasons the bishop gave for his opposition to church picketing.

Fri. 10-6-61

Motive Not Christian

"The motive behind church picketing is not a Christian motive . . . it is not the way of Christ," he stated.

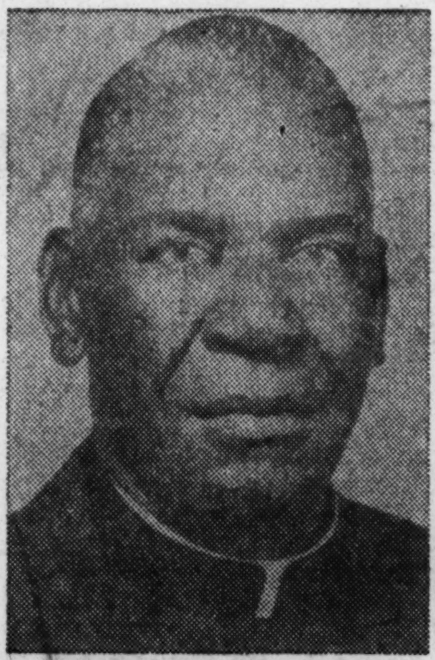
P. 1

"Christ's way is 'Whosoever will, let him come,'" he stressed.

"Church picketing conflicts with freedom of choice. This could lead to forcing people to join various denominations," he pointed out secondly.

Quoting from the philosophy of the denomination he serves, he said, "The A. M. E. church was established on the philosophy of Richard Allen, which is independence, free will, free choice and freedom of religion."

His closing reason was in the impression that he'd formed that a number of the churches chosen by the picketers were among churches which had already indicated willingness to accept all people regardless of race.



BISHOP O. L. SHERMAN

Bishop Sherman's visit here followed annual conference conducted in the Lawton area with the Barnett Chapel church as host, and attendance at the Bishops Council. He is presently in Wewoka conducting the Central district conference before moving on to Tulsa next week for the Northeast district meeting. A hint of his kneel-in stand was evident during his Lawton reports.

Bishop Sherman is known for his stand during the Little Rock school integration crisis where he worked in the forefront with other ministers of the city [illegible]

Approximately thirty pastoral charges fall under his jurisdiction in the Oklahoma area.

Attacks Stand Of Ministers

(Editor's Note: Negro Ministers 1-4 referred to in the following open letter co respond to the four local ministers inter viewed recently by the daily press. Thei views, along with pictures, were publishe in a lengthy by-lined article.)

To the Editor:

What's wrong with church pick eting?

Negro Minister No. 1—No doub we will never protest against ra cial segregation for he states "W decided we would not endorse no would we participate in anythin which would be considered ur Christian demonstration."

Answer: All protests against ra cial segregation are un-Christian i the eyes of the segregationist.

Negro Minister No. 2: This ma is bitterly opposed to demonstra tions in front of the church.

The Black Dispatch

Answer: Should the law of th land be broken ever so much a in the church, one would be arrest ed and even punished. "If there fore racial segregation is wron any place, is it wrong in the churc and should be challenged.

P. 1

Negro Minister No. 3: This ma favors the sit-in demonstration downtown but only against thos firms which are directly con cerned.

Fri. 10-6-61

Answer: Many businesses woul open their doors if it were not fo those firms and their employee who are not directly concerned.

Negro Minister No. 4: Here is a man who states "There is no comparison."

Answer: If No. 4 is right, then racial segregation is wrong in some places, but should be safe in the church.

I endorse the pray-picket movement and all other movements to tramp [illegible] racial [illegible]

Yours truly,
Brother B. G. Macon.

Church-Member Growth Rate Slows

The Courier-Journal

By The Associated Press

New York, Nov. 12.—Membership gains in America's churches and synagogues stayed with the general estimated population increase during 1960, according to an annual compilation of official church statistics released Sunday.

The National Council of Churches said the church-membership percentage increase had, during the previous 15 years, outstripped the rate of population increase.

Nov. 13 '61

The latest figures, it said, may indicate that membership potential has leveled off, at least for the present.

Total membership given in the 1962 issue of the Yearbook of American Churches is 114,449,217 for all faiths.

The increase of 2,222,312 persons, or 1.9 percent, in 1960 over 1959 contrasts with an overall population increase of 1.8 percent, the report said.

A total of 259 religious bodies of all faiths were reported in 1960—four more than in 1959.

Louisville, Ky.

Of these, 227 were listed as Protestant with 63,668,835 members, compared with 226 reporting 62,543,502 members a year earlier.

The latest Roman Catholic membership figure was put at 42,104,900, compared with 40,871,302 a year earlier.

Among other major faiths listed are 5,367,000 persons in Jewish congregations; 2,698,663 members of Eastern churches; 589,819 members of the Old Catholic Church, Polish National Catholic Church, and the Armenian Church, diocese of America and of California. The Buddhists reported 20,000 adherents.

The report said Protestantism in the United States has grown from 27 percent of the total population in 1926 to 35.4 percent in 1960.

During the same period, it said, the Roman Catholic percentage increased from 16 percent to 23.6 percent.

Church or religious construction during 1960 was listed at $1,016,000,000—36 times the $28,000,000 spent in the depression year of 1935.

9 1961

GENERAL

750 Churches, Synagogues Here to Pray for Race Peace

The Atlanta Constitution

p.11

Some 750 houses of worship in the Atlanta area are expected to participate Saturday and Sunday in "law and order" prayers preceding school desegregation on the following Wednesday.

Tues. 8-22-61

All churches and synagogues are being requested to participate at least to the extent of prayers. Others are devoting sermons to the program as well.

The Most Rev. Francis E. Hyland, bishop of the Diocese of Atlanta, has requested special masses be offered from all Atlanta Catholic pulpits in observance of the day.

PARENTS ADVISED

Atlanta, Ga.

Plans for Protestant and Jewish observances will be announced later in the week.

Another call for orderly behavior was issued Monday by the Fulton County Grand Jurors Association.

The group urged "all citizens with children in school to remind their children that their individual conduct during this period can reflect credit—or discredit—on the city they love.

"We are confident their choice will be to reflect credit," it added.

HOPE FOR HONOR

In a letter read by all diocesan priests Sunday, Bishop Hyland asked each pastor to pray for "the powerful intercession of Our Blessed Lady by the public recitation of her Litany."

The special observance is being conducted, the bishop wrote, "in the hope . . . that the integration of the Atlanta schools will be achieved not only peacefully, but with honor, with dignity and in a manner that will enhance the good name of our city.

WORLD WATCHING

". . . the eyes of the nation and the world will be focused on Atlanta. Atlanta must not fail this challenge. With the help of Almighty God, humbly and earnestly invoked by her citizens of all faiths, Atlanta cannot and will not fail," Hyland declared.

"We must not be unmindful," he added, "of the fact that the principles of justice and brotherly love are also most intimately involved. These considerations should inspire each and every one of us to participate wholeheartedly and fervently in the day of prayer for law and order on Sunday next."

AUGUST

750 CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES TO PRAY FOR RACE PEACE. . .PRAYERS PRECEDING SCHOOL DESEGREGATION.

ATLANTA

9 1961

INTERDENOMINATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL FOR RURAL AND URBAN PASTORS

Pastors' School At ITC Slated To Start Monday

Atlanta Daily World

"This year's session of the Interdenominational Summer School for Rural and Urban Pastors will undertake to close the widening chasm between ministers and laymen", Dr. U. Z. McKinnon, Dean of the ITC School, said Saturday as he announced that final preparations have been completed for the 42nd session which gets underway Monday, August 14.

9

P. T. Sun. 8-13-61

An outstanding staff will be available and conversant with Human Relations and Group Dynamics methods, to lead the 100 registered minsters and their wives in the art of better group relationships, particularly on the decision - making level.

Among the leaders of the Workshop are the Rev. Edward M. Brown, Consultant on Human Relations for the Congregational-Christian Churches, Atlanta; Carl S. Harm, Professor of Group Work in Atlanta School of Social Work; Charles E. Price, Professor of Political Scence, Morris Brown College; Dr. Margaret V. Rowley, Chairman, Division of Social Sciences of Morris Brown and Staff member, Boston University Human Relations Program and Chairman of the Division of Education, Morris Brown and Mrs. Lois Reeves, Executive Secretary, YWCA, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Also included on the Staff are Dr. Harry V. Richardson, President and Professor of Practical Studies, ITC, W. A. Shields, Bursar, Dr. R. L. Williamson, Professor of Town and Country Work and Dr. Mckinnon - all of ITC.

A study of Missions and Religious Education, ITC. Dr. John Ellison, Chancellor of Virginia Union University, will conduct a Seminar on Preaching from the New Testament.

Ministers may still register for the School by contacting Dr. McKinnon .

ANNOUNCE INTERNATIONAL PRAYER MEETING.—Bishop William F. Ball and Dr. G. H. J. Thibodeaux made a formal announcement August 25, of a massive International Prayer Meeting, "God's Praying Millions" to be held December 31. The annuoncement came during the 26th annual session of the Religious Education Institute and Youth Congress meeting on the campus of Paul Quinn college, Waco, Tex., August 21-25.

Bishop Ball is chairman of the AME Commission on Evangelism and Dr. Thibodeaux is the general secretary of the department of Evangelism. Dr. Thibodeaux stated that "there is a growing consciousness of the need for prayer."

The International Prayer Meeting is proposed as an answer to growing tensions and communistic threats. Prayer Meetings in over 7.000 AME churches in America and abroad are scheduled for Watch Night. He further states that the commission hopes to lead the Nation and Christian Nations everywhere in making New Year's Eve a Holy Day rather than a holiday.

Implementation of the mass New Year's Eve Prayer meeting is being prepared by the commission and general officers of the AME church under the direction of Dr. Thibodeaux. Other church groups will be invited to participate.

Meeting with the director were: Dr. John H. Adams president of Paul Quinn college; Dr. McCoy Ransom, associate editor of the AME Christian Recorder; Dr. David J. Brown, circulation manager of the AME Publication Department; Dr. Emory G. Davis, director of the public relations of the AME church; Dr. Fred Coleman, presiding elder, Louisville Ky.; and Dr. F. Lemoyne Whitlock, pastor, Bethel AME church, Kansas City, Mo.

Over 3,000 ministers, missionary workers and youth attended the five-day Institute and Congress which closed Friday with the Summer Commencement Exercses of the college. Dr. Hubert N. Robinson, pastor of Ebenezer AME church, Detroit, was the commencement speaker.

Seated, left to right, are: Rev. G. H. Thibodeaux, Bishop W. F. Ball. Standing, left to right are: Rev. Emory G. Davis, Rev. David J. Brown, Rev. F. C. Coleman, Jr., Rev. McCoy Ransom and President John H Adams.

9 1961

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Negro Christian Body Accepted As An Affiliate

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

85-Year-Old Unit Admitted By Association

Fri. 4-28-61

By ORA SPAID

Courier-Journal Religion Editor

Hopkinsville, Ky., April 27.—Delegates to the new Kentucky Association of Christian Churches voted Thursday at the request of Negro delegates to accept the 85-year-old organization of Negro Christian Churches—the Kentucky Christian Missionary Convention—into membership in the association as an affiliated agency.

The delegates rejected a motion that Negro churches be taken into the association only as individual congregations.

Thus Negro congregations can participate in the association as individual congregations as well as through the Kentucky Christian Missionary Convention.

The issue stirred up the most debate so far in the three-day assembly of the New Disciples of Christ Association at First Christian Church here.

'Not Ready To Integrate'

It was evident, however, that the delegates were anxious to encourage participation by the 1,500 Negro disciples in 31 congregations of the Kentucky Christian Missionary Convention.

A resolution from that convention asked that the Negro body be "structured into the association" and be given "program and services to the churches . . . with staff and budget support."

The Rev. J. William Kemp, Lexington, executive secretary of the Negro convention, told the assembly, "It is the feeling of Negroes in Kentucky that we are not ready yet to integrate (as individual congregations); we would rather be affiliated as an organization."

He spoke of a long time being required "to break down the traditions in Kentucky," and voiced fear that Negroes might be "absorbed with representation."

James Nickell, a delegate from Edenside Christian Church, Louisville, introduced a substitute motion referring the matter to the association's general secretary with instructions that Negro congregations be advised that they are eligible to participate fully in the association as individual congregations.

He noted that the association's constitution makes no mention of race, and suggested that Negro churches be encouraged to affiliate with the asssociation in the same manner as white churches.

A number of Negro churches are now affiliated with the association and Negro delegates are among the 350 attending the assembly.

Mrs. Mabel Lewis, a Negro delegate from Louisville, said, "Some of our people feel we will just be swallowed up and not have any recognition."

'Waiting For Invitation'

She said there are many Negro disciples who are capable and "do want to come in but are waiting for you to give them an invitation to be used."

She felt that, if this happened, "We would not have any feeling of being swallowed up."

The issue was clarified by the Rev. James A. Moak, Lexington, general secretary of the association. He said the Negro disciples fear they will not be represented on the district level. The new association has a delegate council made up of 51 representatives elected in 17 geographic districts of the state.

Mr. Moak said that in some districts there are no Negro churches and, in all, Negroes are in the minority. "How can members of Negro churches become members of the delegate council unless they are elected by the district?"

Approve Raising Of $10,000

After Mr. Moak's explanation, the delegates defeated the motion to accept Negro members only as individual congregations and voted to preserve the Negro convention's connection with the association as an affiliated agency.

In other action the delegates approved the raising of $10,000 for the 1961-62 operating budget of Midway Junior College and Pinkerton High School, a Disciples institution at Midway, Ky.

A goal of $30,000 for each of the next three years was approved for the "Week of Compassion," in which offerings are taken to support overseas relief.

The convention ended Thursday night with the installation of new officers and a communion service.

Staff Photo by Tom Duncan

WHERE DO WE STAND? . . . A state-of-the-church message was presented by the Lexington staff of the Kentucky Association of Christian Churches during its Hopkinsville assembly yesterday. Here, left to right, are Cy Rowell, director of leadership education; Carl R. Flock, director of youth work; James A. Moak, general secretary, and Lester D. Palmer, associate general secretary.

9 1961

LUTHERAN

Minister Condemns Ban On Negroes In Churches

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

Fri-4-28-61

DENVER. — The exclusion of Negroes from many churches with an all-white membership was attacked on last Wednesday night by the Rev. N. Everett Hedeen, Salina, Kas., president of the West-Central Conference of the Augustana Lutheran Church.

The Rev. Mr. Hedeen addressed 150 delegates to the 91st annual conference at the Augustana Lutheran church, 5000 E. Alameda Ave.

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P 13

Attending the conference were clerical and lay delegates from the conference's 65 congregations in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming.

The meeting opened last Wednesday and concluded Saturday.

Federal Judge Luther W. Youngdahl of Washington, D. C., a former governor of Minnesota, delivered the main address at a banquet Saturday night. His topic was "A Layman's Conception of the Mission of the Church."

The Rev. Mr. Hedeen said that too many churches across the country are "practicing selective membership." Barring Negroes from membership in traditional all-white churches is contrary to the precepts of religious teachings, he said.

There are many communities in the country with too many churches for the population, he said. A town of several hundred residents may have four to six churches. A city of 10,000 will have 35 to 40.

"There should be mergers, realignments and even dissolutions. But few seem willing to surrender their own little kingdom."

The Rev. Malvin H. Lundeen of Minneapolis, Minn., president of the national church body of Augustana Lutheran churches and chairman of the Joint Commission on Lutheran Unity, spoke on "Lutheran Togetherness" Friday night.

The Rev. John H. M. Yamazaki, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal church in Los Angeles, spoke Thursday night.

Host congregation for the convention was the Augustana Lutheran church of Denver.

The Black Dispatch
P. 1
Fri 8-18-61
Oklahoma City Okla.

9
Lutheran

OKLAHOMA DELEGATION to the Lutheran Human Relations Institute at Valparaiso University, Ind., are shown above as they gathered during the sessions. They are (left to right): front row, the Rev. Karl Lutze, field secretary for the Lutheran Human Relations association and formerly of Tulsa; Mrs. Paul Brinker of Trinity Lutheran, Norman; Mr. and Mrs. William T. Hornbeak of Redeemer Lutheran of the city; and Dr. F. C. Stukenbroeker; back row, Dr. Paul Brinker, Norman; the Rev. Karl Thiele, pastor of Tulsa's Prince of Peace church; and Dr. Virgil Naumann, Tulsa. Also attending the Institute from the city were William T. Hornbeak jr. and Betty Pratt.

Phila. Lutheran Churches Open Crusade

P. 15

The Philadelphia Area Lutheran Crusade opened Sunday with an appeal to build a "skyscraper" of Christian devotion to God.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

The Rev. Ernest Dobelstein, pastor of Pilgrim Lutheran Church, in Louisville, Ky., made the appeal in a sermon at Messiah Lutheran Church, Broad st. and Roosevelt blvd.

"God's love is the skyscraper foundation," Mr. Dobelstein said. "It is the bedrock on which we are standing that all the forces of Hell cannot shake."

Mon. 10-16-61

Mr. Dobelstein said the "skyscraper" should be built through "Christian obedience, Christian amusement, Christian service and Christian testimony."

Criticizing what he called "sourpuss religion," Mr. Dobelstein said the devout Christian is a "truly happy human being because he is basking in God's grace."

Philadelphia Pa

"The power of God is yours. Use it. Serve the Lord with gladness and enjoy the delights of God's world."

Some 1500 persons attended the service, the first in a series of special services that will be conducted in Lutheran churches throughout the city in the week-long crusade. The sermons will be preached by guest pastors from various parts of the Nation.

Special church-organized committees in all the local parishes will call on persons not affiliated with the church to attend the special services.

The Philadelphia Inquirer
Mon
10-16-61

Conferring at opening of Lutheran Open-House Crusade in Messiah Lutheran Church, Broad st. and Roosevelt blvd., are (from left) the Revs. Ernest Dobelstein, speaker for mass rally of 160 churches; Joseph Laulais, chairman of the Crusade, and Andrew Frinke, chairman of the Visitation Committee. Purpose of the crusade is to contact those in Philadelphia area who have no church affiliation.

Lutheran Merger Ratified

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga

NEW YORK (AP)—The United Lutheran Church in America announced Tuesday ratification of a merger with three other Lutheran bodies to form a 3,200,000-member Lutheran Church in America.

9

Wed. 5-24-61

Ratification became effective when the Texas-Louisiana Synod voted approval of the move Tuesday in Houston, Texas. It became the 22nd synod to approve. Approval by two-thirds of the synods composing the United Lutheran Church in America was needed to complete ratification.

P. 7

Commenting on the action, the Rev. Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, president of the United Lutheran Church in America, said "in its whole honorable history the United Lutheran Church in America has never done a worthier thing than in this decision to die. Our church is going out of separate existence in obedience to its Lord who wills His church to be one in order to meet the spiritual needs of the 20th Century Americans more effectively and in confidence of a rebirth into a stronger and brighter future."

The United Lutheran Church in America will merge with the Augustana Lutheran Church, the American Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church. These three bodies will complete ratification of the merger at conventions this year. The merger will become effective January, 1963.

Atlantans Active In Methodist "Christian Race Relations" Move

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Atlantans played a prominent role in the Methodists "move toward more Christian race relations" in each section of the United States which attracted 200 representatives of the church here.

Wed. 3-29-61

p. 1

Among the Georgians were: Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark College; Mrs. J. W. E. Bowens, and Rev. A. C. Epps, district superintendent of the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Church

Aimed at autonomous local and regional implementation, the proposals include more interracial prayer and study, financial support for integrating churches, exchange of pastorates across racial lines, encouragement for church transfers from the Central (Negro) Jurisdiction to geographical groupings, as well as assistance in desegregation of public facilities, encouragement for voting by minorities, investment of church funds in mortgages for non-segregated housing, help for non-discriminatory employment, more knowledge of non-violent protest movements

The recommendations resulted from many hours of "talkin it out" by the delegates to the orientation conference here from all sections of the country, interspersed with informational talks by church leaders and by representatives of other community agencies concerned with race relations.

Participants formed temporary committees to serve in the 59 regions across the U. S. and were consecrated to their task, as the final act of the five-day meeting, with each challenged to use his "circle of influence . . . to breach the barriers which divide people from one another," they pledged "dedication to the lofty ideals and the noble tasks of Christian brotherhood."

Their studies and resultant actions are to be carried out over the next three years, with a gradual pyramiding of participation expected to involve more than one million Methodists.

Sponsors of the program are two national Methodist agencies — the Board of Christian Social Concerns an dthe Women's Divisio nof Christian Service, following direction of the church's 1960 General Conference.

Mrs. Fields re-elected by church women

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO (ANP) — Mrs. Lovie H. Fields of Frankfurt, Ky., was re-elected president of the Woman's Society of Christian Service and Wesleyan Service Guild of the Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church, here, last week.

Sat. 4-1-61

Returned to office with her were Mrs. O. B. Coe, San Antonio, vice president; Mrs. E. Wade Groves, also of San Antonio, recording secretary; Mrs. William A. Henry, of Wilmington, Del., treasurer; Mrs. James Brown, Detroit, secretary of literature and publications; Mrs. George W. Carter, New Orleans, secretary of promotions and Mrs. Wayne Colbert, Gulfport, Miss., secretary of youth work.

* * *

NEWLY ELECTED were the following departmental secretaries: Mrs. C. R. A. Banks, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., foreign service missions; Mrs. Mary M. Drake, Nashville, home service missions; Mrs. Nettie Alice Greer, Louisville, student missions; Mrs. Thelma Dixon, New Orleans, supply missions; Mrs. G. H. Rumph, Ne wOrleans, children missions; Mrs. Lillie Holland, St Louis, Christian social relations and Mrs. C. H. Dubra, Gulfport, Miss., spiritual life.

The delegates attending last week's annual meeting here represented 43,000 women of the jurisdiction which includes most of the colored congregations in the denomination. Altogether there are 1,800,000 Methodist women in the organization.

First Negro Heads City Ministerial Unit

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky. Wed. 5-3-61

Jones Temple Methodist Church Pastor Elected After Special Nominating Action

p. 1

The Rev. H. H. Greene, pastor of R. E. Jones Temple Methodist Church, 1921 W. Jefferson, yesterday became the first Negro to head the Louisville Ministerial Association.

He was elected president at the association's final meeting of the season at Crescent Hill Baptist Church to succeed the Very Rev. Norvell Wicker, dean of Christ Church Cathedral. Monthly meetings will resume in October. Wicker is an Episcopalian.

The ministers approved by a vote of 17 to 4 a motion from the floor to amend the report of the nominating committee that had proposed the Rev. Robert Kirkman for president and Mr. Greene for first vice-president.

The amended slate with Mr. Greene as president and Mr. Kirkman, pastor of Edenside Christian Church, as first vice-president was approved unanimously.

Rotation Is Broken

The election was a break from the association's general practice of rotating its presidency among denominations. Two years ago another Methodist, the Rev. E. F. Norton, pastor of Bethany Methodist Church, was president. Dean

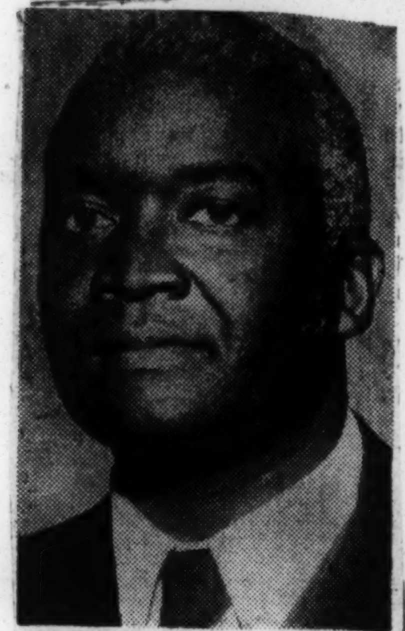
Other new officers are second vice-president, the Rev. Chester B. Winter, pastor of Zion Evangelical United Brethren Church, and secretary-treasurer, the Rev. Dennis Wyrick, pastor of the Broadway Church of the Nazarene.

After his election, Mr. Greene told the association:

"I am appreciative that you have set a precedent in what you have done. I shall always conduct myself in such a manner as not to cause you regret or embarrassment. I will depend rather largely on your help and guidance."

Another Precedent Noted

He added that he was also "appreciative of all the things that are happening in our community," and he noted that the City Board of Education set a like precedent Monday by electing Woodford Porter as its first Negro chairman.



Staff Photo

THE REV. H. H. GREENE
'I am appreciative'

The association is about 25 years old and its membership is open to ministers, priests, and rabbis in the Louisville area.

Native Of Louisville

Mr. Greene, 54, has been pastor at Jones Temple for eight years. Before that he was pastor of several churches in the Lexington area and was for four years district superintendent of the Lexington Conference of the Methodist Church.

He is a native of Louisville, a 1926 graduate of Central High School, and a 1929 graduate of Gammon Seminary, Atlanta.

The Courier Journal

He just completed a term as first vice-president of the Louisville Ministerial Association, and is secretary of the Louisville Methodist Ministers Association and a member of the executive board of the Old Kentucky Home Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Louisville, Ky. Wed. 5-3-61

p. 14

His wife is an assistant music supervisor in Lexington City schools, and they have two sons. The parsonage here is at 1816 W. Jefferson.

Churches Destroyed By Whites

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 4-29-61

At Least Half Of Ministers Dead Or In Prison

p. 1

NEW YORK — At least half of the Methodist Church's African pastors in Portuguese Angola, West Africa, are in prison, have fled with their people, or have been killed, the church's division of world missions announced here last week.

The division reported that eight of the Methodist pastors are known to have been killed in the month-old civil war in Angola.

Reports are still incomplete but word received at division offices here from sources in Angola reveal that Methodism is suffering at the hands of armed white civilians in the Portuguese overseas province, the division said.

MANY Methodist churches and schools have been completely destroyed or badly damaged. Seven schools and chapels have been destroyed in the capital city of Luanda alone, and a new church awaiting dedication had half of its windows broken and suffered other damage.

A spokesman for the division of world missions gave these details of the Methodist situation in Angola, based upon what is considered the most reliable Methodist sources in the country:

PASTORS' families have suffered from either armed civilians or bombs; one pastor in prison reportedly lost two daughters who were at home for Easter, and when arrested he left a badly injured wife who has not been heard from in several weeks.

The single most severe loss for the church is considered to be the death of the Rev. Guilherme Pereira Ingles, in his fifth year as superintendent of the Dembos district, probably the largest Methodist district in membership and financial strength in Africa.

UPON COMPLETION of his four - year term as district superintendent, the Angola Methodist Annual Conference in August, 1960, requested him to continue for two more years.

Following the massacres of March 15-18, in which Africans reportedly killed some 500 whites, Mr. Ingles remained at his home in Piri, Dembos, to try to quiet the local people.

Interracial Methodists End Work In Windy City

Chicago Defender P.6
Aug (5-11) '61

The Englewood Methodist church, 6400 Stewart ave., was the location of the 1961 Methodist Inner-City Work Camp from June 17 to July 31. Eleven college students and two directors from various sections of the United States lived at the church while serving as an interracial group assigned to work with churches in blighted areas.

Chicago, Ill.

Students served as teachers in vacation church schools of the Englewood and Christ Methodist church, 64th and Sangamon sts., and the Garfield Methodist church, Garfield and Emerald ave.

The work campers spent their first two weeks doing painting, carpentry and cleaning the churches who could not afford to have the work done otherwise.

During the final week, the students served as counselors in a Methodist camp located outside Chicago. This was considered an worthwhile experience for many students who served for the first time with an interracial group in a camping venture.

Many of the students were from small country towns. The Work Camp is sponsored by the Student Division of the National Board of Missions of the Methodist church and the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society.

Work Camps of this type have been held for the past several years in major cities of the U.S.

Students who participated in the Camp were: Sue Ellen Gray, South Carolina; Anneta Isaki, Honolulu, Hawaii; Duane Bodeen, Alpha, Ill.; Pattye Sue Whyte, Maysville, Ky.; Donna Hillman, Faulkton, South Dakota; Harold Martin, Gray, Louisiana; Tim Hurst, Spur, Texas; Lucy Guthrie, Buffalo, N. Y.; director Tilda Norgerg, Saginaw, Mich.; Charity Currie, San Diego, Calif.; Judy Dodge, Minneapolis, Minn.; and Beverly Layton, North Manchester, Ind.

The Camp Workers left Chicago, Wednesday. They were extended a hand of fellowship by Rev. Leon Sutch, pastor of Englewood Methodist church and Frances Brawly and Robbie Goolsby.

9

S.C. Methodists Vote Out Race Relations Proposal

The News and Courier

N & C

By AL LANIER

GREENVILLE, S.C. (AP) — A proposal for church-sponsored, integrated meetings on race relations was turned down by a two-vote margin in the South Carolina Methodist Conference Thursday.

[illegible] 61
[illegible] S.C.

"I challenge you to hold an integrated meeting in our church without having a combustion," warned State Rep. Joe Rogers of Clarendon, a conference delegate from Manning.

Rogers offered the amendment to a report on human relations. His amednment passed 115-113, deleting the sections calling for race relations conferences.

Many of the 800 conference delegates, about equally divided between ministers and laymen, were not present when the issue came up.

One section eliminated would have urged each of the approximately 800 Methodist churches in South Carolina to have "a church-wide study on race; and that, where possible, Methodist Christians from other races be invited to help plan and participate in this study."

Also stricken was a section authorizing a worksohp on race relations at each future state conference.

A third section eliminated would have put the conference on record as urging Methodist men's clubs, women's societies and other church groups to "review their responsibilities in the light of race relations to determine if there is any point at which they can contribute to better understanding between the races."

Approved without argument was another board recommendation which put the conference on record as supporting public school education in South Carolina and "urging our people prayerfully to examine all factors involved in maintaining such education."

Dr. R. Wright Spears, president of Columbia College and chairman of the church board which drew up the report, told delegates the church must assume leadership in keeping communications open between whites and Negroes.

"Is the church in retreat, willing to allow extremists to command the field of battle?" he asked. "Or shall we take the offensive again?"

Dr. Spears said South Carolina's Methodist ministers must "appeal to our people to take their stand for order and discipline, against violence and lawlessness."

About one-fourth of the approximately 500 Methodist ministers in South Carolina are affected by the new list of pastoral changes announced privately to them Thursday. The changes won't be announced publicly until the closing convention session, probably Friday afternoon.

Ordination services were held Thursday night for new ministers and deacons.

9

METHODIST BISHOPS SEEK BETTER RELATIONS

Birmingham World

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Eight bishops of the Southeastern Jurisdiction and four from the Central Jurisdiction of The Methodist Church met at the Kentucky Hotel here recently to discuss how they might cooperate to help bring about better relations between the white and colored races in their overlapping areas.

p. 1

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The Central (Negro) Jurisdiction's bishops present all supervise churches within the bounds of the Southeastern Jurisdiction, one of the five geographical jurisdictions of the denomination. The Central is the only racial jurisdiction.

Those present from the Southeastern Jurisdiction were: Bishop John Owen Smith, Atlanta; Bishop Nolan B. Harmon, Charlotte, N. C.; Bishop Paul Hardin, Columbia, S. C.; Bishop Marvin A. Franklin, Jackson, Miss.; Bishop Walter C. Gum, Louisville; Bishop Roy H. Short, Nashville, and Bishop Paul N. Garber, Richmond, Va.

Representing the Central Jurisdiction were: Bishop Marquis L. Harris Atlanta; Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore; Bishop Charels F. Golden, Nashville - Birmingham and Bishop Matthew W. Clair, Jr., St. Louis.

Birmingham
Ala.

Wed. 3-29-61

All the churches of Bishop N. W. Moore, Jr., of New Orleans, are situated within the bounds of the South Central Jurisdiction. He was therefore not present at the meeting. The sixth active Negro bishop of the church is Bishop Prince Albert Taylor, Jr., of Monrovia, Liberia.

College Prexy Fights Ouster

Chicago Defender p. 5

BROOKHAVEN, Miss. — (UPI) — The president of recently chartered Whitworth college, fired because he "misrepresented" his academic background, said he has "no intention of voluntarily leaving the campus."

April (1-7) 1961

Charles Alldredge, a former Methodist minister, said he may have been "over-enthusiastic" about his educational background, but swore that he and his wife, who has been serving as the school's treasurer without pay, were "for Whitworth, first, last and always."

The college board gave Alldredge a vote of confidence Feb. 23 after the claim that he held degrees from Birmingham Southern and Emory university was challenged by two Methodist ministers.

However, the board met again Wednesday, two days after the claims were shown to be false, and voted to fire him immediately.

Whitworth is scheduled to open in September as a school which will "always" be segregated. It is being operated by the Methodist protest church, a small group which has no connection with The Methodist church.

9

Alldredge said he was hired for a year and expected the school to continue paying his $6,000 annual salary and furnishing him a place to live. He and his wife are living at the Whitworth president's residence.

Methodist Desegregation Gains at Conferences

By Kenn

Staff R

WESTMINISTER, Md., June 16—Baltimore and North Carolina Conferences of the Methodist Church piled up enough votes today for racial desegregation in Methodism to make it a near actuality.

9

Delegates of the Baltimore Conference, meeting here, voted 466-1 to invite the three Negro Conferences of the Baltimore Area of the Methodist Church to come into the (white) Northeastern Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church.

Delegates of one of the three Negro conferences, the North Carolina Conference meeting in Charlotte, voted 96-3 to accept the invitation.

The Negro conferences now are members of the all-Negro Central Jurisdiction. The 1960 quadrennial General Conference o fthe Methodist Church settup legislative machinery to merged the Central Jurisdiction with the five white geographical jurisditions.

The necessary conditions to accomplish the merger already may be a reality. Most of the 20-odd white conferences in the Northeastern Jurisdiction have voted overwhelmingly to invite the three Negro conferences of the Baltimore Area to come into the Jurisdiction, and the three Negro conferences have voted by large majorities to accept the invitation. The Washington Conference of the Baltimore Area voted 235-4 a week ago and the Delaware Conference 160-17 two weeks ago.

As soon as the Bishops of the Methodist Church Church ascertain that two-thirds of the voting delegates to conferences in the Northeastern Jurisdiction and Central Jurisdiction the admission of the three Baltimore Area Negro conferences into the Northeast Jurisdiction, they will announce the fact and the merger will be consummated.

Washington Post

Negroes Asked Into Methodist All-White Unit

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The Atlanta

WESTMINSTER, Md., June 17 — Some 125,000 Negro Methodists along the nation's Eastern Seaboard have been invited to become part of a church conference now composed only of white persons.

The invitation was extended by the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, embracing about 158,000 Methodists in 546 churches with white membership in Maryland, the District of Columbia and West Virginia's eastern panhandle.

In the past, all Negro Methodists have been members of one nationwide church organization known as the Central Jurisdiction. The white churches were divided geographically into regional jurisdictions.

* * *

IN 1956, the General Conference of the Methodist Church—its national governing body — passed an enabling act to permit Negro churches to be absorbed by the various geographical jurisdictions.

Invited to become part of the Northeastern Region were three all-Negro conferences of Delaware, Washington, D.C., and North Carolina.

The Rev. Napoleon B. Carrington of Baltimore, secretary of the Washington, D.C., Conference, estimated all three include 125,000 Negro Methodists in Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia and portions of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

Action by the Baltimore Conference came on a voice vote.

"It was almost unanimously adopted. There wasn't any vote against it that I saw," said Rev. Orris G. Robinson of Washington, D.C., a district superintendent attending the Westminster meeting.

Washington Churchman

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Methodist Pastor Stith Offers a Helping Hand

Sat. 3-4-61

By Kenneth Dole
Staff Reporter

The aim of the first Negro minister in the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church, serving the Conference's first Negro church, is to provide a wholesome touch, a friendly helping hand, in a section needing them.

The 6-foot-2 Rev. Forrest C. Stith fits the term "man-mountain" in a physical way and in the perspective with which he views his task. An informal neighborhood survey he conducted, himself, by ringing doorbells gave him a clear idea of what he would have to do as minister of Douglas Memorial Methodist Church, 11th and H sts. ne.

First, he would have to make "Jesus" a name that meant something in a part of the city lacking the milk of human kindness — poverty-burdened and crime-ridden. He should make the church "Christ-minded," to present "the total gospel for the whole man."

Showing concern "for the whole man and not just part of him," the church would help people have a happy family life, fight poverty, progress socially and academically, bring up their children in a way they would like, and keep the elderly from being lonely.

Second, he would have the church provide "a constructive worship atmosphere so people could really find God." It would not offer the kind of religion Marx called "the opiate of the people," having little connection with reality.

Mr. Stith's high view of his church's purpose has helped increase its membership from zero when he came in June, 1958, to nearly 200.

Last summer, Douglas Memorial and other churches and civic agencies operated a "Northeast Church and Community Summer Activities Program" which had a daily average attendance of 325. Mr. Stith has found "kids come easy; you just look out the window and holler."

The Washington Post

REV. FORREST C. STITH
. . . of Douglas Memorial Methodist Church

Gifted with a fine tenor, the minister once thought of making professional use of it. As a student at the University of Nebraska, he used his voice in impersonations of Nat King Cole and Billy Eckstine. He had a secular act, price $15, which included impersonations, a recitation of a 150-line poem (James Weldon Johnson's "Creation"), and a couple of spirituals. This was popular at fraternal banquets.

He had a sacred act for churches—a talk, "The Story of the Negro Spiritual," illustrated with "There's Balm in Gilead," "Were You There?" and other songs. Offerings would often net him enough to buy a book or two.

Realizing he had a multiplicity of talents — "nothing great, just multiple" — he decided he could make best use of them, and serve God best as a minister. From the University he went to Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., and the week after graduation he started at Douglas.

Mr. Stith understands the full implications of his opportunity as a pioneer Negro minister in a former white parish and wishes he could be four persons.

He has gained another right arm, Josephine Mitchell, a native Washingtonian and Howard University graduate, whom he married last summer.

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Methodists Of 39 Episcopal Areas Begin Race-Relations Parley

Complexity Of Issue Noted

Tues. 3-21-61

By ORA SPAID
Courier-Journal Religion Editor

Some 200 Methodists from every area of the nation set themselves a formidable task for a four-day conference on race relations which began at the Sheraton Hotel yesterday.

They came from the 39 episcopal areas of the denomination in the United States. They came under authorization of the 1960 General Conference of the church to begin a program to "promote interracial brotherhood through Christian love and achieve a more inclusive church."

And in the words of Miss Thelma Stevens in a discussion of "Why We Are Here," they are "not going to deal in generalities." "We are going to deal in specifics," she added. "We are not here to enact resolutions or statements of principles. We are here to learn how to put principles into practice."

Motives Are Asked

Miss Stevens is executive secretary of the department of Christian social relations of the Methodist Woman's Division of Christian Service, New York. This group and the division of human relations and economic affairs of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns is sponsoring the conference.

The conference began with a worship service at which Bishop W. Ralph Ward, Syracuse, N. Y., keynoted later sessions with the injunction, "Give us a church that Christ can use."

He was one of seven bishops who will participate.

In a later orientation session, conference participants were asked to state why they came. The result showed the complexity of the problem of race relations and the diverse viewpoints about it.

A young man representing the Methodist Student Movement said he came "to see if adults and students can work together to bring about integration."

A Negro woman from Georgia said, "In the next six months, we in Georgia face a crisis (court-ordered integration in public schools of Atlanta). I want to learn how to get the Methodists of Georgia to transfer their Christianity into action."

Says World Watching

A missionary from India said "the world is watching" what the United States does.

A man from New Hampshire said, "Few of us up there thought we had a problem in race relations" but a study showed that "we have a tremendous problem. . . . How do you deal with a problem that nobody knows about?"

A minister from Arkansas said he wanted to learn "how to have my cake and eat it, too." He said his church has "some fine Christians" who radically disagree with the social creed of The Methodist Church, and he wanted to know how to serve them and the denomination.

Hopes To Learn

A minister from North Dakota said he hoped to learn "how to love my Indian brother."

A man representing Latin-American people in Texas told of approaches to friendlier relations there and said, "If we're going to be united with Christ in Heaven, the first step is to unite here on earth."

A minister from Philadelphia said 150,000 Negroes have migrated to his city, and in his community "we have whites in the minority still thinking about whether they will accept the 'Negro minority'" and Negroes who compose 90 per cent of the school population "still speaking out of a minority complex."

A man from Idaho said his church is soon to be taken into a conference with a Japanese Methodist Church and he wants to know how to establish good relationships with that congregation.

Foundation Is Laid

At a night session, a theological foundation for the conference was laid by Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick, pastor of St. Mark Methodist Church, Atlanta.

"We have been misled by what I believe to be a false ethic," he said. "We have supposed that the role of the Christian in the world is to expect a day of perfect adjustment between all men and to live in a soured disappointment until that day comes.

"This is not an ethic which is at home in the New Testament. Rather we are called to live in a world which is forever out of harmony with God's will, and our task is to provide spots where His Spirit can do redemptive, transforming miracles."

White, Negro Church Leaders Plan Meeting

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (UPI) — Leaders of the Southern Methodist Church closed a two-day gathering Wednesday by approving a proposed meeting of white and Negro clergymen to discuss ways of bettering race relations.

9.10

Florida State Rep. Robert T. Mann of Tampa said the meeting would take place at Lake Junaluska, N.C., next year. Mann is chairman of the human relations committee for the church's Southeastern Jurisdictional Council.

"Any church's responsibility" Mann said, "is to help its members understand diversity of viewpoints, and to apply Christian principles to minimize the intensity of feeling which accompanies differences of this kind."

The area's eight bishops received the problem of raising funds to finance a multimillion dollar building program which is designed to add 977 new churches in the next decade. Committees in the sections the bishops control will be named to help secure the money.

Thurs. 3-2-61

States represented at the meeting included Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Virginia.

Integrated churches sought by council

The Afro-American

WASHINGTON

"We are looking forward to integrated churches," said Dr. Virgil E. Lowder, executive secretary of the ~~Council of Churches National Capital Area.~~

Baltimore, Md.

"The church ceases to be the church when it keeps anybody out because of race," he told the Methodist Ministers Union on Monday at Asbury Methodist Church.

Sat. 3-18-61

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"It is a tragic fact that churches of the inner city are doing very little to support the council. The financial situation of the council has become acute."

8.20

Reference was to the population change in Washington which has seen a number of white congregations with large purses move to the suburbs, plus the increased work by the council in welfare and community services.

• • •

DR. LOWDER said a Lutheran Church recently made possible the continuance of chaplain service through the Council at Junior Village, D.C. Village and the Receiving Home by giving a cash donation.

"If you think it is important for kids who are arrested to have a chaplain, you have got to help them," Dr. Lowder said.

He praised the Rev. Charles Austin for his work as regular chaplain at the above institutions.

Dr. Lowder drew applause when he said, "We can't just talk about brotherhood, we've got to live it."

He said, "We are Christians before we are members of any denomination. We come first into the universal church."

In foreign countries, he stated, "people are turning to Communism because we haven't demonstrated Christianity enough."

* * *

MINISTERS smiled when he told them that he hoped they wouldn't hold it against him because he was from Texas.

Dr. Lowder stated that God says in effect, "I give you this world but you have got to learn to live together."

The council, he said, should have twice its membership of some 297 churches.

The meeting was conducted by the Rev. R. H. Baddy, union president.

Church opens conference on race relations

The B'ham News

B'ham, Ala.

BY CLAUDE KEATHLEY

News religion editor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 20—An orientation conference on the ~~Methodist Church~~'s quadrennial program on race relations opened here today with representatives from conferences throughout the United States.

Mon. 3-20-61

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The conference opened with an address by Bishop W. Ralph Ward, followed by a conference on the theme "Why We Are Here." On the conference program today were Miss Thelma Stevens, the Rev. Dudley Ward, the Rev. Ernest Dixon, Mrs. Margaret Bender and Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick.

KEATHLEY

8.1

Dr. Kirkpatrick of Atlanta, will address tonight's session on "Foundations of the Quadrennial Program on Race."

Tomorrow's sessions will include a discussion of race relations.

ALSO ON TOMORROW'S program will be a discussion of the "Mandate for the Church" by Bishop Charles F. Golden. The evening session will be devoted to a panel discussion on Inter-Jurisdictional Commissions.

Tomorrow night's program also will include talks by Dr. James T. Brawley, Dr. Trigg James, Leonard Slutz, the Rev. Roy Nichols, Dr. Harold Case, Mrs. O. D. Thomas and Mrs. J. Fount Tillman.

WEDNESDAY MORNING there will be a "Hidden Panel" discussing the theme "Our Allies in the Community." On this program will be James Crumlin of the NAACP; Marshall Bragdon of the Human Relations Council; Rabbi Arthur Gilbert of the Anti-Defamation League; Edward Berry of the Urban League; Miss Eleanor French of the United Church Women; George Butler of the Federal Employment and Government Contracts Board, and Dr. J. Oscar Lee of the National Council of Churches.

Other discussions on education and housing are scheduled.

FOLLOWING THE SHOWING of a film Wednesday evening there will be a discussion. The film is entitled "Defiant Ones." The discussion leaders will be the Rev. Will Campbell, the Rev. James Lawson, and Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox.

Other topics to be discussed by national leaders include: "Law and Order," and "Voting."

The conference will close Friday after reports and discussions and a message by Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke.

Mrs. Estill on church board

Baltimore, Md.

Sat 4-8-61

KALAMAZOO, Mich. — Mrs. Don V. Estill has been named to the national committee of the Women's Division of the Methodist Church, the New York office announced, last week.

8.12

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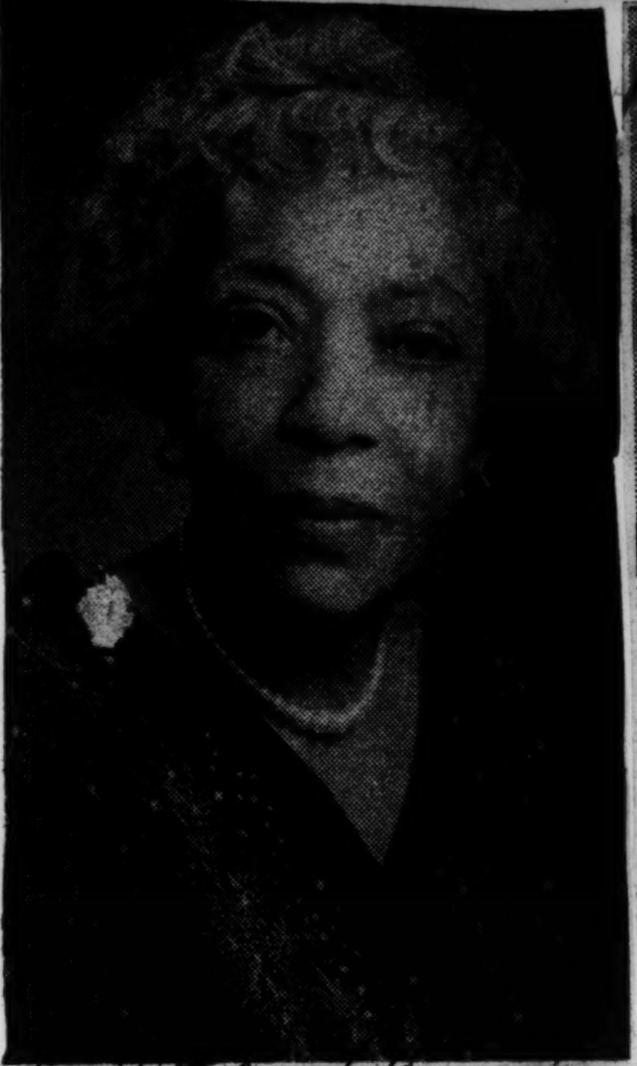
Mrs. Estill is a member of the First Methodist Church, here, where she serves as Sunday school teacher, member of the Women's Society of Christian Service and on the executive board.

She will serve a four-year term as representative of the Michigan Conference of Methodist Churches, and has been named to the Regional Consultative Committee on Race Relations.

Last week she attended the national committee conference in Louisville, Ky.



The Pittsburgh Courier

MRS. DON V. ESTILL, Kalamazoo, Mich., has been appointed by the Women's Division of Christian Service in New York City to serve a four-year term as representative of the Michigan Conference of ~~Methodist Churches~~ for the regional consultative committee on race. Mrs. Estill, wife of the well known physician and surgeon, Don Vincent Estill, is a member of the Sunday Teacher Women's Society of Christian Service and executive board member of the First Methodist Church of Kalamazoo. The committee on race comprises 100 women, 100 men and 14 students, representing the nine-state area national committee. The first conference was held in Louisville, Ky., or March 20-24.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

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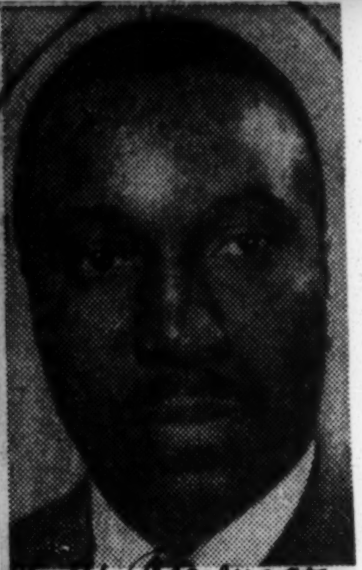
8.12



The Afro-American

DR. ROSS E. TOWNES, Carolina College professor, who has been named one of twelve laymen in the North Carolina Conference to the National Lay Committee on Evangelism ~~in the Methodist Church~~. Dr. Townes, a native of Mount Pleasant, Pa., is chairman of the Board of Trustees of Asbury Temple Methodist Church.

8.7

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 10-21-61

Dallas Church Accepts

Negro Woman As Member

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The Call P. 4 Kansas City, Mo

DALLAS. — (ANP) — The previous all-white Lovers Lane Methodist church here recently accepted a Negro woman into its large membership without fanfare or protest.

The action was described as the first of its kind undertaken by a white Protestant church in Dallas.

Fri. 12-1-61

Dr. Tom Shipp, minister, said it was "the only Christian thing to do." He said he was proud of the fine response of his members.

9 1961

Methodists Told To Integrate

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

'Time Running Out' For Church As Leading Force, Bishop Says

Wed. 3-22-61

A renewed call for abolition of The Methodist Church's Negro branch came yesterday from one of its Negro bishops.

P. 8 9

Bishop Charles G. Golden, Nshville, told Methodists from throughout the nation attending a conference on race relations at the Sheraton Hotel that the denomination's Central Jurisdiction should be abolished "not because it is a mere symbol of segregation, but because it is segregation in The Methodist Church."

He called also for the removal of "every vestage of racial segregation and discrimination from the geographic jurisdictions of our church."

He said, "The church is no longer accepted at face value. It must prove itself worthy of allegiance or find itself relegated to the past as a mere historic relic whose day has gone. . . . Time is fast running out for the organized church as a leading force in the field of human relations."

This time-is-running-out note was also sounded by another Negro minister, the Rev James Lawson, pastor of Scott Chapel Methodist Church, Shelbyville, Tenn., and a leader in the sit-in movement. He said:

"For the nonviolent movement to desist because of ancient misgivings may be to lose the one opportunity that the church has of being the church. It may miss the powerful chance to again make visible the Cross and love of God in Christ for our generation. It may already be too late for the church. God may already have passed the mantle from the church to some other expression of His work in Christ."

Expelled At Nashville

Mr. Lawson is the former Vanderbilt Divinity School student who was expelled from school for his activity in sit-in demonstrations in Nashville. This led to the resignations of the dean and faculty members of the school. Mr. Lawson finished his theological education at Boston University and some of the faculty members at Vanderbilt returned to their posts.

Dr. Dan W. Dodson, director of the Center for Human Relations and Community Studies of New York University, told the conference:

"Much needs to be done on learning how to get peoples to take power. It cannot be conferred on them. The dominant group can't give it to the minority. It has to be taken. Yet, when it is, there is a tendency for the effort to be resisted.

Raw Use Of Power Is Tyranny

"Raw use of power, unseasoned by moral commitment, is tyranny, whether it is wielded by whites or Negroes. The equity of the church in race relations is to strive for an increased ethical quality to power and its use."

The conference, which continues through Friday, spent most of yesterday in small workshop discussions.

METHODIST

At Methodist race study—

The B'ham News

Negro bishop asks 'open all doors'

B'ham, Ala.

9

Wed. 3-22-61

BY CLAUDE KEATHLEY, News religion editor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 22—Outright abolition of the central jurisdiction (Negro) of the Methodist Church was called for here today by a Negro bishop of the denomination.

P. 1

Dr. Charles E. Golden of Nashville, Tenn., who supervises Negro Methodist work in Tennessee and Alabama, made the appeal here to more than 200 leaders from 39 Methodist ocnferences at a four-day study of problems of race.

BISHOP GOLDEN also called for removal of "every vestige of racial segregation and discrimination for the geographic jurisdictions of our church." The Methodist Church is divided into five white geographical jurisdictions and one all-Negro jurisdiction.

KEATHLEY

"The general conference of the Methodist Church has called segregation in the church sinful," Bishop Golden said.

Golden also called for "open-door policy in all our institutions, our schools and colleges, our hospitals and homes, to the end that no person shall be denied admission, services, employment, job up-grading or placement on account of his race."

BISHOP GOLDEN said that the real issue is not the central jurisdiction although it is "segregation in the church," but "segregation and the resulting discrimination which always accompanies such a system."

A National Council of Churches officials, the Rev. Will Campbell, said that "churches must guard against becoming the front organization for either the radical left or the radical right."

"The church actually has a good record for refusing to become the instrument of the radical left," the Rev. Campbell observed. He also challenged the church to be ready to fight its use by any radical element which has a loyalty to other than Jesus Christ.

P. 6

ANOTHER SPEAKER was the Rev. James Lawson, pastor of a Negro Mehtodist Church at Shelbyville, Tenn. He was expelled from Vanderbilt University's school of religion last year for participating in Nashville sit-ins.

B'ham, Ala.

Lawson called the sit-in movement "a battle against the disease of pride and against the lack of acceptance of humanity.

"Sit-ins are a human movement seeking to redefine human rights," he added.

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"Don't be surprised if pickets appear outside Southern churches bearing signs which read 'the time is now,' " he said.

Lawson also called the sit-in movement a radical departure from "the idea of fighting integration battles in the courts."

"The court we must fight to transform is the court of public opinion." Lawson declared.

Leadership said lost—

The B'ham News

Methodists urged to act on mixing

B'ham, Ala.

BY CLAUDE KEATHLEY

News religion editor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 23—Methodists here to map a race relations program were handed an "its about time" warning yesterday by officials of agencies interested in integration.

9 P. 1

Panel speakers told the church leaders, attending a national Methodist orientation conference on race relations, their warning was directed to all denominations.

Thurs. 3-23-61

Woodford Porter, Negro member of the Louisville Board of Education, said, "Churches long ago lost the ball in race relations."

"I don't know where along the line the ball was lost, but it was," Porter said.

Edward Berry, director of the Chicago Urban League, declared that churches on Chicago's Southside not only "follow a segregation pattern which has grown up there, but they led the exodus of whites, leaving the area unchurched."

Berry also said that the Southside "ghettos" are full of "segregated Negro churches mostly bought from whites who fled the neighborhood instead of staying and ministering to the people."

BERRY, PORTER AND SIX other panelist spoke on recourses available through their agencies on race relations and what churches can do to help them.

James A. Cromlin, representing the Louisville chapter of the NAACP, told the group that "one thing churches could do is simply let the community know they want the NAACP for an ally." He added, "If you really dc."

Dr. Arthur Gilbert of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in New York, said that wherever there has been race trouble in the South, there has followed a wave of anti-Semiticism.

"Whether the Jews want it or not they are caught up in the problem of integration," Rabbi Gilbert said.

B'ham, Ala.

RABBI GILBERT told The Birmingham News after the session that he felt the first step should be taken in the matter of the vote franchise to all people regardless of race, color or creed. He said he advocates this before any other steps are taken.

P. 8

Paul Anthony of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta said there is little indication that the white community throughout the nation is ready to meet he demands of he Negro community."

"Thus," Anthony said, "law and order becomes the absolute minimum agreement for both sides." He also accused many communities of possessing an "incredible standard of double talk and double meaning in dealings with racial problems."

P. 8

Dr. Carl F. Hansen, superintendent of District of Columbia public schools, speaking on school desegregation, suggested:

"Make use of legal sanctions for desegregation provided ~~by the~~ Supreme Court decision of 1954. Pulpits and classrooms should ring with the reaffirmation of the principle that ours is a government of laws established after long experience." Hansen said.

Church Obligated To Serve All Races, Methodists Told

B'ham Post-Herald

B'ham, Ala.

Thurs. 3-23-61

p. 2

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 22 (UPI)—Bishop Charles F. Golden of Nashville told delegates to the Methodist orientation conference on race relations yesterday that Methodist ministers and laymen are under a moral obligation to serve all people regardless of their race.

He said, "We must evolve a plan of racial inclusiveness in our church which squares with ~~our~~ preachments of the brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God."

He said further, "The most vulnerable and sensitive area in the life of the church is in the field of race relations, and while this is not by any means the only serious issue pressing the church for immediate solution, it is currently by virtue of its emotionally disturbing nature the most unrelenting and difficult issue confronting our world, our nation and our church today.

"Until every Methodist institution and every Methodist church commits itself to the task of admitting and serving persons with~~out regard to their racial identity~~," he said, "our job in race relations shall not have been accomplished. If we are to have a racially inclusive church, it must be racially inclusive at all levels and in all sections of the church."

Earlier today, the Rev. Will Campbell of Nashville, associate director of the Department of Cultural and Racial Relations of the National Council of Churches, spoke to the group.

Mr. Campbell expressed fear that the church would be infiltrated by radical fringe groups who, although not against integration, are bent on agitation.

METHODIST BISHOPS SEEK BETTER RELATIONS

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 3-26-61

p. 1

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Eight bishops of the Southeastern Jurisdiction and four from the Central Jurisdiction of The Methodist Church met at the Kentucky Hotel here recently to discuss how they might cooperate to help bring about better relations between the white and colored races in their overlapping areas.

The Central (Negro) Jurisdiction's bishops present all supervise churches within the bounds of the Southeastern Jurisdiction, one of the five geographical jurisdictions of the denomination. The Central is the only racial jurisdiction.

Those present from the Southeastern Jurisdiction were: Bishop John Owen Smith, Atlanta; Bishop Nolan B. Harmon, Charlotte, N. C.; Bishop Paul Harqdin, Columbia, S. C.; Bishop Marvin A. Franklin, Jackson, Miss.; Bishop Walter C. Gum, Louisville; Bishop Roy H. Short, Nashville, and Bishop Paul N. Garber, Richmond, Va.

Representing the Central Jurisdiction were: Bishop Marquis L. Harris Atlanta; Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore; Bishop Charels F. Golden, Nashville - Birmingham and Bishop Matthew W. Clair, Jr., St. Louis.

All the churches of Bishop N. W. Moore, Jr., of New Orleans, are situated within the bounds of the South Central Jurisdiction. He was therefore not present at the meeting. The sixth active Negro bishop of the church is Bishop Prince Albert Taylor, Jr., of Monrovia, Liberia.

Methodist Investment Fund At $2,200,000

Chicago Defender (8)

(10-28) (11-3) 61

Chicago, Ill.

The Methodist Investment Fund, Methodism's new agency for making loans to churches for building purposes, has grown beyond the $2,000,000 mark ,the Fund's directors learned at a meeting Sept. 26 in New York.

A total of $2,200,000 has been invested in the Fund by local churches, individuals, annual conferences, children's homes and other Methodist agencies, Dr. H. Conwell Snoke, president, reported.

"Investments in the Fund are growing rapidly as word of its purpose gets around and the advantages of investing in it become known," Dr. Snoke told the directors. He is also general secretary of the Division of National Missions of the Methodist Board of Missions, which is the sponsor of the Fund.

With the increase in the amount invested, the directors were able to loan a total of $970,000 to 22 churches at their meeting. In so doing, the directors continued the policy of loaning virtually all available money in the Fund as soon as that money is received.

Of the $2,200,000 in the Fund, $500,000 has been invested by individuals, $1,200,000 by local churches, annual conferences and institutions, and $500,000 by the National Division, Dr. Snoke said.

"All loans from the Fund continue to be made only to the best prospects," Dr. Snoke said, "and to date not a single loss has been incurred. We continue to solicit the investments of all Methodist individuals and agencies, offering a favorable (5 per cent) rate of interest and the knowl-

is investing in the future of
edge to the investor that he
Methodism through building
new churches."

9 1961 MISSIONARIES

Jackson vocate

9 Jackson, Miss
Sat. 3-4-61
P1

Far from their home in Tanganyika, East Africa, Sister Veronika and Sister Terezia had their first look at snow upon their arrival in the United States and they received some informal instruction in the fine art of snowball making from Father Paul So[illegible]lle, of the White Fathers, and Sister Claire, of the White Sisters, African missionaries. The first members of the Mfipa tribe to come to this country, they will spend a year in special studies at the White Sisters' novitiate in Franklin, Pa.

9 1961 MISSIONARY

Negro Church Will Send China White Missionary

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa

Apr 4-8-61

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V.18

RICHMOND, Calif. (ANP)—A Negro church is saving money to send a white missionary to Hong Kong.

"Yes, it's true," said E. E. Carson, minister of the Church of Christ, "but I'd be really surprised if there's any particular interest in this.

"Something like this goes on all the time in our church. I preach to white congregations where there isn't one Negro in the county. I've done it in Colorado and Western Kansas and Nebraska.

"And white ministers speak to my congregation.

"One was M. T. Tune, whom we want to send to our church in Hong Kong. He's been minister of the Church of Christ at Pleasant Hill, Calif., but now he's in Nashville, Tenn., with his wife, helping to raise money for two years of ministry in Hong Kong.

"What our church has pledged to do is to raise $3,000 to pay for Tune's transportation there and back with his family."

Honor Missionary Worker After 40 Years In Africa

Chicago Defender

Apr 4-28-61

9

Chicago Ill

When Miss May Perry left Nigeria recently after nearly 40 years as a Southern Baptist missionary educator, so many friends and former students turned out to say farewell that the Lagos air terminal could not contain them. With tearful enthusiasm, they lined up outside and sang school songs and Christian choruses for 30 minutes before plane time.

Other travelers must have been a bit surprised to learn that the cause of all the commotion was the slight little lady who stood by the gate. Miss Perry's unassuming manner would lead no one to suspect she had ever done anything more unusual than teach syntax and Shakespeare to high school students in some quiet Stateside town or received any greater honor than having their yearbook dedicated to her.

But the years between missionary appointment in June, 1920, and retirement at the end of August, 1960, were full of pioneering and persevering for the little Georgian. As teacher and principal at the Baptist Girls' School in the city of Abeokuta she led in an educational adventure.

She and her colleagues, missionaries and Nigerians, demonstrated strikingly the effectiveness of education as a force for evangelism; developed a three-in-one school where girls can go from "infant class" through primary and secondary grades and four years of teacher training; proved to the once-skeptical Nigerians that their daughters are capable of becoming more than household drudges; and raised the level of Nigerian home life wherever their former students are found.

One familiar with the situation estimates that the Abeokuta school — commonly called "Idi-Aba" after the section of town where it is located — is the best-known school for girls in Nigeria Its graduates are teachers, nurses, and homemakers. They include most of the leaders of the Woman's Missionary Union of Nigeria, the wives of many Nigerian Baptist pastors, and the wife of the Premier of Nigeria's Western Region. Some have gone on to further study in the United States and England.

A high regard for Miss Perry's work is shared by the British, who have governed Nigeria or portions thereof for nearly 100 years, and the Nigerians themselves, who will become self-governing October 1.

Formal recognition came from the British Crown in 1957, when she was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. The small medal which symbolizes this honor was pinned on her by Queen Elizabeth II at an investiture ceremony in the British Embassy in Washington, D. C.

Nigerians are officially expressing their appreciation at the first opportunity: the Government of the Western Region has invited her to return to Africa as its guest at independence celebrations September 28-October 10.

"Only the best is good enough for Africa," Miss Perry once said when outlining plans for the school. That about sums up her career. Though she characterizes herself as "a slow plodder," others use the terms "hard working" and "patient." "She did one thing and she did it well," says a friend. 'She stayed at it and made the classroom come up to standard."

Concern with academic matters never obscured the missionary purpose that took her to Nigeria. Her conviction, tested and proved through the years, is that "education is one of the best approaches to evangelism." By this she does not mean that education should be used as a lure to get potential converts to submit to indoctrination. At Idi-Aba evangelism is more than exposure to the formal tenets of Christianity, just as education is more than classes and books.

All the students live on the campus where the teachers are in almost constant contact with them, directing household chores and leisure activities as well as studies, portraying in their lives the Christian truths their lives in Bible classes, chapel services, and daily vespers. Most of the girls do become Christians before they leave Idi-Aba, often braving persecution and rejection by their Moslem or pagan families.

It is appropriate that Miss Perry served as an educator, for it was "a wonderful school teacher" who influenced her to seek a higher education, thu opening to her the "vast new world" she discovered at Georgia Normal. Her horizons were further extended by missionaries that the YWCA brought t the campus. When one of the challenged the students to joi in the missionary task. May Perry could never forget the appeal.

On YWCA World Fellowship Program

Ex-Missionary to Tell Angola Story

The Miami Herald

Miamians will get a first hand look at one of Africa's latest trouble spots — Angola—in the leadoff session of the month-long series of talks by church men and women [illegible] sponsored by the YWCA.

The view will be given by Ruth Alexander (Mrs. Henry) McDowell, for 13 years a missionary in the Portuguese colony in West Africa, at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday at the YWCA auditorium.

Current outbreaks of violence in Angola probably would not have occurred if it had not been for the revolution in the Congo, in the opinion of Mrs. McDowell, who is the wife of the pastor of the Church of the Open Door (Congregational).

Dat 9-30-61

Racism is not the basis of the atrocities reportedly taking place in the African colony, she said, because the Portuguese always have had an enlightened attitude on race.

9

Mrs. McDowell believes that independence will be a long time coming for Angola and when it does come it will be led by transplanted Portuguese. much as happened in Brazil.

Miami

In many respects Angola is better prepared than most African nations for independence, she said. The Angolans are better educated — mostly through Catholic and Protestant mission schools — than nearly any other Africans.

P. 11A

She knows the education picture there well, for from 1947 to 1960 she taught from 400 to 500 Angolan teachers at a time to serve mission schools.

"They learn languages quickly and are eager for schooling," she said of the Angolans, who are mainly farmers and live largely on a diet of corn mush. "They sacrifice to get their children in school."

In addition, Mrs. McDowell started a clinic for children which began as a pre-natal operation and wound up serving 1,800 children up to six years of age. She herself adopted 16 of the babies, whose mothers died in childbirth, to care for during her stay there.

Jacobs

Mrs. Sears

Angolan family life is close-knit, she said, but the women do most of the hard labor and sacrifice necessities such as shoes so that their husbands can buy high-priced western clothes to be recognized as Portuguese citizens.

A native of North Carolina where she attended a private school operated by the Congregational Church and then Bennett College, Mrs. McDowell was teaching in her native state when she met her husband, a missionary to Africa who was teaching in this country after his first wife had died.

They were married in 1944 and returned to the mission field three years later.

She will talk about Africa, its place in world affairs, culture and customs to launch the "World Fellowship" series for the YWCA.

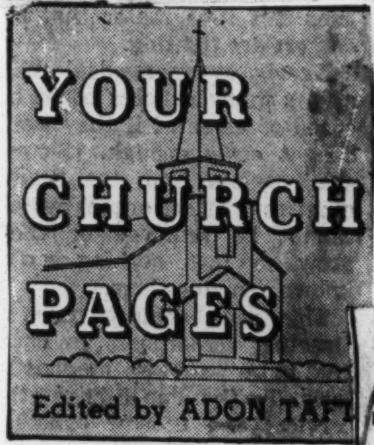
Speakers on succeeding Wednesdays will include:

Dr. Russell Stevenson, director of the Protestant program here for Cuban refugees. He was a teacher in Egypt for five years and for 11 years has worked for Church World Service handling refugee relief projects in the Middle East, Hong Kong, Egypt, India, Korea, and Poland. He will talk about world refugees.

The Rev. Victor Jacobs, of India, who is serving as assistant pastor at White Temple Methodist Church in a year's international exchange program. He will talk about his native land.

Mrs. Paul Sears, president of the United Church Women of Greater Miami who has toured Alaska, and **Mrs. Conrad Arnold,** a leader in the women's work of the Methodist Church who has taught in Alaska and Cuba. They will discuss Alaska.

Each session in the series will be followed by a luncheon featuring the foods of the countries discussed.



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The Miami Herald P. 11A

—Herald Staff Photo by DOUG KENNEDY

Date 9-24-61 Miami

Angola Is Music to Mrs. McDowell's Ears

. . . as she shows souvenir instrument

Negro Church Raises Funds To Send White Missionary Abroad

The Call P. 1

Kansas City

9

Date 9-29-61

RICHMOND, Cal. — (ANP) — A Negro church is saving money to send a white missionary to Hong Kong.

"Yes, it's true," said E. E. Carson, minister of the Church of Christ, "but I'd be really surprised if there's any particular interest in this.

"Something like this goes on all the time in our church. I preach to white congregations where there isn't one Negro in the county. I've done it in Colorado and western Kansas and Nebraska.

"And white ministers speak to my congregation.

"One was M. T. Tune, whom we want to send to our church in Hong Kong. He's been minister of the Church of Christ at Pleasant Hill, Cal., but now he's in Nashville, Tenn., with his wife, helping to raise money for two years of ministry in Hong Kong.

"What our church has pledged to do is to raise $3,000 to pay for Tune's transportation there and back with his family.

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32 to leave for foreign service

NEW YORK — Thirty-two young men and women will leave the United States this fall and winter to begin three years of special-term Methodist missionary service on four continents.

They will bring to almost 300 the number of persons who have served in 29 countries under the special-term program in the 14 years since it was started in 1948.

Twenty-one states are represented by the 1961 group of 3's: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia and Wyoming.

Most of the 3's are 1961 college graduates, though a few are experienced teachers and nurses.

The countries to which they will be going are: Japan, Pakistan, Burma, Bolivia, Congo, Sarawak (Borneo), Hong Kong, Malaya, Liberia, Southern Rhodesia. Algeria, Mexico, Uruguay and Korea.

The Rev. Paul Yount of Leonia, N.J., a secretary of missionary personnel for the Board of Missions, is the director of the unit's training program.

9 1961 MISSIONARY

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 3-26-61

BY NOTED MISSIONARY

Opelika Methodist Members Told Of Plans For Africa

OPELIKA (Special) —A polytechnic institute designed to graduate 17,000 students in five years is in the process of organization for the Republic of the Congo.

The Rev. William de Ruiter, recently returned from the Kasai provence of the Congo after 34 years as a Methodist missionary, related plans for the new university at a meeting held in the First Methodist Church here.

He reported that the ground work is already underway and that some of the technical personnel are being trained at an agricultural college in California. The project will have the support of the 40 Protestant denominations with missionary interests in the troubled nation.

"While the Congo has only 16 college graduates, there are 15,000 high school graduates and the new university will have a ready student body for all fields of engineering, technology, social science, government and humanities," the former missionary said.

$28 MILLION

He reported that 150 specialized workers will be needed and that more than 100 have already applied, probably a third of whom will be acceptable.

The university for the Congo will cost an immediate $28 million all of which will go for scholarships, equipment and salaries. Campus buildings of 22 mission stations will be used for housing the new program in higher education.

In discussing the Congo situation, Pastor de Ruiter said that of the 14,000,000 people, about three million are Roman Catholic and two million Protestant. The fact that the Roman Catholic church was so closely identified with the Belgian government has made it almost impossible for them to work, thus leaving a wide-open field for Protestant missions.

Showing the growth of the Methodist programs alone, de Ruiter reported that the church had 5,000 members and 50 preachers when he went there in 1926. Today the Methodist membership stands at 60,000 with more than 600 preachers and many other workers.

MEDICAL NEEDS

He reported that the mission workers were told in the mid-1950's that their work as "foreign missionaries" must be done within five years. As a result, the leadership of the churches was passed to the native Christians and these are the leaders in the Congolese churches today.

Pastor de Ruiter spoke of the great need for medical assistance telling of people having to wait for weeks to see the doctor in many places. With the evacuation of many white leaders, hundreds of medical centers are left without highly skilled personnel.

The concern for evangelistic work was evidenced in a narrative of a church service held in the open (under an arbor of trees) with an altar 300 meters long. The village of 5,000 people raised 15,000 franks from their meager funds to help finance a minister for the village.

"The approach in the Congo is to present God as a loving father who really loves all—the poor, the weak, the helpless as well as the healthy. The witch doctors teach that poverty, sickness and weakness are a manifestation of evil spirits," he said.

RUSSIAN RADIOS

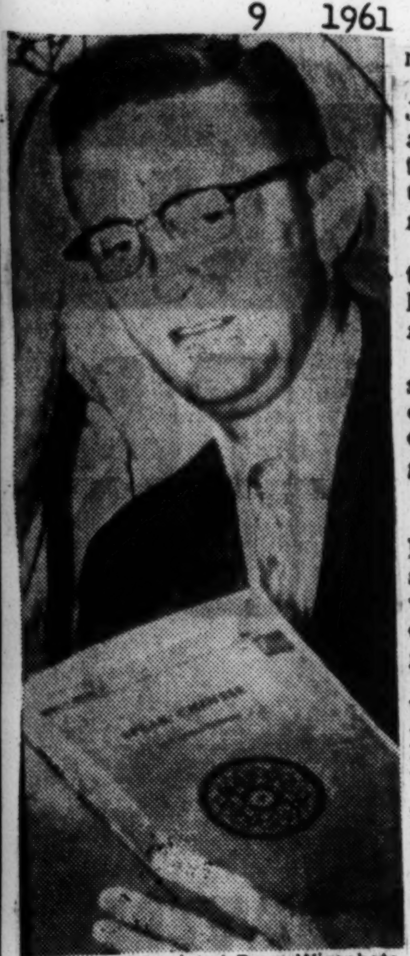
Pastor de Ruiter believes "America can compete with Russia only along moral and spiritual lines in Africa." He reported that Russian short - wave sets are in almost every village with the radio programs originating in China and Moscow, filled with anti - American propaganda. "These lies are then sent all over the jungle by the beat of drums," he added. He asked why the Voice of America has not concerned itself with programs in the African languages and dialects.

He reported that the late Patrice Lumumba was an "opportunist" but had developed a strong loyalty among the tribes. His deputy, Antoine Gisenga, is now capitalizing on Lumumba's death to establish his pro-Communist leadership.

"The Congolese people are anti-Communist," he said "because they have a respect for Supreme Power."

9 1961

MISSIONARY


Associated Press Wirephoto

REV. THOMAS TUNE
Studies Chinese

TO HONG KONG

Negroes Send White Missionary

Atlanta Journal

D4

Jour 8-20-61

ROCHESTER, Mich., Aug. 19 (AP)—A white minister has finished an intensive training program, financed primarily by Negro churches, to prepare him for his forthcoming assignment as a missionary in Hong Kong.

Rev. Thomas Tune put in 60 hours a week—10 hours a day, six days a week over a two month period—preparing for his new job.

Atlanta Ga.

He completed his capsule course in Chinese, a prerequisite for his forthcoming foreign assignment in Hong Kong. Ordinarily the course takes a year but he did it in six weeks.

Tune is believed to be the first United States white evangelist sent by a Negro church to do missionary work abroad.

Officials at Michigan Christian Junior College near Rochester also believe he is the fist student to take such a cram course in Chinese in a Christian college anywhere in the country.

"I feel like a guinea pig," said the minister, "but the experience has been extremely worth while and enjoyable."

"My course in Chinese was something like the one the Army offers in eight weeks to teach Cuban refugees the English language," he explained.

* * *

THE 32-YEAR-OLD native of Murray, Ky., said he completed a book on spoken Chinese in five weeks and then concentrated on reading and writing the language.

He now has a basic vocabulary of about 400 words in the Mandarin dialect, the national language of China.

With the language barrier broken, Tune expressed hopes he would be able to minister both physically and spiritually to the Chinese refugees who are pouring into the British Crown Colony at the rate of about 2,000 a day.

"The Communists have already torn down the foundations of Confucianism and Buddhism and we want to train enough Chinese to bring Christianity to their homeland," he said.

"Today no one is permitted to help Communist China, but we as a group hope to be able to send relief to the stricken people, who are dying by the millions for lack of food," the evangelist said.

* * *

TUNE'S DREAM OF becoming a missionary in the Orient found fruition in California early this spring. He was a minister at the Church of Christ, Pleasant Hills, just 20 miles from North Richmond, Calif., where there was a Negro church of the same denomination.

He and the Negro minister, the Rev. F. F. Carson, used to preach in each other's pulpits and soon both congregations became aware of Tune's desire to work in the Orient.

The Negro church members voted to back their friend. They enlisted the cooperation of other units of their church across the country to raise the money necessary to send Tune to the Michigan college and to pay the expenses of his forthcoming two years abroad.

* * *

IN ADDITION, Rev. Tune said three other Negro units of his church in California—east Palo Alto, Oakland and San Francisco — chipped in to pay the expenses of his wife, Charlene and their four children, who stayed at home in Madison, Tenn., while he was in Michigan.

He estimated the cost of his training in Michigan, and his two years abroad with his family would run about $25,000 — with about 85 per cent of it raised by Negro congregations.

He explained that while many units of his church are integrated, some others are segregated by choice.

Tune said he is spurred on in his work by the belief that "all blood goes together regardless of the color of the one who gave it."

Cites Experience in Minnesota

The Courier P7

Minister Calls Mormons Prejudiced

Sat 9-23-61

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Are members of the Mormon Church haters ~~of Negroes~~ and disciples of ~~the same~~ anti-Negro doc~~trine of the Ku Klux~~ Klan, White Citizens Council and the bitter white Southerners?

Pittsburgh Pa

At least one orthodox Negro minister thinks they are, and cites an experience—not in the Deep South, but in Rochester, Minn., to prove his point.

The minister is the Rev. J. A. DeLaine, architect of the now famous Clarendon County school desegregation case, around which the U.S. Supreme Court swung its 1954 and 1955 school decisions.

Mr. DeLaine, who fled his Lake City, S.C. parsonage the cold, dark night of Oct. 10, 1955, under a hail of gunfire from whites and to asylum in the State of New York, wrote his Rochester experience to this Courier reporter this week. This is his story:

■

WHILE UNDERGOING a physical checkup at the Mayo Clinic—one which pronounced him in tip-top physical shape, the Rev. Mr. DeLaine, on Aug. 20, and as one of three known Negroes in the city of some 40,000-odd thousands, spent the day making visits to six Rochester churches.

The Rev. Mr. DeLaine, by the way, pastors the Calvary AME Church in Brooklyn, N.Y. His letter says:

"I had the day of my life visiting the following six churches in Rochester, Minn.: Zumbro Lutheran, First Methodist, First Presbyterian, Trinity Lutheran (Missouri Synod), First Baptist and the Mormons Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints.

"I was the only dark (colored face) spot in all of these services, ranging from 8:15 A.M. to 5 P.M., to the best of my knowledge, based on personal observation. They all acted civilized, but I was amazed when I heard this statement made in the Mormon Church:

"Negroes are the descendants of Cain, who killed his brother Abel. Because of this crime, Cain's descendants have been rejected by God from His priesthood and are, therefore, outcasts, products of the devil, and must be so regarded.

"After my own amazement subsided, I had the feeling that these people must have been either brainwashed by the Ku Klux Klan or the White Citizens Council—to whom I attribute my flight from South Carolina — or are agents for these, doing the necessary research to keep the KKK and WCC in business.

"A bright spot, however, was to be noted in remarks of ministers in the Zumbro Lutheran, First Methodist and the First Presbyterian Churches. All of these spoke against discriminations of nations against nations, races against races and families against families."

■

BEFORE HIS night-flight from Lake City, a White Citizens Council stronghold which had been endorsed in open court by one of the town's residents—U.S. District Judge Ashton H. Williams, Mr. DeLaine and his family had undergone nearly 10 years of persecution, and prosecution in Clarendon County.

Their home had been mysteriously burned, KKK warnings put on the front porch at night, and the pastor himself sued for slender under a suit brought by a Negro, whose star witnesses were white men, three of whom were defendants in the Clarendon School case, which the Rev. Mr. DeLaine developed.

Oddly, no whites were ever arrested for attacks against the DeLaines, but when the pastor decided to return fire for fire the night of Oct. 10, 1955, the State of South Carolina promptly entered the picture—against him, and despite the fact that a few nights before, the St. James AME Church which Mr. DeLaine pastored at Lake City was practically destroyed by fire which state investigation described as "incendiary," which fire occurred while the pastor himself sued for slan Charleston) attending an annual conference.

—More for Your Money in The Courier—

COMMERCIAL black pepper farms, started in Brazil in 1948, now meet domestic needs and, last year, exported $300,000 worth to the United States.

9 . 1961

MUSLIMS

Louisville Warned Against 'Muslims'

'Vicious, Militant, And Aggressive'

By JEAN HOWERTON

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Fri. 3-24-61
P. 15
9

The Black Muslims, "the fastest growing social movement in America," was delineated here yesterday for delegates to a Methodist conference on race relations at the Henry Clay Hotel.

The speaker, who termed the movement "vicious, aggressive, and militant," was Dr. C. Eric Lincoln, assistant to the president and professor of social philosophy at Clark University, Atlanta.

He said there are now 100,000 card-carrying Black Muslims with 71 temples throughout the United States. Lincoln told a reporter after his talk that there is a "cell group" of Black Muslims in Louisville but no temple.

Heard Vague Rumors

Louisville Police Chief William Bindner said he has heard only vague rumors of Black Muslims in Louisville. He said if there is a cell here he doesn't know where they meet.

Lincoln continued:

The movement was founded in Detroit during the depression of the 1930's by a man called W. D. Fard, said to be a moslem from Palestine or Syria. In the early days its members were required to kill at least four white persons—"blue-eyed devils."

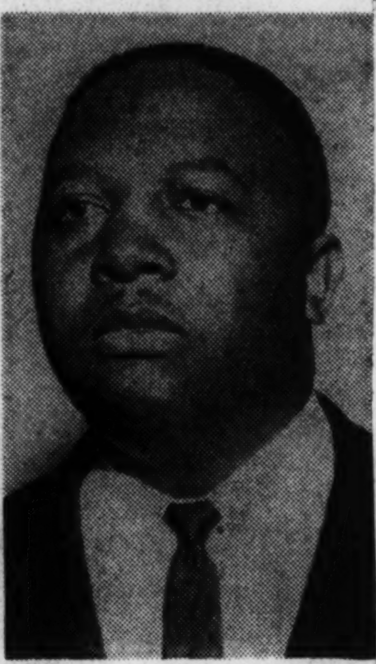
Fard disappeared in 1934 when Elijah Poole, a Negro from Sandersville, Ga., took over the movement and called himself Elijah Muhammad. He is now 64 and rules the movement from Chicago, where the movement owns property valued at more than $500,000.

Have High Standards

The sect operates two 12-grade schools, in Chicago and Detroit, and plans others in Boston, Washington, and Pittsburgh.

The movement began among the lowest elements of the Negro population — economically, socially, and educationally. Now its members are well-groomed—"you never see a Muslim who is not clean"—and have high moral standards.

Lincoln said, "The Muslims represent a movement in the Negro population that is viciously and outspokenly anti-white, anti-Christian, anti-integration, and anti-American. They regard the white man as created a devil.



Staff Photo

DR. C. ERIC LINCOLN

Speaks to Methodists

"They regard the Negro minister as the white man's most effective tool for continued subjugation. They refuse the term 'Negro' and call themselves 'black men.'"

'Remarkable Job'

Lincoln said the Muslims propagate an economic movement which urges blacks not to trade with white men, but encourages them to learn all they can from the white man so they can establish "the coming black nation right here in America."

Last year the Muslims planned to demand that 11 states west of the Mississippi and south of Kentucky be turned over to them in payment for their years of slavery, Lincoln said.

On the good side of the ledger, he continued, the Muslims have done a "remarkable job" in rehabilitating ex-convicts, drug addicts, and alcoholics. Some of their temples are located in penitentiaries.

Lincoln has written a book called, "The Black Muslims In America" to be published April 9 by Beacon Press, Boston. He is an ordained Methodist minister.

Urged To Organize

Another speaker at yesterday's meeting, the Rev. Mathew D. McCollum, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, Orangeburg, S. C., urged white church members to organize citizenship classes among Negroes so as to qualify them to register and vote. He also urged persons employing Negroes to see to it that they register and vote.

"Many Negroes fail to register and vote because of fear," he said. "Perhaps . . . it is the white man's fear, not the Negro's, which keeps the Negro from voting. Throughout the history of our country, the declaration that Southern white citizens have acted on has been that 'If you let the Negro free, or vote, or eat sitting, in their presence, or do any one of a dozen things, he'll marry someone's daughter.'

Many Disenfranchised'

"This fear on both sides has disenfranchised many Negroes."

Dr. J. Oscar Lee, executive director of the Department of racial and cultural relations of the National Council of Churches, New York, said racial segregation in housing is dangerous because it places its blight upon the entire community.

"The churches should work in co-operation with other interested community groups to achieve housing markets free of racial or religious discrimination," he said.

N.Y. Negro Muslims Attack Prison System

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Mon. 3-20-61
P. 14
9

NEW YORK, March 19 [illegible]—Negro Muslim prisoners demanding concessions for the practice of their version of the Islamic religion are reported making a widespread legal attack on New York State's prison system.

The New York Times said today more than 100 court actions have been brought by inmates, many of whom were converted to their Muslim beliefs while in prison. Half of the 19,500 inmates of New York State prisons are Negroes.

Most of the cases involve members of the Lost-Found Nation of Islam in North America, of which Elijah Muhammad is the leader, the Times said.

Explosive Situation

State officials were reported concerned by the development partly because of the administrative trouble and expense caused by the cases, but primarily because of fear they may be facing an explosive situation.

These suspicions were given added weight in light of recent reports of strife in prisons in California, Alabama and Maryland in which members of the Black Muslim sect figured.

Among other things, the Times said, the prisoners are asking the right to receive visits from officials of the Temple of Islam in New York City, to hold meetings within the prison, and even to build a temple within the prison yard.

The Times said State Correction Commissioner Paul D. McGinnis, a defendant in some of the actions, has refused to comment while the issues are being tried.

Judge's View

However, the newspaper reported a federal judge has termed the cases "a movement" lacking spontaneity and a state official has described the suits as "a concerted action . . . to test the powers of the commissioner of correction."

State Atty. Gen. Louis Lefkowitz, charged with opposing the court actions, has had to deploy his forces in federal and state courts throughout the state, the Times said.

It also reported that because of the growing problem, a central file on the activities of Muslim prisoners has been established in Albany in the care of Assistant Atty. Gen. Joseph J. Rose.

The file will include all information on the state's legal battles in prisons throughout the nation in which members of the sects are involved, the Times reported.

Frontiers Told Of Muslim Movement

Atlanta Daily World p.1

Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 5-10-61

By HARMON G. PERRY

Like all movements associated with social change and sudden strife of value and habits the Muslim movement is of great concern in America, and should be analyzed in the context of being a reactionary force that will not always be on the same side of the fence with other forces of reaction, said Dr. Eric C. Lincoln Tuesday in an address at the regular weekly meeting of the Atlanta Chapter, Frontiers of America.

Dr. Lincoln, professor of Social Philosophy and executive assistant to the president at Clark College, is the author of a current best-seller called "The Black Muslims," and has recently gained wide repute for his close and concise analysis and probe into this controversal religious sect.

In tracing his curiosity and study of the Muslim movement to an incident involving one of his students back in 1946, Dr. Lincoln said that his studies and observations led him to the discovery that this was a movement mainly of young men and women in search of values they can hang on to, which they have not found in our society.

Describing it as an ideology with facets other than religious, the Alabama-born educator compared the Muslim movement, in many respects, with other movements and organizations seeking to change the status of the Negro as soon as possible. Only the techniques are different, said Dr. Lincoln.

In going into the history, teachings and philosophy of the Black Muslims, Dr. Lincoln told the "yorkfellows" that this movement did not just suddenly come upon the scene. He saw the operation as relying on racial solidarity and nationalism, and praised them for having one of the best organizational movements in the country.

They have been taught that the first step toward freedom is ownership, and their rehabilitation program has been more successful than our social agencies, and has thoroughly worked out a psychological approach.

P. 8

The speaker dispelled popular opinion that the Black Muslims are seditious, but did not that they were not passive. Dr. Lincoln saw the movement growing if the struggle for democratic ideals by other movements failed.

Atlanta, Ga.

BLACK MUSLIM MOVEMENT HIT BY DR. RALPH BUNCHE

[illegible] Press

Sat. 4-2[illegible]

"Los Angeles—The Muslim movement among American Negroes is escapist, defeatist and unlikely to meet with any great success, says Dr. Ralph Bunche.

P. 1

The United Nations undersecretary for special political affairs told a news conference at UCLA Monday that he saw nothing very new in the black supremacy cult. He cited such previous Negro movements as the Back to Africa" campaign of the 1930s and the later drive to establish a 49th state for Negroes.

These are escapist movements," he said "essentially defeatist. They operate on the assumption there is no solution to the problem of racial relations. In my way of thinking this reasoning is entirely erroneous."

9 1961 MUSLIM SEPTEMBER Oct.

5,000 Hear Cult Leaders Debate

Applaud Michaux, Muh'mad

Afro American

Sat 9-23-61

By FRANK HUNT

WASHINGTON

"They tell you that Jesus said to turn the other cheek. But if they strike you on one side, they don't ask for the other side if you are black . . . they take it."

Baltimore, Md

"IF I WERE a member of the government and had the power to legislate and give benefits to minority people, I would give the Black Muslims what they are asking for, and see what they would do with it."

* * *

THUS, DID two religious titans tie unto each other in what was supposed to have been a religious debate, but eventually became something of a scrap over the destiny of Americans of color Sunday at Griffith Stadium.

Spurred on by the loud cheerings and "huzzahs" of some 5000 followers, Muslim chieftain Elijah Muhammad, and Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux, the "Happy Am I" preacher, left no holds barred as they wrangled over the virtues of "Christianity vs Islam".

Muhammad told an estimated 1500 of Michaux's followers that they were following a false religion. He denounced Christianity in general and the white man in particular in a lengthy hour-and-a-half speech punctuated by spontaneous applause and shouts of "wake them up," and "tell them like it is" from some 2500 of his own followers.

Elder Michaux countered with a definition of Christianity as religion of love and made dire predictions on the future of the Black Muslims should their leader, Muhammad die.

* * *

THE PREDOMINANCE of the Fruit of Islam present at the rally was apparent in the 90-second standing ovation given Muhammed as he was escorted unto the dark-blue-topped, white bedecked stand in the middle of the field, just behind the pitcher's mound.

The Muslim head was rushed through a double line of the Fruit of Islam, preceded by his white - robed wife and several other followers, and followed by about 15 more of the dark-garbed faithful.

* * *

HE shook hands with Elder Michaux, who had mounted the stand 30 minutes earlier to a lesser ovation, and sat down, surrounded by from five to seven followers who remained standing throughout the three-hour program.

"After listening to these two, you must chose for yourself which course you will take," the master of ducing the debaters.

"I'm very happy in the name of Allah to bring you peace," Muhammed began.

"Islam" roared the Fruit of Islam.

"I don't like to go in any man's house and tell him how to run his home. . .We Muslims are a people of peace."

"Talk about him," a voice rang out from behing home plate, and with the symbolic handshaking over, Elijah Muhammed did indeed proceed to "talk about iim."

* * *

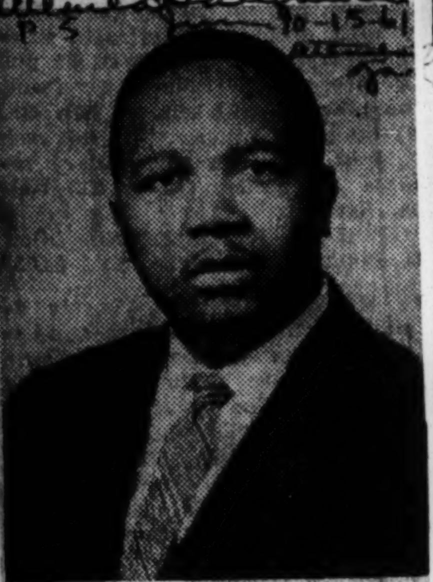
"FOR 300 years you had no religion, they wouldn't let you have a church; now you have been permitted into Christianity by the children of your slave masters. You don't know anymore about the religion that what your masters have taught your foreparents.

"And you are still reading his Bible and hallejuhaing in his churches.

THE MESSENGER SPEAKS — Demonstrating fire and subtlety, Elijah Muhammad, leader of the Black Muslims of America, drives home several points in his debate with Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux at Griffiths Stadium last Sunday. 5,000 heard the two famed religious leaders "square off" on a platform near second base in the stadium. (AFRO photos by Sorrell).

Dr. C. Eric Lincoln Radcliffe Laymen's Guest Speaker Today

Atlanta Daily World
P 5 10-15-61


DR. C. ERIC LINCOLN

The Men's council of Radcliffe United Presbyterian Church, corner Hightower and Collier, NW., will feature Dr. C. Eric Lincoln today at 6 p. m. in an address on "Black Nationalism and Christian Principles."

Atlanta Daily

Dr. Licoln is administrative assistant at Clark College and author of the highly controversial book "Black Muslims in America."

George W. Bush, president of the Men's Council will give welcoming remarks and urges friends and members to attend Laymen's Sunday and articipate in the fellowship.

Howard Jefferson, chairman of the program committee, will introduce the speaker and Harry Hudson will give the response.

Lawrence Weaver will give the organ prelude and Cleveland Lyons is guest organist. Rev. William S. Mercer is pastor of the church.

The purpose of the men of Radcliffe is to promote the kingdom of God world-wide by encourging Presbyterian men to serve Jesus Christ and to follow him in the vocations of the common life.

Muslims Win Victory In New York Federal Court

The Defender 82

110-30-6-61

NEW YORK, N. Y. — A major victory in court by the Muslims of America has established what is expected to be a far reaching precedent in the nation this week, when two Federal judges ruled that followers of Muslim Leader Elijah Muhammad cannot be punished for practicing their Islamic religion behind prison walls.

Chicago Ill.

The ruling, which will hot be challenged by the State, is certain to affect other cases throughout the land. There has been in the past, an effort on the part of city officials in some areas, to stifle the religious order.

ELIJAH MUHAMMAD

The plaintiffs in the case were James Pierce, Martin T. Sostre and William SaMaion, all confined to Clinton Prison, Dannemora, New York.

They were tried and convicted for practicing Islam in prison. They hired Attorney W. Sandifel of 271 W. 125th st. who took the case to the Federal courts.

The trio appealed under the Federal Sviil Rights Act to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit claiming that they had been punished solely for their religious beliefs and that therefore both the state statute and the Federal Constitution had been violated.

TWO TO ONE

In a two to one decision granting the appeal, Judges Charles E. Clark and J. Joseph Smith, both of Connecticut, ruled that "relief may be sought under the Civil Rights Act by inmates of a state prison who assert that they have been subjected to punishment because of their religious beliefs."

Judge Archie O. Dawson of New York cast the minority dissent and the State Attorney General's office, by virtue of its failure to carry its case to the Supreme Court, permitted the ruling, in effect, to become the law of the land.

The case came about as the result of the failure of Warden J. E. LaValee to recognize the conversion of the men to Islam. Sostre had been a Catholic, Pierce a Baptist and SaMarion an Episcopalian.

RESTRAINS PRISON OFFICIALS

The new ruling thus restrains prison officials from interfering with the right of religion and worship except where necessary for proper prison management.

Re-trial of the piaintiff charges of religious persecution is scheduled for October in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of New York at Syracuse.

SEPTEMBER

9 1961

MUSLIM

Black Supremacy Rally Draws 5,000

New York

By [illegible] Miller

An ascetic Negro preaching black supremacy and belief in Islam drew a crowd of 5,000 to a Harlem armory yesterday in an atmosphere of rigid security rarely seen in the United States.

Herald Tribune

Reporters—white and Negro—wre searched from head to foot by polite Negro attendants. Pockets were emptied, collars scrutinized, pens unscrewed. Cigarettes and lighters were checked at the door.

P. 5

Double rows of judo-trained guards blocked every entrance and aisle as Elijah Muhammad, the "Messenger of Allah," brought his message of a separate Negro nation to New York for the first time in more than a year.

Mon. 8-28-61

Teachinal "Separation"

"Negroes must take over for themselves lands, property and civilization," Mr. Nuhammad told his disciplined, attentive audience.

New York N.Y.

"The Negroes are the best and must stay by themselves. I am not teaching segregation. I am teaching separation. I am not teaching hate of the white. I am teaching what they are."

"Negroes inhabited the earth and had a civilization when the whites were savages living in caves."

Mr. Muhammad, who describes Christianity as a slave religion oppressing Negroes, refused to meet reporters. His arrival at the 369th Infantry Armory, 142d St. and Fifth Ave., was so secretive even police weren't told the time in advance.

Many From Far Points

But his followers—the men in dark suits and white bow ties and the women in white robes—waited quietly for hours until the armory doors opened at noon.

Many came to New York from points as distant as Detroit, Chicago, Boston and Atlanta. Yet Harlem itself seemed to pay no attention. About 200 Harlem Negroes loitered outside the armory listening to the speech via loudspeaker. They neither cheered nor booed.

A detachment of 100 police under Deputy Chief Inspector Patrick Whalen lined the streets. Fifteen state troopers in plain clothes stood guard inside to protect the armory, which is state property.

Herald Tribune photo by Morris Warman

PREACHING NEGRO SUPREMACY—Elijah Muhammad speaking at rally yesterday

Closely Guarded

Followers of the Muslim leader formed a closed phalanx and guard of honor when Mr. Muhammad arrived at the armory in the second car of a procession of three Cadillacs and three Buicks.

Banners proclaiming "There is No God but Allah and Muhammad is His Apostle," "We Must Have a Home on This Earth We Can Call Our Own," "We Must Create Our Own Employment" and "We Must Protect Our Most Valuable Property — Our Women" lined the huge hall.

But the setting — except for the intensive personal search — was subdued. Few in the audience could hear Mr. Muhammad's words clearly. The loudspeaker system was so inadequate he ordered those in front to change seats with those in the rear "to give everybody a chance."

Bars Mixed Marriagies

"Under no circumstances are Negroes to marry whites," Mr. Muhammad warned. "When a Negro marries a white, the children are usually spotted. Blackbirds mate with their own kind. Blackbirds do not mate with red or orange birds. Wo do not want spotted children."

Mr. Muhammad, born Elijah Poole in 1897 near Sandersville, Ga., where his parents were sharecroppers, disregarded reports of telephoned threats on his life.

"I saw a story about my assassination," he said. "They're going to kill me? I'll outlive them all!"

Malcolm X, Harlem Muslim leader (followers drop their last name as "slave Christian" reminders and substitute "X") also spoke, urging "don't love your enemy, love yourself."

Mr. Muhammad lives in Chicago. He has been involved in spreading his gospel of Islam (which Moslems in general reject as false) since the early 1930s. He lists 250,000 followers (other sources say the figure is closer to 70,000) in twenty-nine cities. The audiences are always segregated by sex.

Members of the sect are not supposed to use tobacco, alcoholic beverages or narcotics or to use profanity. They are forbidden to eat pork in any form. Mr. Muhammad himself always wears an embroidered pillbox, although members of the "Fruit of Islam" (his bodyguards) go hatless and are crew cut.

Negroes Best, Says Muslim

~~Memphis~~

Picayune

NEW YORK (AP)—An estimated 5000 persons, each of whom was searched for concealed weapons heard a three-hour discussion on a claim of Negro supremacy by Elizah Huhammad in a Harlem auditorium.

Muhammad, leader of the so-called "Black Muslim" movement said "Negroes must take over for themselves land, property and civilization."

P. 2

"The Negroes are the best and must stay by themselves," he told the cheering group of Negroes. "I am not teaching hate of the whites. I am teaching segregation. I am teaching separation."

Tues. 8-29-61

Although 30 policemen were assigned to guard against any violence at the rally, there were no reports of incidents.

New Orleans, La.

Many of those attending the rally came by bus from as far away as Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ill., and Detroit, Mich.

Muslims Win Right To Appeal Imprisonment; Cite Rights Violations

The Call

P. 5

Fri 8-11-61

Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Three of Elijah Muhammad's followers—a dope peddler, a robber and a four time loser —won the right last week to air their complaints that they are victims of religious persecution at Clinton prison in Dannemora, N. Y., where they are confined.

In a 2-1 decision, the United State Court of Appeals reversed a dismissal of the charges by Judge Stephen W. Brennan in Federal Court in Syracuse. The lower court was ordered to conduct a hearing to determine whether the civil rights of the prisoners had been violated.

The three convicts are James Pierce, serving a five-to-fifteen-year sentence for robbery; Martin T. Sostre, serving 15 years to life as fourth felony offender, and William SaMarion serving six to 12 years or sale of narcotics.

Charge 'Rights' Violation

Last January, Edward E. Jacko, Jr., lawyer for the three, charged before Judge Brennan that their rights under the Civil Rights Act had been violated. He raised the following points:

The prisoners had been denied permission to purchase the Koran.

They had been subjected to solitary confinement because of religious beliefs.

They had been denied permission to establish contact with a spiritual adviser of the Isalamic faith.

Since then the Koran has been provided, and the prisoners dropped the third charge. The only matter to be determined by Judge Brennan will be solitary confinement.

The Appeals Court's opinion was written by Judge Charles E. Clark. Judge J. Joseph Smith concurred and Judge Archie O. Dawson dissented.

Religion, "Preferred Freedom"

Judge Clark pointed out that the Supreme Court has said that freedom of religion and of conscience is one of the fundamental "preferred" freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution.

The majority held that the charges of religious persecution raised by the prisoners "state a claim under the Civil Rights Act which should be entertained by the district court." Judge Clark wrote:

"Either the plaintiffs were punished solely because of their religious beliefs or they were not. If they were, the defendant's (Warden J. E. La Valloe) conduct violates both the state statute and the United States Constitution. If the plaintiffs were punished for legitimate reasons, neither law is violated.

"We find that this is not a case where Federal courts should abstain from decision because the issue is within state cognizance. We adhere to this view despite the provision in the New York State Correction Law that prisoners may sue to secure rights to religious liberty in state Supreme Courts."

Muslims' Rally OK'd by State

New York World

Mon 8-28-61

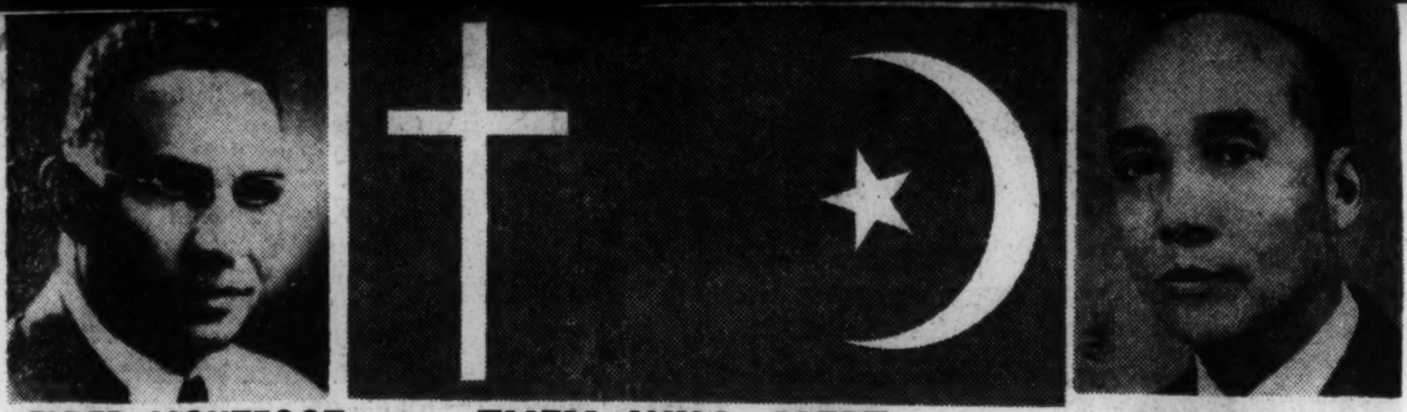
The commander of the New York National Guard said today that the state reviewed and approved renting of an armory to the Negro Muslims for a racial supremacy rally that drew 5000 militant followers.

New York

The rally, held in the state-owned 396th Infantry Armory in Harlem, featured a speech by Elijah Muhammad, Chicago head of the Muslim movement, who said that "Negroes must take over for themselves lands, property and civilization."

Maj. Gen. A. C. O'Hara, commander of the New York National Guard, said in Albany that the state "reviewed the lease and in our opinion it was not in violation of military law, therefore the lease was granted.

"Generally speaking, the armories are not to be leased to any organization that had advocated the overthrow of the government, or leased for religious or political rallies. So far as we know from information that was forwarded to us, this organization does not come under any of these prohibitions."



ELDER LIGHTFOOT SOLOMON MICHAUX

THEY WILL MEET AT

ELIJAH MUHAMMAD

Washington Post p A18

GRIFFITH STADIUM

Wed 9-6-61

WASHINGTON, D.C.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 10-3P.M

Washington D.C.

SEPT. 10 AT 3:00 P.M. SUBJECT

"THE METHOD OF TEACHING CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM"

★ **ELIJAH MUHAMMAD** on Christianity AS TAUGHT BY THE TEACHERS

★ **ELDER MICHAUX** on The Teachings of JESUS CHRIST

COME, JUDGE FOR YOURSELF...
THE HOUR IS NEARER THAN YOU THINK!

SUBJECT—SEPT. 17 ... "THERE WILL BE NO SEGREGATION IN HEAVEN OR HELL"
SUBJECT—SEPT. 24 ... "THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD"

BIG BAPTISING SUNDAY, SEPT. 24

EVERYONE WELCOME

TUNE IN TO ELDER MICHAUX'S BROADCAST EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, 6:05 A.M.-7:00 A.M. OVER STATION WTOP, 1500 ON THE DIAL

Hearing ordered for 4 Muslims

The Afro American

P. 2

Three convicts who were converted to the Muslim sect while in prison, won a hearing Monday on charges that their religious beliefs had subjected them to solitary confinement in Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N.Y.

The United States Court of Appeals voted 2-1 for reversal of a dismissal of the charges by Judge Stephen W. Brennan in federal court in Syracuse.

Sat. 8-12-61

The lower court was ordered to conduct a hearing to determine whether the civil rights of the prisoners had been violated.

In an opinion written by Judge Charles E. Clark, the court ruled that charges of religious persecution raised by the prisoners "state a claim under the Civil Rights Act which should be entertained by the District Court"

Judge J. Joseph Smith concurred and Judge Archie O. Dawson dissented.

Baltimore, Md.

* * *

THE THREE convicts are James Pierce, serving a five-to-fifteen year sentence for robbery; Martin T. Sostre, fifteen years to life as a fourth felony offender, and William S. Marion, serving six to twelve years for sale of narcotics.

Last January, the attorney for the three, Edward S. Jacko Jr., charged before Judge Brennan that their rights under the Civil Rights Act had been violated.

The prisoners contended that they had been denied permission to purchase the Koran; they had been subjected to solitary confinement because of religious beliefs and that they had been denied opportunity to establish contact with a spiritual advisor of the Islamic faith.

The prisoners dropped the last charge and a Koran has been provided since the filing of the suit. The only remaining charge is that of their having been subjected to solitary confinement.

Dr. Eric Lincoln bares details of Black Muslims

The Afro American

S B

ATLANTA, Ga. — Black nationalism is an attempt to idealize values and gather strength from symbols rejected by the majority — color and African origin — Dr. C. Eric Lincoln told the Atlanta University summer school assembly, this week.

Black, as far as the Black Muslims are concerned, means strength, Dr. Lincoln said. All their willingness to be black and to make blackness a positive value is partly a defense mechanism, he said.

Sat 8-12-61

Dr. Lincoln, author of "Black Muslims in America," said a suppressed group may react in three ways, avoidance, for example by refusing to use public transportation, acceptance, and aggression. The Black Muslims are openly aggressive, he said.

Baltimore Md

MEMBERSHIP in the Muslim group increased when the 1954 Supreme Court decision failed to bring about rapid desegregation, according to Dr. Lincoln.

They are blamed for more violence than they are responsible for because of their belief in "an eye for an eye." But they do have a highly secret para-military army and they will fight, he said.

Muslims Advocate Black Nationalism

Louisville

Defender

P. 6

9

Atlanta, Ga. — Black nationalism is an attempt on the part of the Negro to idealize his values and to gather strength from symbols rejected by the majority — color and African origin — Dr. C. Eric Lincoln told the Atlanta University Summer School Assembly this week.

Black, as far as the Black Muslims are concerned, means strength, according to the speaker, author of **The Black Muslims In America.** Their willingness to be black and to make blackness a positive value is partly a defense mechanism, he added.

Dr. Lincoln put black nationalism in historical perspective, seeing it as a reaction against the acceptance of white values which were first accepted by the slave because he was cut off from his African cultural heritage.

Thurs. 8-17-61

"Just as there is black nationalism," he said, "we ourselves are victims of white nationalism. When you have a dominant group suppressing another group, there is always reaction".

The Negro may react in three ways, Dr. Lincoln said, avoidance, for example by refusing to use public transportation, acceptance, and aggression. As examples of the aggressive response he cited the NAACP, the student movment in spite of its apparently contradictory code of non-violence, and, as the most openly aggressive, the Black Muslims.

Louisville Ky.

The Black Muslims, he said, are blamed for more violence than they are responsible for because of their belief in "an eye for an eye". They have a highly secret para-military army and they will fight, he said.

Do America's Black Muslims ask for the trouble they get?

The Afro American

P. 5

A gentleman replete with a reddish beard and other habiliments of the Muslim religion and armed with a voluminous dossier of documents from government officials and review boards called to illicit my aid in the case of a woman member of his sect who had been disassociated from her job at the Marine Quartermaster base here.

Sat. 10-14-61

It took but a prefunctory glance at the material to tell me exactly what had happened. The lady in question has been summarily ousted from her job and there was not the slightest doubt that her race and religion played a most important part, but the affair was handled so adroitly that several Boards all the way up the White House could in good conscience sustain the agency in its action.

She had been maneuvered into violation of certain rules which circumvented the charge that race and religion was a factor, but it was obvious from her history of harrassment that the agency has determined to rid themselves of her regardless of the consequences.

There was, of course, no evidence that she had committed any infractions which hundreds of others do not commit daily, but in her case they were magnified out of all proportions. WHY? Because white supervisors can tolerate and often indulge sloveness in colored workers who go by the name of Smith or Brown or Jones, belong to the First, Tenth or Umpteenth Baptist Church, play the numbers and drink a little gin on the side, but they are very uncomfortable among colored people who adopt names like Sarah - X and Mary - El, worship foreign gods and stand up for their rights.

WHILE WHITE FOLKS ARE actually afraid of such people colored folk themselves are not overly enthusiastic about a man who wears a fez outside of an Elks lodge room. He will applaud his anti-white militarism, tolerate his back - to Africanism, be wary of his Un-Americanism, but when he talks about renouncing Jesus as a personal savior, the average man gives him a wide berth with the biggest sinners leading the retreat.

THERE ARE MOMENTS when I wonder if the Black Muslims are wrapped very tight mentally. It seems we have enough handicaps in America being poor, ignorant and colored without topping this off with an aleign religion to compound the odds against easy assimilation. They seem to be gluttons for persecution, and that is one thing a colored man can get in abundance in America without letting anybody know he's in the market for it.

WITH THIS IN MIND I advised my caller that I doubted that any amount of pressure could help his client at this time.

My opinion was shared by another prominent Muslim of a different sect who expressed deep concern over what he brands as the distorted image which so-called Black Muslims have created for themselves in America.

He has prepared an interesting article labeled "The Woes of Black Muslims in America and their causes" in which he asks and I quote:

"Why" he asks "is a religion that claims more than 500,000,000 followers and is over 1300 years old so misunderstood here in America? A country which has the highest literacy rate in the known world.

"There has been much talk about the Black Muslims in America. Articles have appeared in almost every major news paper in the country and magazine articles have been too numberous to mention but as of yet no one has asked a sincere Muslim what his thoughts are about the present dilemma that we find ourselves in.

"To put it mildly, to be black and claim to be Muslim affects one's family, friends and employment while every conceivable indignity is heaped upon him. It is as though one had contracted a contagious disease.

"If Islam had claimed whites instead of colored as it's first converts in America the attitude of Americans toward Islam would be different."

THE AUTHOR OF THIS TREATISE believes that much of the troubles of the Muslims have been self induced. He believes that they have made more fuss about phony nationalism and been more concerned with gathering followers and money than in winning true converts to the religion.

"Most Muslims," he says "are taken aback by the ignorance of most non-Muslims about Islam. They as a majority have all sorts of strange ideas about Islam. No distinction is made between one Muslim and another. Just as there are different schools of thought in Christianity namely, Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, etc. so is the case with Islam, but to a lesser degree pertaining to basic differences.

"All Muslims believe in the oneness of God, Five daily prayers, Payment of Zakat, Fasting, and Pilgrimage. Islam also encourages the exercise of personal judgment and respects difference of opinion which, according to the Prophet Muhammad is a blessing from God. This ignorance is due to America being a Christian country, very few books have had wide circulation pertaining to the religious beliefs of other people. It is only recently that national affairs and the number of people accepting other religions than Christianity are responsible for this improved condition.

"Most people believe that Islam is a new religion, but like Judism and Christianity, Islam claims Abraham as it's spiritual ancestor. In reading the Quran (which is the Holy Book of the Muslims) the Christian will be much surprised to find that Jesus is mentioned as a great Prophet and other familiar names such as Mary, John The Baptist, Joseph, Daniel and others are also mentioned.

* * *

"THE false image is caused," he insists, "by the American Muslim Leaders who could see ways of building themselves empires by exploiting this new faith. They have used every dubious disguise to effect this, the most popular being to establish a Muslim community, and exploit the racial issue. Some of these men have assumed dictatorial powers so absurd as to tell their followers what to wear, what to buy, where they can travel, when to marry, who to marry, and have even separated husband and wife.

An Imam, Rabbi, or Minister is generally chosen because of his knowledge of spiritual matters, humility, and their treatment of their fellowmen. In the background of most of these men either one or all of these qualities are sorely lacking. Another strange characteristic of these self styled leaders is that not one is a chosen leader by the Muslims themselves. So again the Muslim finds that he has supported an empty cause.

9 1961 MUSLIMS ATLANTA, GA.

The Black Muslims

If Muslims Fail in Atlanta, They Will Fail in All Dixie

The Atlanta Constitution p. 1

Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 4-5-61

Fourth of a series.

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The Atlanta Constitution

Is Black Islam on the march in Atlanta? Authorities disagree.

A social worker who has a firm finger on the pulse of Atlanta's Negro community says: "I think it's reached its peak here."

A law enforcement agency which has kept close tabs on the Black Muslim movement for five years reported that it has made "some gains" recently.

The Muslims failed miserably to organize temples in Rome, Macon, Savannah and Athens, authorities said.

But one thing is clear: Elijah Muhammad is making an all-out effort to establish beachheads for his Black Muslim empire in the South, and Atlanta is one of the keys to his success or failure.

Compared with the membership the Muslims have piled up in the North and the West, the Atlanta temple is indeed a weak fledgling.

Muslim organizers moved into Atlanta in late 1955, but membership here is little more than a firm 70 or 75, according to latest law enforcement estimates. (As many as 120-125 may attend with some regularity, however.)

But national Black Muslim leadership is unquestionably putting on the pressure to build up its Atlanta branch.

Elijah Muhammad himself visited Atlanta last September, and this point is of more than routine import, because the whole movement has grown around his personal magnetism.

"Wherever he has gone," Professor Eric Lincoln of Clark College reports in his forthcoming book on the Muslims, "his visits have been followed by spurts in the temple membership."

As many as 1,200 persons were reported to have been in attendance inside and outside the Magnolia Ballroom when Muhammad visited here. But for the most part, they came from outside Atlanta—from as far away as Los Angeles and Boston.

The fact that the Muslims have made no more headway here deserves consideration. It suggests that race relations in Atlanta are better than in many Northern cities.

Ed. 4-5-61

In their effort to build a stronghold in Atlanta, the Muslims also have opened a grocery store here, the Shabazz Fish and Poultry Market on Lindon Avenue near Hunt Street, NE.

An earlier Muslim grocery store, located on North Avenue, failed and went out of business. But the new one, well stocked and efficiently run, seems to be thriving.

Atlanta, Ga

Establishment of the store serves three purposes:

1. It fits in with the Muslim policy of "buying black" and freeing itself of interdependence with whites.

EXAMPLE OF SUCCESS

2. It serves, as Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins noted, to "set an example of success to attract membership."

3. And it gives employment to members.

Law enforcement officials report that the money to open the Shabazz market came directly from Muslim headquarters in Chicago. Its launching was given a lavish pictorial display in the publication "Mr. Muhammad Speaks."

Muslim publications reported some years ago that the movement had obtained control of a farm near Atlanta. The farmland, near Rex in Clayton and Henry Counties, apparently has not been put to use, however.

Another possible sign of Muhammad's discontent with progress in Atlanta is the ousting of former minister James X (Martin).

NAME TABOO

Dr. Lincoln reports in his book that "his name became taboo throughout the Muslim brotherhood. He was no longer even mentioned . . ."

GBI and Atlanta police information establishes that James transgressed one of the Muslims' strict puritanical dicta.

Another theory put forward by Lincoln is that James, as one of the most intellectual of the Muslims, represented a threat to other Muslims' leadership. "He was fluent in several languages, played several musical instruments and was highly articulate . . . Did he spend too much time fraternizing with Protestant clergy and the college crowd in Atlanta?"

LIVES NEAR SLUM

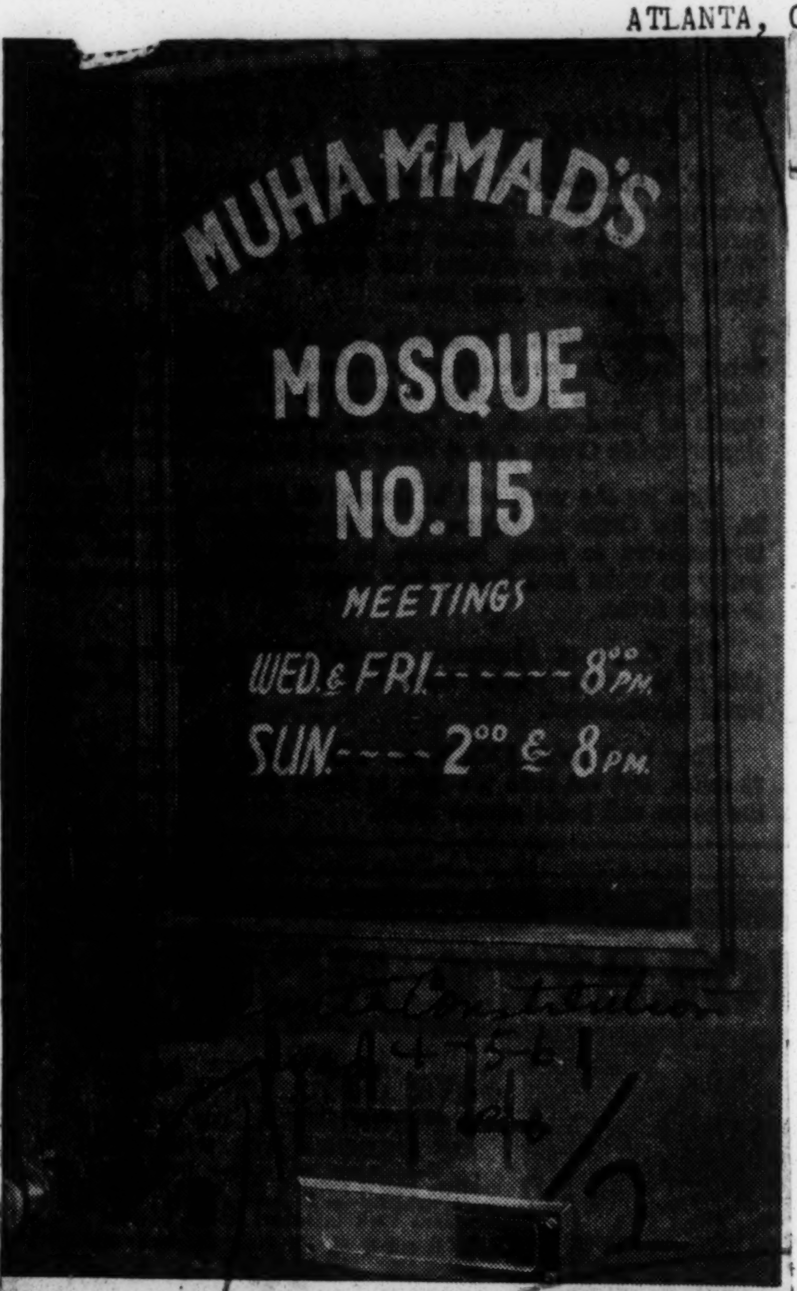
Jeremiah X (Pugh) replaced James in late 1957 or early 1958. Jeremiah is a hard worker and lives, unlike James, at the edge of a slum area, appealing directly to the poorest elements of the Negro community.

He has been placed in charge of Muslim activities in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. His future plainly depends on his ability to produce results.

Atlanta police, the FBI and especially the Georgia Bureau of Investigation have kept close tabs on the Atlanta temple since 1956.

The GBI once maintained a Negro "plant" inside the organization. He was severely roughed up when his role was discovered.

In Muslims' early days here, there were recurrent rumors of a cache of firearms in a farm area near Atlanta. Repeated investigations failed to verify the rumors.



Atlanta Constitution 4-5-61

Staff Photo—Billy Downs

MEETING TIMES LISTED ON RED DOOR PANEL

Black Muslim Temple at 444½ Edgewood Ave., NE

"If ever we see where there are any firearms, we will move in and stop it," Chief Jenkins promised.

AVOIDING ROW

Atlanta's established Negro leadership, though privately critical of the Muslims (and even the target of Muslim propaganda) is loath to get into an open row with them. Apparently they believe that the Muslims' fiery denunciation of white rule may have more surface appeal for the unsophisticated than talk of slow, democratic procedures.

Even though the Muslims as such are not making much apparent headway in Atlanta, non-Muslim Negroes report that some of their arguments do have a certain appeal.

An Atlanta Negro social worker reports that Muslim propaganda "makes a big impression on the youngster who's been kicked around or suffered under segregation."

Edwin C. Berry, director of the Chicago Urban League, explains the situation this way:

MORE SENSE

"A guy like this Muslim leader makes more sense than I do to the man on the street who's getting his teeth kicked out. I have a sinking feeling that Elijah Muhammad is very significant."

Thursday: What are the psychological roots of Black Islam's appeal? What lessons for the future can America learn from the movement?

The Black Muslims

Sect Started by Discontent; Poole Seized His Chance

The Atlanta Constitution P. 1

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 4-6-61

Last of a series.

By BRUCE GALPHIN

If Elijah Poole had never left Sandersville, there still would be an Elijah Muhammad of sorts and still some brand of Black Muslims.

For even though Muhammad is the seed of this particular movement, it flourishes in the soil of Negro discontent.

Both sit-in demonstrators and Muslims reflect a growing restlessness among America's Negroes at the pace of their movement toward equal rights.

The differences between the reactions of the students and the Muslims are a reflection both of the people involved and of their leadership: the students say they believe in democracy's ideals; Muhammad has told the Muslims that "it is certainly evident by now that you were never intended to be a full citizen."

Black Islam is a form of withdrawal. It gives the Negro an opportunity to believe that rejection was his own decision, to transform inferiority into superiority.

In his remarkable book "The Black Muslims in America," Dr. Eric Lincoln of Clark College, Atlanta, remarks that "although the Black Muslims call their movement a religion, religious values are of secondary importance. They are not part of the movement's basic appeal, except to the extent that they foster and strengthen the sense of group solidarity."

The Muslims have a god, Allah, but as Eric Hoffer points out in "The True Believer":

"Mass movements can rise and spread without belief in a God, but never without belief in a devil. Usually, the strength of a mass movement is proportionate to the vividness and tangibility of its devil."

The Atlanta

The Black Muslims have their devil in the white man, and this incantation of ~~hatred can work~~

miracles of rehabilitation on "lost" Negroes.

Thurs. 4-6-61

Lincoln said in a recent interview that during the course of writing his book, he had occasion to investigate some specific samples—for instance, a former dope addict who had become a diligent worker in a Muslim store.

Officials have noted improved behavior in Negroes converted to Islam while in prison. (Though Muslims are active in prisons elsewhere, Georgia corrections officials report no requests by Muslims to be recognized as a religion in Georgia prisons.)

IMPRESSED WITH DISCIPLINE

An Atlanta Negro social worker said he was impressed with the Muslims' "discipline" and added: "I wish I could get that dedication in some of my young people."

Malcolm X of New York, one of Muhammad's chief lieutenants, is a case in point:

Born Malcolm Little, he saw his family home in Lansing, Mich., burned down by the Ku Klux Klan when he was six. "The firemen came and just sat there without any effort to put one drop of water on the fire," he said. Later, his father, who was outspoken on the race issue, "was found with his head bashed and his body mangled under a streetcar."

INVOLVED IN DOPE

As he grew older, Malcolm became involved in dope, whisky and numbers rackets and went to prison several times. "I am not ashamed of this because it was all done when I was a part of the white man's Christian world. As a Muslim, I would never have done these awful things," he declared.

He was converted in prison in 1947.

The Muslim, according to Professor Lincoln, is predominantly young, male and from the lower economic class.

Muslim leaders realize the Negro intellectual will be hard to reach. Malcolm X has said: "That man isn't going to join us until the white man is more respectful of us than of him."

EVOLVES A LOGIC

In a foreword to Lincoln's book, Harvard professor Gordon W. Allport notes that "oppression evolves a logic of its own. An ideology, though weird, often means more than it says."

Lincoln adds: "The rational self rebels against racism in any form . . . but the emotional self resists the contemplation of a reversal of fortune only with great effort."

It perhaps takes a readjustment of thinking to look upon the NAACP and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as moderating influences, but they are in the context of the Muslim movement.

". . . The Negro is not contented, and he will be heard," Lincoln warns. "If his moderate leaders are dismissed as radical, then movements which are in fact radical will become more and more extreme. . . ."

CONDEMN SIT-INS

Though they condemn the sit-in movement as an attempt to join with the "blue-eyed devils," Muslim leaders nonetheless have expressed a belief that the student movement is with them in spirit.

Lincoln doubts this.

"A new aggressive spirit is undeniably taking possession of America's Negro youth," he writes. "But the Muslims have erred badly in mistaking this aggressive spirit for a spirit of aggression. . . . Negro youth do not want a Black Nation. They want their fair share of what this society has to offer, and they are convinced it can be had without a resort to violence."

As long as there exist substantial pools of unemployed, untrained, uneducated Negroes; as long as Negroes feel frustration, then there will be a Black Muslim movement or something like it.

To appeal to this group, the Black Muslims must continue to appear to be on the march. They must become more aggressive, either physically or economically. For that reason, they will come more and more to our attention in the days ahead.

END OF SERIES.

Negro Cult Wages Drive In Prison

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Mon. 3-20-61

NEW YORK (AP)—Negro Muslim prisoners demanding concessions for the practice of their version of the Islamic religion are reported making a widespread legal attack on New York State's prison system.

The New York Times said Sunday more than 100 court actions have been brought by inmates, many of whom were converted to their Muslim beliefs while in prison. Half of the 19,500 inmates of New York State prisons are Negroes.

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Most of the cases involve members of the Lost-Found Nation of Islam In North America, of which Eliajah Muhammad is the leader, the Times said.

OFFICIALS CONCERNED

State officials were reported concerned by the development, partly because of the administrative trouble and expense caused by the cases but primarily because of fear they may be facing an explosive situation.

In October 1959, the State Correction Department said a hard core of Negroes in at least three state prisons was trying to persuade other Negro inmates to join the movement.

The department spokesman said at that time: "It is our opinion they are not religiously sincere—that they have ulterior motives." He said members of the sect wanted to "practice what they call their religion at any time of day or night," to wear "adaptations of Arabic garments," and have special diets.

In Albany, a Correction Department spokesman said there are approximately 100 Muslims in New York state prisons.

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He pointed out that all court decisions thus far had upheld the department. He said each of the suits accused the department of denying inmates their right of religious freedom, and he termed this a "popular cause."

Montgomery, Ala.

These suspicions were given added weight in the light of recent reports of strife in prisons in California, Alabama in which members of the Black Muslim sect figured.

In Montgomery, Alabama prisons director Frank Lee said "We certainly have not had any such trouble. I have no idea where they got that."

These suspicions were given added weight in the light of recent reports of strife in prisons in California and Alabama in which members of the Black Muslim sect figured.

Among other things, the Times said, the prisoners are asking the right to receive visits from officials of the Temple of Islam in New York City, to hold meetings within the prison, and even to build a temple within the prison yard.

REFUSED COMMENT

The Times said State Correction Commissioner, Paul D. McGinnis, a defendant in some of the actions, has refused to comment while the issues are being tried.

However, the newspaper reported a federal judge has termed the cases "a movement" lacking spontaneity, and a state official has described the suits as "a concerted action . . . to test the powers of the commissioner of correction."

State Atty. Gen. Louis Lefkowitz, charged with opposing the court actions, has had to deploy his forces in federal and state courts throughout the state, the Times said.

It also reported that because of the growing problem, a central file on the activities of Muslim prisoners has been established in Albany in the care of Asst. Atty. Gen. Joseph J. Rose.

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MUSLIMS

The Black Muslims

Whites Will Be Overthrown By 1970, Muhammad Says

P. 1 The Atlanta Constitution

Tues. 4-4-61

Third of a series.

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Elijah Muhammad's boast that white rule in the U.S. will be overthrown by 1970 understandably has caused concern among law enforcement agencies.

In fact, the Black Muslims—especially their strong-arm "Fruits of Islam" (FOI) branch—are under constant scrutiny of local and state police, and the FBI.

Muslim leaders speak of their goals with careful ambiguity (mystery is part of the movement's appeal anyway). Despite the anti-white, anti-government tone of these goals, no legal action has been taken against the movement itself.

Muhammad has explained his over-throw-by-1970 remark, for instance, by saying white nations will have destroyed themselves by then.

The threat of breach-of-peace at this moment appears more potential than imminent. Police are most worried about the FOI.

The FOI drills weekly. Instruction includes judo and use of knives and blackjacks.

The Atlanta FOI meets on Mondays at the local temple. It is known to use wooden dummies of rifles in its drills.

Cadence drilling by the local FOI is so precise that from the outside, the marching of 30 or 40 men sounds like the steps of one giant. When a member makes an error, he is told: "Brother John 2-x, drop out."

The FOI's chief duty has been protection of ministers and visiting officials, but according to Professor Eric Lincoln of Clark College, who has studied the Muslims for several years, "it now acts also as a police force and judiciary . . . to root out and punish any hint of heterodoxy or any slackening of obedience among the Muslims themselves. . . .

"It supervises the "trials" of Muslims charged with such offenses as adultery, the use of narcotics, misuse of temple funds, not attending meetings, sleeping during meetings, failing to bring 'lost-Founds' (visitors) to meetings, reporting temple activities to outsiders, using unbecoming language before female Muslims, eating or selling pork, failing to pay extra dues for being overweight, allowing anyone to enter the temple under the influence of liquor or stating an unwillingness to die for Allah," Lincoln reports.

At FOI trials, there is no defense; there can be no appeal. Sentences range from labor at the temple to outright expulsion.

FOI units report not to the local minister but to its Supreme Captain in Chicago, Raymond Sharrieff.

Despite the black-supremacy doctrine preached by the Muslims and the heat of their fulminations against whites, there has been relatively little overt violence reported.

The most serious incident was a Chicago courtroom riot by some 200 Muslims 26 years ago, in which a policeman was killed, 11 injured, two Muslims shot and 40 jailed.

Rioting broke out on July 7, 1957, in the heart of Detroit's Negro area where a Muslim speaker was haranguing a street crowd. Eight policemen and 11 others were injured.

The Black Muslims have flatly denied any responsibility for the riot in the U.N. gallery last February.

Here and elsewhere, there are rumors of Negroes' being beaten by Muslims. But as Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins notes, it is easy for a man who has gotten into a scrape to blame groups like the Muslims for his wounds.

One of the greatest worries to police is the way Muslims in some cities have been known to gather silently around precinct headquarters when a brother is arrested.

The Muslims' peculiar twist on the Golden Rule is to love the brother or sister believer as one's self. Members are told not to carry concealed weapons, and not to be aggressors. "But," says New York minister Malcolm X, "if any man molests you, may Allah bless you."

Professor Lincoln in an interview recently explained that "it is a ritual not to be aggressive, but it's like having a cannon in your pocket, hoping you'll have an excuse to fire it."

The "reservoir of hostility" created by anti-white doctrine, Lincoln added, "is going to spill over every time there's an incident or imagined incident."

But for the present, at least, the Muslims generally show scrupulous respect for established authority, including the white man's.

Before Elijah Muhammad was to speak here last fall, for instance, national FOI chief Raymond Sharrieff, local minister Jeremiah and two other Muslim representatives conferred with Chief Jenkins and his aides.

They asked for and were denied permission for a parade and for outdoor loudspeakers. And although all who see Muhammad are usually frisked thoroughly for weapons, the Muslim leaders finally acceded to Jenkins' insistence that armed detectives would be stationed in the meeting hall.

Federal authorities are interested not only in the Muslims' activities here but with their influence abroad as well.

The NAACP's noted attorney Thurgood Marshall in a Princeton University speech two years ago referred to the Muslims as "run by a bunch of thugs organized from prisons and jails, and financed, I am sure, by Nasser or some Arab group."

But Muhammad declares: 'I do not receive any aid from the United Arab Republic; I do not receive aid from the Communist Party; there is not one dime that comes to us from any source other than our own followers."

True Moslems believe in the brotherhood of all mankind, and the Black Muslims receive little encouragement from America's 33,000 orthodox Moslems; but Black Muslim leaders have been well treated abroad. Muhammad was admitted to Mecca by an official board which passes on requests for pilgrimages.

The Communist Party for years attempted to infiltrate the Black Muslim movement, and during World War II Japanese succeeded in splitting off some of its membership.

Fidel Castro, during his comic-opera stay in Harlem in 1960, spent two hours with Malcolm X and invited him to Cuba.

But Cubans (many of them, anyway) and Russians to Muslims are still "blue-eyed devils" like other whites. Muhammad looks upon communism as a "white ideology," according to Dr. Lincoln. Malcolm has not gone to Cuba.

If the Black Muslims could gain recognition as an official Moslem sect, they could twist any attempt at regulation, even in case of violence, into "religious persecution" abroad.

Muslims likewise could wield disproportionate power should they drop their current lack of interest in voting. "You can be sure of one thing," Malcolm X declares. "Every single Muslim . . . will vote the way Mr. Muhammad tells him to vote."

Wednesday: What have the Muslims done in Atlanta? What success have they met? What are their prospects?

TWO ARE FREED AFTER PROTEST

The Times Picayune

Attorney for La. 'Muslims', Detective Released

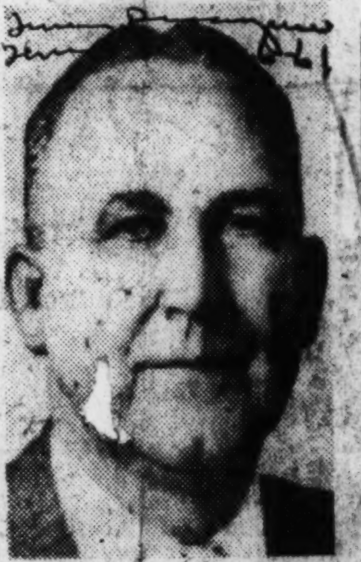
P. 7

Thurs. 4-6-61

TALLULAH, La. (UPI)—Atlanta attorney James R. Venable and a private detective were released on bond Wednesday after their arrest and imprisonment brought a storm of protest from Georgia.

Venable and Earl Wright of Marietta, Ga., were freed on bond. Venable's law partner in Atlanta had charged the men were jailed because Venable represented Negroes in a Louisiana court.

A state trooper arrested the two men late Tuesday seven miles west of here. Venable was booked on suspicion of auto theft because he reportedly could produce no registration papers for the car.



—AP WIREPHOTO.

JAMES R. VENABLE
Arrested in Tallulah, La.

Wright, who was driving, was charged with speeding and carrying a concealed blackjack.

PROTESTS MADE

In Atlanta, attorney Bruce B. Edwards sent telegrams to the U.S. attorney general, the FBI, Georgia's two U.S. senators and Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.), protesting Venable's imprisonment.

Sources in Atlanta said Rep. Davis asked Louisiana Gov. Jimmie H. Davis to investigate the arrests, but the governor's executive secretary, Chris Faser, said in Baton Rouge he knew nothing of the incident or of plans to send anyone to investigate the matter.

A spokesman in the sheriff's office said the men were returning to Atlanta. Trial date was set for April 17. If Venable and Wright fail to return for trial, they will forfeit bond. A deputy said no attempt would be made to look for them out-of-state if they did not appear for the trial.

Edwards said Venable was the attorney in the Monroe, La., trial of eight Negro "Muslims" charged with aggravated battery of police officers.

The Muslim organization advocates black supremacy. Eight were arrested last month during a fracas when Monroe police raided a "Muslim temple."

DIDN'T KNOW MEN

"As far as I am concerned," state trooper James Martin said, "the two men were arrested and questioned in a routine manner. I didn't know they were connected with the Monroe affair."

Sheriff C. E. Hester said Venable and Wright could have been bonded out earlier for $150 on the concealed weapons charge and $50 on the no registration count. He said neither man applied for bond until one of Venable's associates arrived Wednesday to post it.

Judge Frank Voelker, father of the head of Louisiana's state sovereignty commission, set the bond for the Georgia men.

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MUSLIM

Report Doctor Asked Muhammad Not To Appear At Washington Rally

Atlanta Daily World

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The account of the Muslim rally in Washington at which Elijah Muhammad failed to appear was prepared especially for ANP by Dan Burley, publicist for the Muslim leader. A story by an ANP reporte appeared in our deadline release).

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Ten thousand Muslim followers of Elijah Muhammad packed the vast Uline Arena in Washington, D. C., Sunday, with several thousand milling outside to get in, and officials at Muhammad's Mosque No. 2 here hailed it as a "tremendous demonstration of Muslim unity" in view of the fact that the 63-year-old spiritual leader of the Muslims, Mr. Muhammad, nationally advertised as featured speaker at the meeting, remained in his Chicago Hyde Park home. "His personal physician, Dr. Nelson O. Jefferson, didn't think the little Messenger of Allah was physically able to make the Washington trip and advised him to take it easy by staying at home. Muhammad obeyed.

SPEECH UNDELIVERED

Consequently, his long-awaited "race-problem "solving" speech, "Separation Or Death," remains undelivered until such time his health permits him to make it in person. Mosque staff members Monday bared plans to stage a huge "Muslim Spectacular" later this summer, either at massive Yankee Stadium or in Madison Square Garden in New York City with their leader again the main attraction. "We will pack either place," one Muslim minister declared simply.

Although most of them knew Mr. Muhammad would probably not be able to appear there in person, nonetheless his followers in large numbers from 14 states converged on Washington and Uline Arena determined to carry through their program toward which the national organization had been pointing since early spring.

LARGE POLICE BIKE ESCORT

From the moment 10 motorcycle policemen of the Arlington (Va.) police department met the incoming plane from Chicago bearing top Muslim leaders until a 14-automobile escort from the Washington National police department picked up the limousines containing the visitors and led them, sirens shrilling, to Uline Arena, the program moved according to schedule.

"We did not request a police escort, "a Muslim informant said, "but Washington police showed similar courtesy to Mr. Muhammad a few years ago when he went to Washington to speak at a Muslim meeting. It was indeed odd," he pointed out, "when you consider the FBI and various congressonal investigating committees have a price on ours and Mr. Muhammad's heads and supposedly are to arrest US on sight.

TREATED LIKE DIPLOMATS

"Nothing like that occurred. Instead, we were treated like visiting African diplomats. O nour long trip from the airport our police escort stopped U. S. mail trucks, Bureau of Engraving trucks on their way to the U. S. Mint with plates to make new money, ambulances and all other traffic to give us the right of way. It was thrilling."

Asserting their rally dwarfed by comparison the "Prayer Pilgrimage" of several years ago, the Muslim spokesman told how from 12:30 p. m. until 2 o'clock, Muhammad's famed judo-trained Fruit Of Islam (FOI) corps, commanded by Capt. Raymond Sharrieff, son-in-law of the teacher, thoroughly and systematically "frisked" 10,000 persons in Uline Arena, including FBI agents, policemen, White House attaches and correspondents. Guns, knives, pointed instruments, cigaret lighters, cigarets and all such objects were confiscated at the door and checked before the owners were admitte dto the arena.

PROPERTY RESTORED AFTERWARD

Their property was restored after the two-hour meeting that featured talks by Muslim Ministers Wallace D. Muhammad of Philadelphia one of Muhammad's several sons; Malcom X of New York, sister Christine Johnson, principal of the Chicago university of Islam and Lucius Bey of Washington.

Sitting on the rostrum was nationally known Washington evangelist Elder. Solomon Lightfoote Michaux, who years ago baptized Steve Early, Franklin D. Roosevelt's secretary in the Potomac River. Also in the audience, but not on the platform, was Geo. Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi movement, who put $20 in the Muslim collection bucket and praised the absent Muhammad as "America's Black Hitler."

"JUST ANOTHER WHITE DEVIL"

Asked about it, the Muslim spokesman said simply, "we consider him as just another devil (white man), no better, no worse than the rest of them!"

Among the 700 whites, record number for a Muslim movement which only last year abandoned a 30 year policy of barring all whites, were television crews from NBC, CBS, ABC, their affiliated radio networks and many keep White House correspondents. Life Magazine sent Negro writer Louis Lomax and its top woman photographer. Time Magazine was represented by Negro writer James Baldwin. Readers Digest sent Alex Haley, another Negro writer.

A breakdown on Muslim representation showed a total of 150 bus loads going to the capital for the event. These numbered 40 from New York, 10 from Boston, 10 from Hartford and Springfield (Mass.), 20 from Jersey City-Newark, 20 from Philadelphia, three from Pittsburgh, 10 from Chicago, three from Milwaukee, five from Detroit, three from St. Louis, three from Cincinnati, three from Atlanta, five from Cleveland, three from Buffalo, one each from Miami and New Orleans and more than 300 individual automobile loads from the Baltimore area.

SEPTEMBER 9 1961 NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION, U.S.A., INC. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING,JR.

No Legal Action 'At This Time' By Martin L. King

The Call p.8 Feb. 10-6-61

Kansas City, Mo.

By EDDIE L. MADISON, JR.

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., said recently that he would not take legal action "at this time" against Dr. Joseph H. Jackson of Chicago for statements allegedly made by Jackson that King masterminded the invasion of the Kansas City meeting of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., which resulted in the death of a Detroit minister.

Dr. King, Atlanta integration leader who received international acclaim for successfully leading a bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., said that while Dr. Jackson, president of the convention, had denied he made the statement, "the matter hasn't been cleared up in the minds of many people."

King, however, made it clear that he might have to take legal action in the case, "if the question continues to crop up."

Little Publicity on Denial

"Dr. Jackson's statement that he did not accuse me of the invasion of the convention has received little play in the South," King told the Associated Negro press in a telephone conversation from Atlanta.

King said he had received a copy of Jackson's statement which said newsmen covering a press conference in Kansas City "misunderstood" his remarks.

"Dr. Jackson has not apologized," King continued. "I don't consider his statement a real retraction. I think it should be made clear about who made the statement. All the reporters there said he did, but he says he didn't.

Delegate Dies

King said he felt Dr. Jackson should have placed as much emphasis on the retraction as he did on the alleged accusation.

Jackson was quotaed in an Associated Press release as saying that King had "masterminded the invasion of the convention floor Wednesday which resulted in the death of a delegate."

The Rev. A. G. Wright, Detroit clergyman and businessman, died of a head injury suffered when he fell or was pushed from the platform in a scuffle which occurred during the opening session of the convention. The disturbance reportedly broke out when Dr. Gardner C. Taylor of Brooklyn, Jackson's opponent for the presidency, led 30 followers to the speaker's platform. Jackson won the election 2,732 to 1,519, after a circuit court judge appointed a monitor to conduct the balloting.

Urged To Sue

Dr. King said, "Newspaper reporters at the press conference insist that Dr. Jackson made the statement. He (Dr. Jackson) or the newspapers are in a very libelous position."

"Many people are strongly urging me to sue Dr. Jackson and the newspapers involved. As it stands now, I am not inclined to sue. My non-violent philosophy causes me to temporarily hold back at this point."

"However," Dr. King added, "if the question continues to crop up, I can't say what I will do. I don't know what I would be led to do in the type of situation that could arise from this incident. If people still have doubts in their minds, it may be necessary for me to sue in order to clear it up."

Jackson Holds To Statement

Meanwhile, in Chicago, where Dr. Jackson is minister of the Olivet Baptist church, the National Baptist Convention president said he would stand by his written statement, dated Sept. 10, that reporters misused his comments regarding Dr. King.

Dr. Jackson, who delivered the eulogy at the Rev. Mr. Wright's funeral in Detroit last week, said in a courteous manner that he was far too busy in the constructive business of the convention and his church to engage in a verbal exchange.

Dr. Jackson's statement follows

In a press conference last Saturday, September 9th I labored to share with the press different points of view in our civil rights struggle. I said to them there are two distinct philosophies on civil rights within the ranks of members of the National Baptist Convention. One group emphasizes protest and employs the techniques of the "sit-ins" wade-ins" "freedom riders" etc. The other philosophy emphasizes both protest and production. This group believes protest is necessary as long as there is one vestige of segregation in the nation's life but it believes that protest is not enough. We should go on to production. The president of the National Baptist Convention with other members of the convention hold this latter philosophies. The majority of the delegates both north and south accepted the latter point of view. The members of Dr. Taylor's organization for the most part, represented the technique of protest as expressed above.

"Then a reporter raised the question: 'With which of the two groups was Dr. M. L. King Jr., identified?' " I told them that Dr. King was associated with Dr. Taylor's group.

"Question 2: The reporters asked 'Who, do you blame for the confusion in the auditorium last.Wednesday?"

"My reply was: 'I blame the group that came into the hall who had not rented the hall and for whom the hall as such had not been rented, and the authorities in charge of the hall that allowed them to enter.

"Question 3: 'Was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the power behind this group?"

"My reply was: "No but he is the master-mind behind the protest technique."

"This was not designed or intended to accuse Dr. King of any disorder. It was simply giving him credit for his share in the philosophy of protest as expressed in the techniques referred to above, and I on the other hand take the blame for the philosophy expressed in the words from protest to production. This was no attempt to discredit Dr. King or to accuse him in substance, theory or intention of what happened in the Municipal Auditorium last Wednesday. I did not blame any individual, but placed the responsibility directly on two groups. I do not believe the press was malicious in this, I believe that they misunderstood. I have not in the past and I do not now intend to inflict any injury on any person in the public press. I know what it means to be so victimized for I have suffered so much of this in the past ten years.

In his conversation with ANP Dr. Jackson said he felt the statement was clear, adding that he has been victimized enough already by the press and that he would rather avoid any further comment.

Dr. Jackson said he told persons attending Rev. Wright's funeral that "whatever you say about his (Rev. Wright's) death, the Negro community must take the responsibility. White mobs cannot be blamed."

From Atlanta, Dr. King continued his discussion of the alleged Kansas City statement. He said he telephoned reporters in Kansas City from Atlanta, asking them to check their notes.

Talks With Press

King said he talked with the managing editor of the Kansas City Star and Miss Lucille Bluford, executive editor of the Kansas City CALL. He said they, in turn, checked with United Press International in Kansas City, comparing their notes.

"All had the same information," Dr. King declared, attributing the alleged remarks by Dr. Jackson naming King as the mastermind of the convention invasion.

Dr. King said he felt the facts of the matter should be known. He said he was not at the municipal auditorium when the fatal incident occurred nor did he attend any of the strategy meetings of the Taylor team. He said he and his wife were at their hotel when the incident occurred.

Sees Search For Scapegoat

"This does not mean that I felt the Taylor team strategy was violent," King pointed out. He said persons supporting Dr. Jackson were the ones behaving violently and making noise at the convention. Dr. King said he was a supporter of Taylor.

"Dr. Jackson is groping to clear up the situation of the convention," said King, "and he is looking for someone to put the blame on."

"I'm sorry he is quoted as having put the blame on me for my disturbance," he added.

Dr. King said: "Accusing someone of a conspiracy which results in a homicide is the worst type of libel in the history of the libel law." He said he had made this same statement to Dr. Jackson.

Leaves Loophole for Jackson

"If I sued Dr. Jackson and the newspapers involved, there would hardly be any way to lose the case," Dr. King declared.

King said if Dr. Jackson did make the statement, he hoped it was made accidentally— that it was made as a result of his not thinking through what he was saying. "I would rather think it was an error of the mind and not one of the heart," he added.

On the other hand, "if he made the statement, he may have believed what he said." King said he had heard that Dr. Jackson had accused him of master-minding the strategy of the Philadelphia meeting of the convention last year, which ended in a year-long dispute over the presidency between Jackson and Taylor. Dr King, said he had not heard this charge directly from Dr. Jackson, nor had he seen anything about it in print.

King went on to say that if Dr. Jackson really made the statement, he might have made it in the belief that he (King) really had an active part in the Taylo team strategy.

"I was not at a single strategy session. I never attended a strategy meeting of the Taylor team, although I supported Dr. Taylor and thought their methods were honorable and non-violent."

King said he was not so much concerned about himself personally in the matter. He said many of the papers in the South gave the story headline treatment. He felt such publicity might hurt the movement "which we represent," adding that it played right into the hands of segregationists.

Dr. King said that Miss Bluford of THE CALL told him, that after Dr. Jackson's statement linking King to the convention disturbance, she asked him (Jackson) this question.

"I thought Dr. King believed in non-violence."

King said Miss Bluford quoted Dr. Jackson as replying: "But non-violence can be as vicious as violence."

King said he wondered how this reference to non-violence could could have arisen if other statements had not led up to it.

Full Text Of Address Of Rev. Jackson At Dedication Of Tenn. Freedom Farm

Jackson Advocate Jackson Miss

Sept. 9, 61

P. 89

The following is the full text of the address of Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, President, National Baptist Convention, USA., Inc., delivered at the dedication of the Freedom Farm established by the convention for the ousted Negro Sharecroppers:

The Honorable Governor of the State of Tennessee, The Officials of Fayette County, Officers and Fellow Members of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc.:

We have come today to dedicate this farm of four hundred and four acres representing a cash investment of $60,000.00; $15,450.00 of which has already been paid, leaving a balance of $45,150.00. We hope this amount will soon be paid by the gifts and subscription of the churches of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc.

This program today represents a new emphasis on the part of our great convention. As a church we wish to be identified with our people in every walk of life; in the rural areas as well as in our towns and cities. For the people on the countryside are just as precious in the sight of God as those who live on the paved streets of our cities. The church must be identified with the people in their struggles and aspirations, their needs, their defeats and their hopes.

A church that does not identify itself with the people is a church that will finally be deserted by the people. In the great Russian Revolution of 1917 the church was found on the side of the imperial powers of the Czar, and she had invested more in gold and in material possessions than in those things which served the best interest of the people. Because of this condition many of the people deserted the church and turntd to the way of godless communism. In the struggle against communism religion is our first lien of defense, for it reacher a dignity of man that godless materialism can never support.

This investment today demonstrates our faith in ourselves as a race. We believe we have the talent, the vision and the strength to work among ourselves for the promotion of our own people and for the advancement of our state and nation. This tract of land with its fertile plains, beautiful lakes and this rolling hill reveal what we can do when we bring together our little resources for a definite and constructive purpose. We have just scratched the surface in this type of cooperation. The American Negro can still rise to unprecedented heights if he will pool his money, invest it in worthwhile projects and work together for self-development and self-improvement. The economic life of a people is essential, basic and most important if they are to go forward in other fields of endeavor. We must not be ashamed to begin with the soil and to toil with our hands to produce those things which are essential to human life and well-being.

Faith In The South

The fact that we have purchased this tract of land here in Fayette County in the fair southland, is open and undisputed testimony as to our faith in the southland. We believe there are enough people of goodwill in this county and in this state to encourage and to help men and women who wish to earn a decent and independent living by the use of their hands, their brains and all of the resources of their being.

As we are exercising faith in our white neighbors, we beg of them to have faith in us as sincere and devoted citizens of this great requblic. Historically the American Negro has been the most trusted friend of his white neighbors. He has been patient when he did not quite understand, and has been long-suffering under the most trying circumstances. Fellowship and understanding between the races in the United States will do far more to strengthen the faith of the nations of the world in American democracy than all the diplomats and all the peace corp messengers among the nations of the world. Remember that we seek to rear our families, to educate our children and to take our rightful part in helping to make our nation greater and stronger. When we make mistakes we are willing to be corrected according to the law.

Faith In America

We are here today dedicating this tract of land because we have faith in our nation. America is more than the territories of the East and the states of the south. America is more than the states of the North. America is more than the territories of the East and the West. America is the sum total of all of these. America is that democratic community which has promised ot every American citizen equal opportunity to enjoy the good things of life and to make their contribution to the nation's security and growth. We know now that wherever we are the long arm of the federal law is over us and the protective promises of the Federal Constitution are round about us, and we will not seek the way of freedom in vain.

In committing ourselves to the task of helping to solve our own economic problems, we believe that we help to life the burden of tax payers, and to reduce the expense and the number of relief rolls.

We believe in the laws of our land. We believe that freedom may be found on the dusty roads and in fertile fields as well as in our towns and cities. We believe the laws of justice are with us and righteousness and truth stand in the defense of those who seek to come to the full stature of manhood and womanhood. We believe that God has ordained that all men shall eat freely of the fruit of justice and freedom, and that no individual citizen in this great Republic can be truly safe and secure until the blessings of freedom are extended to all peoples irrespective of class or creed.

We have faith in President John F. Kennedy and believe that what we are doing here today will help him to carry forward his great program of building a greater America for a greater task in the gravest hour of our history.

And now to those of you who have come from "Tent City," we beg of you, feel at home on this farm. Seize the tools at your disposal and make full use of your opportunities, plow deeply into the basom of the soil and wring from mother earth the values that you desire, and use this land as your land and these houses as your homes. Remember not in bitterness those who have wronged you in the past and labor not to wound the enemies of your progress; but go forward in joy, exercising every right given to you by the Federal Constitution under the stars and stripes and help make Fayette County a county more rich with sacred personalities, more replete with the bounties of freedom, and cause the land to bloom like a rose and the hillsides to sing their songs of praise to the greatness of this nation and to the glory of American democracy.

The National Baptist Convention Freedom Farm

Jackson Advocate

Jackson Miss

From: The Times Herald

Sept. 9, 61

9

P. 4

It is only a short distance of seven miles from "Tent City" near Somerville, to the "National Baptist Convention Freedom Farm" on the outskirts of Mason but when these two points are viewed in terms of their respective meaning to the Negro they are as far apart as the proverbial poles. For Tent City symbolizes the shame and ugly spectacle of second-class citizenship. The outgrowth of economic reprisals, physical violence and exploitation of a hapless people by those who would deny them even the rudiments of democracy.

The other point, however, is a 404-acre tract of rich farmland where now the tent dwellers may go and take a new lease on life in an atmosphere conducive to their all-round development, and generally to their best interest as well as that of the nation at large.

One family of six, Earl Anderson, his wife, and four children, had already signed up as the first tenant on the farm by the time the Baptists gathered there last Wednesday for dedicatory ceremonies. Two other families from Tent City were being considered as occupants on a portion of the land, and it is generally assumed that the depressed area near Somerville will soon yield all the evictees to one of the farm projects the Baptists are providing for them at great expense.

This of course is all for the better. "Tent City" did serve its purpose in pointing up to this nation the urgency for immediate removal of all racial barriers. For how can a country purporting to assume world leadership of great proportions be unminful of flagrant violation of basic rights of its own citizens such as has been perpetrated in Haywood and Fayette Counties against the Negro over a period of years?

It was encouraging to note that the Civil Rights Commission undertook steps to guarantee the right of Fayette and Haywood County Negroes to register and vote. They had not exercised this constitutional privilege in almost a hundred years, not since the days of reconstruction. But of even greater significance has been the action by the National Baptist Convention to initiate a farm-aid program whereby the Negro can also help raise his economic levels. Therefore, Ten

City residents, understand democracy is a two-way street. It will provide for them the benefit of a full life in return for their honest labor, and the exercise of responsibility in keeping with good citizenship. Those who insist upon remaining in the tents, with no future outlook, ad are satisfied to remain wards of charity as now being dispensed by persons who profess to have their interest at heart may soon find themselves without any measure of help.

There is certainly no further need for anyone connected with the Tent City Project to make trips over the country for purpose of soliciting funds on behalf of the evictees. Freedom Farm, just seven miles away from these people, beckons them to come and partake of the new life. They have a choice between these two areas. One represents the point of diminishing return. The other symbolizes an everwidening scope of self-help, and economic freedom.

Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, is to be commended for taking this far-reaching step. A study of his plan, coupled with his dedicatory message last week, would bear testimony to the fact that the Baptist have come to Tennessee with a program that calls for inter-racial good will rather than vindictiveness and bitter rebuttals. For those of us who live in this state, special pride can be taken in the fact that the development of the farm-aid program includes the active participation of such local and sectional leaders as Dr. A. E. Campbell, vice-president of the convention who also serves as chairman of the farm commission; C. A. Rawls, of Brownsville, successful business man, who is coordinator for Freedom Farm; Rev. Jasper W. Williams, pastor of Lane Avenue Baptist Church, and a trustee of the farm, and Rev. W. Herbert Brewster, pastor of East Trigg Avenue Baptist Church.

God does work in mysterious ways, his wonders to perform. For the problems which created Tent City in West Tennessee, Providence provided the solution in the National Baptist Freedom Farm.

Richmond Minister Named On Commission To Africa

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

CHICAGO — Dr. Robert L. Taylor, minister of Fourth Baptist church, Richmond, Va. is one of three ministers named to a commission which will be sent to Liberia, West Africa by the National Baptist Convention of the USA, Inc. on the recommendation of Dr. J. H. Jackson, convention president.

Sat. 1-25-61

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The other members of the commission are Dr. Thedford Johnson, pastor of St. John Institutional Baptist church, Miami, Fla., and Dr. Julian Taylor, pastor of Macedonia Baptist church, Ansonia, Conn.

THE PURPOSE of the commission is to negotiate with the Government of Liberia in the purchasing of land to be made available to "young Americans who have the desire to go to Liberia and to build Christian communities where they can be of great service to the people both by precept and example."

In farther setting forth the purpose of the Commission to the board of directors of the convention in the meeting at Hot Springs, Ark. Jan. 19 - 21, President, Jackson made the following statement.

"AS THE STATUS of the counties of Africa changes, our missionary program must be re-adjusted so that we go to them not as civilized people to heathens, but as fellow - believers and brothers, working in a cooperative venture. It will mean far more to the country if we as Baptists can form the type of contact with the countries of Africa so that our converts on the mission field will become industrious citizens, producing commodities that can be used by their fellow-brothers both in Africa and in America.

DR. ROBERT L. TAYLOR
To Visit Africa

"This commission is to canvass the possibilities of our marketing in America some outstanding commodigy both from Liberia and from Ghana.

"THE TIME is now ripe for Negro Americans not only to push forward for their rights in their native land, but to enter international trade and make their contribution where there is no tradition of color and prejudice because of race."

The commission is scheduled to leave New York by way of Pan American Airlines March 14 at 5:30 p.m. on Flight No. 150 and is to arrive at Roberts Field, Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa, Wednesday morning, March 15. The commission will remain in Liberia until March 30, and will return to New York Friday, March 31, at 6:55 a.m. The commission also plans to visit Ghana and Nigeria.

Baptist Commission to Liberia For Land Development Project

The Pittsburgh Courier

6.18

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A three-man commission under the auspices of the National Baptist Convention was given the blessings of the convention president, Dr. J. H. Jackson at a bon voyage program at Cornerstone Baptist Church, last week, just before taking off on a flight to Liberia to negotiate for 5,000 acres of land for possible agricultural development by American Negroes.

Pittsburgh Pa

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Dr. Jackson, in an interview at the Hotel Adelphia, said that the mission to Liberia, was the first step in a long-range program designed to change the "approach" in our dealings with the new and rising free states of Africa. He said that through missionaries we have taught the Gospel, and now "it is time to make an even more vital contact with the people of Africa."

Sat. 3-25-61

Leaving last Tuesday, upon a notice from Liberian President Tubman that they will will be received to discuss the project, were the three-man commission members, Rev. Thedford Johnson, chairman, pastor of St. John Baptist Church, Miami, Fla.; Rev. Robert L. Taylor, Fourth Baptist Church of Richmond, Va., also president of the Goodwill Baptist Convention of Virginia, and Rev. Julian Taylor, president of the Connecticute Baptist Convention of New Haven, Conn.

P. 18

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THE PROJECT WAS put into action several weeks ago following correspondence with President Tubman of Liberia, and Premier Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, stating the convention's proposal to purchase an area of land for resale to especially young American Negroes, who desired to move to either country and engage in agricultural pursuits.

Dr. Jackson stated that applicants will be required to first of all have an interest in the field of agriculture which seems to be one of the prime needs in the nations now enjoying independence, and with college training in agriculture preferred. He said that there are already many applications.

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THE PROPOSAL ALSO includes assistance for those who do not have the financial holdings for the undertaking, with an arrangement for subsidization by the National Baptist Convention. In either event, the applicants can look forward to become sole owners of their land development. Inasmuch as Liberia has accepted the commission, Dr. Jackson declared, "We are hoping that some will become citizens of Liberia."

He also pointed out that young married couples will also have a preference in the applications, and that the venture will provide a challenging experience to join in the development of these new nations.

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THE OPPORTUNITY is not restricted to persons of the Baptist Church, Dr. Jackson said, but is open to persons of any denomination who meet the requirements. He added that the prospects of added impetus to the import-export trade between Africa and the rest of the world, is also an incentive for the National Baptist proposal.

The commission will remain in Liberia until March 30, it was stated, and indicated that the members will possibly make contact with the Ghana Government to explore a similar possibility in that nation. Dr. Jackson said that he could not quote any cost involvement until they find out if the desired amount of land acreage can be obtained.

Baptist Seek Liberia Land

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill.

NEW YORK — (UPI) — A three-man commission has left for Liberia to buy 5,000 acres of land for settlement and development by American Negroes.

3(25-31-)-61

Dr. Joseph H. Jackson of Chicago, president of a five million-member Baptist convention, announced that the commission consisted of the Rev. Thedford Johnson of Miami, the Rev. Robert Taylor of Richmond, Va., and the Rev. Julian Taylor of Hartford, Conn.

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Jackson told a news conference that the National Baptist convention also had purchased 400 acres of land in Fayette County, Tenn., for the resettlement of Negro families who have been "dispossessed" and are living in tents.

LAND OWNERS

Jackson said the convention hoped Negroes going to Liberia would become land-owners and noted that to own land you must become a citizen of the country.

The Republic of Liberia originally was settled by American Negroes.

Jackson said the plan was not a revival of Marcus Garvey's "Back to Africa" movement but a drive to help Liberia develop its great natural resources.

"We don't believe that anybody should leave America looking for freedom and justice he said. "We simply believe that the Negro has reached the point in maturity where he can contemplate establishing economic roots in more than one country."

Jackson Raps Bias In Reverse

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

5-27-13-61

9-21

The Rev. J. H. Jackson Wednesday rapped segregation-in-reverse at the American Baptist Theological Seminary and called for abolition of a requirement that the school's president be a Negro.

Dr. Jackson called for revision of policy governing the school, located in Nashville, Tenn., during an address before a conference of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., which he heads, the National Baptist Convention of America, and the white Southern Baptist Convention.

DR. J. H. JACKSON

Citing shortcomings of the seminary, supported by two of the groups, Dr. Jackson said an agreement requiring the president be a Negro and a member of the National Baptist Convention discriminates against women, white men and Southern Baptist Convention members.

SEEKS COOPERATION

"It is just as un-Christian to discriminate against a man because he is white and because he is a member of the Southern Baptist Convention, as it is to discriminate against one because he is a Negro and a member of the National Baptist Convention," stated Jackson, pastor of Chicago's Olivet Baptist church.

The prelate pointed out that "legally and technically" segregation of any form in education is illegal since the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

Dr. Jackson referred to the school, which he stated is heavily supported financially by the Southern group, as he pointed out ways the two groups can work together.

RE-EMPHASIZES RIGHTS

In addition to education, the Chicago clergyman named evangelism, true patriotism and human rights as areas in which the two groups could cooperate.

He re-emphasized the right of every human being to be respected and dealt with as a person, to vote, to work and live in the best possible house he can buy.

Dr. Jackson called for the preservation of American democracy through a committment to the American way of life. "Democracy in America is one of the greatest defenses and offenses against communism," he added.

PRAISES GROUP

He called education "most important for the development of the right kind of American citizens and thee most effective Christian witnesses."

Dr. Jackson praised the Southern Baptist Convention for opening the doors of some of their outstanding theological schools to members of the National Baptist Convention.

Jackson Ignores Taylor's Suggestion for Summit

The Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 1-21-61

p 4

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KANSAS CITY, ANP—Dr. Joseph H. Jackson of Chicago has not only snubbed the suggestion by Dr. Gardner C. Taylor of New York that the two try to resolve a dispute over the presidency of the National Baptist Convention U. S. A., Inc., but Dr. Jackson, speaking here last week, said Taylor is no longer a member of the huge Baptist organization.

Jackson, speaking before an estimated 50 ministers who are making plans for the national convention of the group to be held here next September, said the faction supported by Taylor in his claim to the presidency has practically "organized" itself right out of the convention.

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DOCTOR JACKSON said, "whenever a group appoints a temporary chairman, assembles for a meeting to organize, and elects permanent officers, it automatically becomes an independent organization."

Jackson and his supporters contend that the alleged election of Dr. Taylor occurred in an illegal session at the Philadelphia convention in September, 1960.

Although they are now operating under the name of the National Baptist Convention, USA, they are a separate and distinct body, Jackson maintains.

The board of directors of the Jackson faction is reported to have written the Taylor team and asked them not to use the convention name.

A temporary restraining order obtained by the Taylor team in Philadelphia was dismissed by the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court, Dr. Jackson pointed out leaving the Jackson faction in complete control of all convention properties and monies.

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TAYLOR, ON DEC. 12, sent a letter to Jackson urging him and a group of his supporters to meet in order to restore unity. Taylor said such a meeting would be a means of "healing the present breach" over the presidency of the five million member organization.

Last week Taylor said in New York that "even though Reverend Jackson failed to reply to my letter suggesting that he and I confer in an effort to solve the present problem, I believe that we should seek ways to save the denomination from long and costly litigation and protect the good name of this part of the Christian church. I hope that we can find such a way."

Dr. Taylor Challenges Protestants To Assume New Historic Stance

The Call

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri 2-24-61

p 5

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BROOKLYN, N. Y. (ANP) Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, outgoing president of the Protestant Council of the City of New York, last week called upon Protestants to "discover again and assume anew our historic stance as a 'peculiar people.' "

Dr. Taylor, president of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., said the old assumptions of an America basically Anglo-Saxon in national origin and Protestant in religion is now only a national memory.

"The memory of such a country is still so fresh, the transition so recent that many do not yet see that while the melody lingers on, the song is ended," said Taylor.

Election Is Symbol

"America today," he continued, "is characterized no longer by Protestant demonstration of the religious, cultural and political scene. The regnant moods of the nation are created by communities other than the Protestant one. The recent national election, as Martin Marty was recently pointed out, is a major symbol of the shift.

"The Secular Community which the Protestant Community has spawned is a giant in the new complex of this land. As far as Christian contribution to contemporary society is concerned, the Roman Catholic community, still possessed of the inevitable compulsions of a minority, is now reaching its right place in national influence."

Taylor who is pastor of Concord Baptist Church of Christ here said the great, darker masses of Protestants coming on New York and other great cities these days from the South and elsewhere are preoccupied with problems of prejudice and discrimination, and so have not come to feel themselves a part, really, of the Protestant community.

Jewish Community 'Alert'

"The Jewish community aler and sensitive, finds it necessary t make its alliances and to lend i considerable influence at one tim to the Protestants, at another t the Roman Catholics, at another t the Secularists, depending on whic comes closer to fulfiling the eth cal requirements of that ancien faith at the moment.

"All of this, Taylor declare "means that Protestantism do not enjoy actual, secure majorit position in America, and this most obvious in New York."

He said Protestants have becom too afraid to be different, too afra to be "called out."

Calls For Aggressiveness

"We individual Protestants stifle and stagnate our churches and councils by forcing them to mute their prophetic note until there is a consensus of conclusion among the constituents. No radical prophetic theme will belong to our churches and councils until it belongs to individual Protestants."

Taylor said the great business of erasing poverty, supporting just wages for the most menial tasks, alert political aggressiveness in terms of positions in the structure of government for Protestant laymen, coming to grips with the city which will dominate American political life increasingly wiping out the fatal flaw of disparity and discrimination, and challenging the nation to something better than fat, fatuous, fumbling contentment is the ob of an alert Protestantism.

"And this must be understood to be the mandate of God laid upon Protestants and the Divine mission of its institutions, or we are through, and rightly," he concluded.

Claims He Heads Baptists

Journal and Guide

Dr. Taylor Tells Regional Group His Election Legal

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 2-4-61

P9

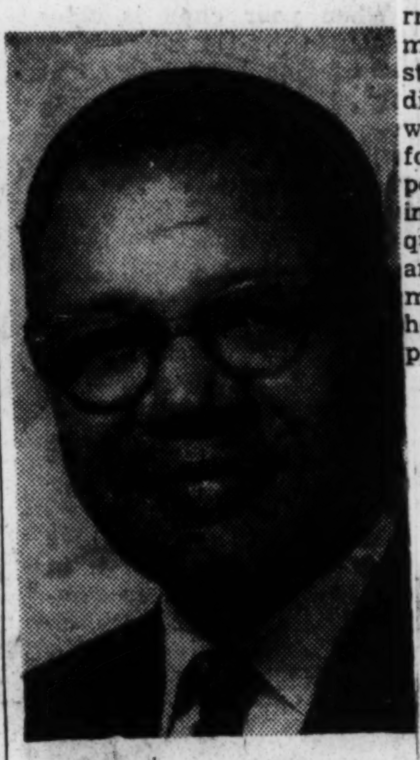
Special Correspondence

ATLANTA, Ga. — Speaking to ministers from nine states in a regional session recently of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., the Rev. Gardner Taylor, president of the convention, called for a "moral crusade" to go far "beyond what any civil court would most surely grant us whenever and wherever the evidence would be heard as o the legality of our election o office in our annual sesion in Philadelphia past Sepember."

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled recently that the courts of that state do not have jurisdiction to hear testimony in the controversy in the National Baptist Convention as to whether Rev. Mr. Taylor or the Rev. J. H. Jackson of Chicago is president.

REV. MR. Taylor continued, "The Pennsylvania Supreme Court in declaring that it did not have jurisdiction said that "no hardship should be sufferd by anyone in this matter since the District of Columbia Courts are Open.' Thus the Pennsylvania Court did not hear any evidence, but directed all involved to the District of Columbia Courts because the convention is incorporated there. I am not willing, however, to subject the convention to long and costly litigation when we are doing so pitiably little for our Kindom of God causes.

"Therefore, in what I believe to be the way of Christ and in obedience to the Holy Spirit, I remove from the Civil courts any and all considerations of my presidency, just and unassailable though I know our legal position to be. I place my case exclusive in the hands of the people who have



DR. GARDNER TAYLOR
Case To People

elected me president of the U. S. A., Inc., and I will continue as the only legitimate president of the National Baptist Conventionl U. S. A., Inc., elected by a vote of the delegates with the votes counted and announced to the entire convention.

REV. TAYLOR concluded, "As president of the National Baptist Convention, I am opposed to any talk of those who supported Rev. Mr. Jackson withdrawing from the convention. We must not have any split in our ranks. Any man who talks of putting his brethren out of our convention commits an almost unforgivable crime against our denomination and race. Any man who proceeds along this line betrays his Christ, his race and his denominatoon."

He concluded: "I want to make it clear that I am opposed to any reprisals or acts of revenge against our brethrn who have not supported my election and the subsequent struggle. It is their right to differ. Rev. Mr. Jackson, for whom incidentally I have real fondness, and all of his supporters will remain bretheren in good standing. Our only requirements will be that law and order are observed. Every man will have his right to be heard and protected. THIS I promise."

State's Negro Baptists Face Split on Presidency

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Mon. 2-20-61

Another split is threatened among Georgia's Negro Baptists, who healed a 20-year break only a few months ago.

The State Convention Board will hold a two-day meeting in Macon next Wednesday and Thursday, and the threatened split will be on the agenda.

The issue is the election of a president at the National Baptist Convention in Kansas City, Mo., next September.

P 8

One group met here recently at Mt. Zion Second Baptist Church and heard Dr. Gardner C. Taylor of Brooklyn, N.Y., urge a rotation system for the national body's presidency.

Another group met at Reed Street Baptist Church and heard Dr. Joseph H. Jackson of Chicago, who has been president since 1954.

"I will depend upon the Baptist people," said Dr. Jackson. "They do not make mistakes fast. . . . They seek the value in man . . . regardless of how long he is in office."

Dispute on presidency continues

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 2-4-61

P9

ATLANTA, Ga. — The controversy over presidency of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., flared anew this week as Dr. Gardner C. Taylor of Brooklyn, N.Y., one of two contenders for the post, withdrew from the legal aspects of the struggle.

Speaking to ministers from nine states at a regional session of the Convention, on Jan. 24, Dr. Taylor said "I remove from the civil courts any and all considerations of my presidency." At the same time, Dr. Taylor proclaimed himself to be president of the organization and declared "...I will continue as the only legitimate president of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc. . ."

These views were not shared, however, by Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, of Chicago, longtime president of the Convention. Both Dr. Taylor and Dr· Jackson insist they were elected at the September meeting of the convention in Philadelphia. Counter suits were filed as both men sought the presidency of the five-million member organization.

* * *

MEANWHILE, on Jan. 19, the Jackson faction, meeting in Hot Springs, Ark., unanimously voted that the "Taylor team" is an independent organization.

Dr. Jackson lauded the student sitdown demonstrations as "useful and necessary" but said that protest was "insufficient." He called upon colored citizens to support the cause of civil rights and said "I implore you to heavily endow the NAACP with your wealth, energy and time. Every year the NAACP should receive from colored churches alone, more than ten million dollars."

He urged the Kennedy adminstration to "utilize the talents of trained Negroes in its dealings with other nations."

In regard to the convention controversy, the Jackson board said it proposed to hold itself in readiness at all times to enter into friendly discussions and negotiations with members of the "National Taylor Team," whenever that national body by vote expresses a willingness for the same.

* * *

EARLIER, Dr. Taylor proposed a summit meeting of top representatives on both sides of the controversy. At that time, Dr. Jackson and his supporters ignored the request.

Dr· Taylor, in withdrawing from the legal hassle, called for a moral crusade and said:

"I place my case exclusively in the hands of the people who have elected me as president of the National Baptist

DR. GARDNER C. TAYLOR

The Afro-American

Convention, USA, Inc. and I will continue as the only legitimate president..."

He continued:

'[illegible] opposed to any talk of those who supported Rev. Jackson withdrawing from the Convention. We must not have any split in our ranks. Any man who talks of putting his brethern out of our Convention commits an almost unforgivable crime against our denomination and race.

"Any man who proceeds along this line betrays his Christ, his race and his denomination. I want to make it clear that I am opposed to any reprisals or acts of revenge against our brethern who have not supported my election and the subsequent struggle."

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled recently that courts of that state did not have jurisdiction in the controversy as the organization is incorporated in the District of Columbia. The court said "no hardship should be suffered by anyone in this matter since the District of Columbia courts are open."

Meanwhile, the situation remained as confused as ever, with two prominent ministers claiming the presidency of the Baptist organization.

Dr. Taylor Insists He's President

Admits Nat'l Baptist Convention Split

The Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sept 9-61

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

ATLANTA, Ga.—"I guess you can say that. Yes, the National Baptist Convention is split," Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, distinguished New York leader, grudgingly admitted in answer to pressing questions from The Courier here last week.

Everyone has sought to avoid the appearance of a split, but the fact actually is: there are now TWO National Baptist Convention U.S.A., Inc.

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Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, of Chicago, is alleged president of one body. Dr. Taylor is recognized by numerous outstanding quality Baptist leaders as the true president of the NBC.

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AT ONE of the most enthusiastic gatherings of Baptist leaders at the Mt. Zion Second Baptist Church, here, last week, Dr. Taylor presided over a "regional meeting of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc." At the meeting were some 200 to 300 ministers from Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida and Kentucky, with guests from Illinois, South Carolina, Mississippi and New York City also on hand.

All pledged their absolute loyalty to Dr. Taylor and recognized him as the president of the National Baptist Convention.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a staunch Taylor man, along with his father, Dr. M. L. King Sr., called Dr. Taylor, "one of the truly great persons of our generation."

■

SAID DOCTOR KING JR.: "He brings to the National Baptist Convention a new deal, a fair deal, and a new frontier all in one man."

Dr. King termed the split in NBC ranks "a temporary crisis." and likened it to "labor pains," when some new birth is coming to life

Doctor Taylor declared himself on the issue in these words: "I am the president of the National Baptist Convention by the vote of the delegates, in the only election in which a count was made in Philadelphia."

Doctor Taylor and the legal counsel for his group—Rev. B. L. Hooks, prominent Memphis, Tenn., attorney—both publicly declared that Jackson's forces had been guilty of misrepresenting the facts, with regard to the recent court action in Philadelphia.

Reports were that Doctor Taylor sought an injunction against Doctor Jackson and the courts threw out the suit.

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ACTUALLY, BOTH Doctor Jackson and Rev. Atty. Hooks said: the injunction was sought by Doctor Jackson against Doctor Taylor, Rev. C. V. Johnson, Chicago; Rev. H. B. Charles, Los Angeles, and Rev. Thomas Kilgore of New York City, to restrain them from assuming any official functions of NBC officers after the tempestuous affair in Philadelphia.

"It was a great victory for us," said Rev. Atty. Hooks, "when the Philadelphia courts ruled they had no jurisdiction, since the NBC was incorporated in the District of Columbia."

Doctor Taylor announced that his organization was beginning publication of a newspaper last week-end to "saturate this nation with the truth."

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THERE WAS LITTLE doubt from the temper of the regional meeting here that battle lines are drawn, and a knock-down-and-drag-out-no-holds-barred battle will be staged next September, when the convention returns to national session in Kansas City, Mo.

The Taylor forces say they will be prepared "for any eventuality" at Kansas City. Doctor Taylor told this reporter he was still amenable to meeting with Doctor Jackson to try to work out the problem, but also added that he felt Doctor Jackson could not be trusted. Speaker after speaker had lashed Doctor Jackson as not being a man who would keep his word, but willingly sacrifice his supporters to maintain his position of power and control.

REV. JOSEPH JACKSON
. . . heads one body?

REV. GARDNER TAYLOR
. . . "convention is split"

"I would gladly and happily remove myself from the picture if such action would solve the problem now, before the National Baptist Convention," Doctor Taylor said. 'But this is not a problem of whether Gardner Taylor shall be president."

"The present National Baptist Convention problem is first and foremost, whether or not National Baptists are to be free to make their own choice by honest open votes with votes counted and with the election conducted in a lawful and orderly manner." Doctor Taylor declared, adding, "our problem is, also, whether any man other than Rev. Mr. Jackson can be president of the convention—in his lifetime."

In the election at Philadelphia, more than 1,400 votes were counted for Doctor Taylor, as against over 200 for Doctor Jackson. This election was ruled out of order, and Dr. Jackson and his group refused to recognize it as valid. This is what started all the trouble.

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DOCTOR TAYLOR said: "One thing I know is that no man can long force himself on Baptists, when they reject his leadership. "As duly-elected president of the convention, and in the absence of agreement to my proposal for discussion, I am thoroughly willingly to submit my principles and my presidency to another vote at the 1961 session in Kansas City.

"I do so in the happy faith that National Baptists are determined to have law and order and are committed top principle and progress." Doctor Taylor, also, said he was opposed "to any talk of those who supported Rev. Mr. Jackson, withdrawing from the convention.

"We must not have any split in our ranks. Any man who talks of putting his brethren out of our convention commits an almost unforgivable crime against our denomination and race," he further said.

However, Doctor Jackson and his group, made up of the Board of Directors of the NBC, was quoted last week in an ANP release as saying Taylor is no longer a member of the 5,000,000-member organization.

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THIS BROUGHT the question squarely from this reporter, that if Doctor Jackson has a National Baptist Convention and Doctor Taylor also has one, then the NBC is actually already split into two groups.

It was then Doctor Taylor gave his reluctant admission.

Doctor Taylor, pastor of the million-dollar Concord Baptist Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., said his group now operates in four regions, with the West Coast yet to be completely organized.

Dr. Roland Smith, of Little Rock, Ark., and Dr. William Holmes Borders of Atlanta, Ga., both of whom were among the original plaintiffs who brought the tenure suit against Doctor Jackson some years ago, made fiery speeches and pledged their suport to Doctor Taylor "all the way."

Doctor Borders and Doctor Smith both warned of the "dirty work" to be expected along the way, and at Kansas City. Al the ministers on hand did likewise, and their spirit toward Doctor Taylor indicated they will be loyal to him.

Among the distinguished Baptist leaders on hand were Rev. Samuel W. Williams, Morehouse College professor and Atlanta NAACP president; Dr. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville, Tenn., youthful integration and civic leader; Rev. Nelson Henry (Fireball) Smith Jr., dynamic young Birmingham, Ala. pastor; Rev. John B. Bryant of West Palm Beach, Fla.; Rev. E. C. Tillman, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Dr. R. H. Collins, Chicago; Dr. C. V. Johnson, Chicago; Dr. D. E. King, Louisville; Drs. M. L. King Sr. and Jr., Atlanta, and Rev. A. D. W. King, son of Doctor King Sr.; Rev. Otis Moss Jr., Atlanta, and many others.

The regional convention flayed the failure of the Jackson outfit to properly support the American Baptist Seminary at Nashville, Tenn.

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DOCTOR TAYLOR disclosed that the Southern Baptist Convention was pondering a recommendation to turn the school into a Bible college, unless the NBC properly supported it.

The failure to support the foreign missions program was also flayed, and those on hand made a sizeable donation to send to Dr. C. C. Adams, head of that department. Charges were also made that the publishing house at Nashville is also deteriorating.

Where Did the $100,000 Go?

The Pittsburgh Courier

Taylor Baptists to Ask Questions

p. 4

By ALFREDO GRAHAM
(Courier Staff Writer)

Sat 8-26-61

NEW YORK—Opening salvos were fired last week by warring factions in the National Baptist Convention, giving promise that the 1961 session scheduled for Sept. 5-10 in Kansas City might lead to another rough and tumble between the forces of Dr. Gardner Taylor and Rev. Joseph Harrison Jackson.

Dr. Taylor, pastor of Brooklyn's Concord Baptist Church, last week, while expersslng himself as being adverse to any comprise offer, said he was concerned that the African program of the Baptists would suffer as a result of the rift in the organization.

He suggested that the group "close ranks".

Pittsburgh, Pa.

REV. EMORY L. Johnson, pastor of the New Covenant Church of Christ, promptly distributed 4,000 "open letters" to Dr. Taylor denouncing him for trying to "besmirch and discredit" the organization. He said:

"I will not be sending any money to Dr. D. E. King for the simple reason he is not the secretary of the National Baptist Convention, Inc." He said the Taylor forces were "attempting to confuse and overthrow our great National Baptist Convention for selfish gains."

A statement published by the Taylor forces charged that "the trouble in the National **Baptist** Convention is due to the **refusal** of Dr. J. H. Jackson to **allow an** election to be **held in Philadelphia** last September." They **said the** convention was forced to **take the** proceedings out of the **presiding** officer's hands before it **could** have an election, which **Baptists** insist is their right.

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THEY INSISTED that Rev. Mr Taylor was elected by a **vote of** 1857, as against 533 votes **for Rev** Mr. Jackson.

"Rev J. H. Jackson claims he is president on the basis of a voice vote," the Taylor pamphlet said. "He says that he was elected by 3,500 voice votes while Rev. Mr. Taylor received 500 votes by voice. He claimed this is a legal injunction which he obtained in carrying Rev. Mr. Taylor to court in Philadelphia. Rev. Mr. Jackson has never explained how he counted 3,500 voice votes."

The actual machinery of the convention has remained in the hands of Rev. Mr. Jackson and his followers and the followers of Rev. Taylor are reported to be going to the Kansas City convention determined to seek an accounting for some $100,000 listed in expenditures.

■

REV. MR. JOHNSON in his "open letter" said:

"You, Dr. Taylor, as a gospel preacher, ought to be ashamed of yourself for becoming associated with those who would be ungodly enough to take God's Church to the civil courts to try to settle God's business in such a way."

Dr. Taylor was reported last week, as being given the unanimous backing of 150 leading pastors of the Tri-State Association of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey in his claim to the presidency of the convention. Rev. Mr. Johnson, as spokesman for the Jackson forces discounted this. He said the convention suffered "no loss" as a result of the cleavage of the Taylor forces.

He said the convention had a following of 27,000 ministers with congregations totaling 4,500,000 in 48 states. He added the Taylor group was "infinitesimal" and were "never really active" in the convention.

Jackson Re-elected President Of Baptists After Long Session

Birmingham World B1

Wed 9-13-61

By LOUIS LAUTIER

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (NNPA) — A shaky peace came to the National Baptist Convention early Friday morning after the election of the Rev. Joseph H. Jackson of Chicago as president of the National Baptist Convention.

Birmingham Ala

The vote was 2,732 for Dr. Jackson to 1,519 for the Rev. Gardner C. Taylor of Brooklyn, who claimed to have been elected president of the Convention in Philadelphia a year ago.

Arkansas, the second state delegation to cast their ballots, gave Dr. Jackson a small lead, which he never relinquished throughout the night. But Dr. Taylor did not concede defeat until the last State delegation, West Virginia; voted.

With Jackson leading 2,094 to 1,140 after the New York State delegation voted, Taylor asked to make a statement. "There were shouts from the delegates of "No, no, he wanted a fair vote."

Dr. Holmes, who ran the election with a strong rein, told the delegates: "You shut up, you can't tell me how to run this convention. I run this."

Taylor changed his mind about making a statement, and told reporters that he would concede after the Oklahoma and Pennsylvania delegations voted. But he never conceded defeat until after the last state, West Virginia, had voted, although it was obvious before Pennsylvania was reached that he could not overcome the lead Dr. Jackson was piling up.

After the Rev. T. J. Jemison of Baton Rouge, La., secretary of the convention announced the results, Dr. Taylor was brought to the lectern.

He called the convention the Baptist supreme court. "It has spoken and I am satisfied with what it has said," he declared.

He added that the convention said it wants Dr. Jackson "Let us close ranks," he urged. He promised to follow Dr. Jackson's leadership.

RELAXED LEADER

Dr. Jackson, who was confident of winning, had left the convention floor after the voting began. He remained just outside of the main arena but within the hall, drank orange juice with his wife talked with friends, and relaxed.

When he came back to the platform after Dr. Taylor had spoken, he told the delegates that he was "deeply indebted" to them for their confidence, patience and courage.

He also said he was "deeply indebted to Dr. Holmes, who he had known "across the years and a man in whom I have great confidence."

It was Dr. Jackson who had suggested that Dr. Holmes be selected to preside over the election. He and Dr. Holmes first had a telephone conversation, then the two men met later in an upstairs room in Dr. Holmes' home and talked. Their talk led to the consent decree in which Dr. Holmes was named by the Jackson County circuit court to preside over the election.

The result is at most only a truce. Informed sources believe that too much bitterness has been engendered for a permanent peace. But a split was averted.

How long the truce will last is problematical. Only one of the 10 ministers who brought suit in the United States District Court in Washington, D. C., in 1957, seeking to oust Dr. Jackson from office, is considered a member of the convention, He is the Rev. Roland A. Smith of Arkansas, who apologized. The others would not apologize, and they are considered no longer members of the convention.

On the eve of the 81st session of the convention. held here last week, seven ministers of the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area filed suit in the United States District Court in the District of Columbia and the Jackson County Circuit Court here.

While both Dr. Jackson and Dr. Taylor were named as defendants in these suits, it is generally known that these suits were moves by the Taylor team. Disciplinary action is almost certain to be taken against the ministers who brought the suits as well as against those for whom they were acting.

When the convention [illegible] to begin balloting Thursday night, Dr. Holmes cleared the platform. He allowed Dr. Jackson to [illegible] and invited Dr. Taylor to [illegible]. This was the first time since the convention convened Wednesday morning that Dr. Taylor had been permitted to take a place on the platform.

Others whom Dr. Holmes [illegible] sit on the platform included Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College; the Rev. E. A. Freeman, chairman of the local entertainment committee, who was his assistants; Judge Lewis [illegible] mer of the Kansas City Municipal Court, an attorney for Dr. Jackson, and Mrs. Leona Pouncey Thurman, an attorney for Dr. Taylor.

Others permitted to sit on the platform were Dr. Alexander, chairman of the enrollment committee, the Rev. Reuben [illegible] Kansas City, Kan.; the rival convention secretaries, Dr. Jemison and the Rev. D. E. King of Louisville, Ky., and Dr. W. K. Jackson of Oklahoma City, a supporter of Dr. Taylor.

Dr. Jackson was nominated by the Rev. Levi Terrill, president of the Georgia State Baptist Convention, as "a man of simplicity, humility" and a producer. The nomination was seconded by Dr. Jemison, whose father was president of the convention for 13 years.

B4

The Rev. Earl L. Harrison, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., nominated Dr. Taylor as a "man with no axe in his hand." The Rev. Richard D. Abernathy of Montgomery, Ala., seconded Dr. Taylor's nomination.

Wed 9-13-61

Each candidate was allowed to name four tellers.

Dr. Holmes asked the delegates to be "honest with yourselves, honest with your God, and don't undertake anything crooked."

The aisles were partially cleared. When Dr. Jackson and Dr. Taylor met on the platform, they shook hands. Seated only a few feet apart, they conversed as preparations were being made for the voting to begin.

The aisles were cleared. The voting was by states, beginning with Alabama. All the messengers in a state delegation voting for Dr. Taylor were asked to stand until counted by the tellers, then those voting for Dr. Jackson were likewise asked to stand.

There was difficulty in getting an accurate count of the vote in the Alabama delegation where they were seated. Finally, several delegates were cleared out of one section up front, and each state delegation was marked into this section and their vote taken.

The proceedings lasted from 9 o'clock Thursday night until 5 o'clock Friday morning. The delegates had waited patiently from 8 o'clock Thursday morning for the audit of the registrations taken by the Taylor team.

Violence At Bapt. Convention

Birmingham World B1

Sat 9-9-61

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (UPI) — A convention of Negro Baptists exploded into a free-swinging fist fight Wednesday in a dispute over the election of a president. One delegate was critically injured in the riot and black-jack wielding police and Mayor H. Roe Bartle had to quell the disturbance.

Birmingham Ala

Delegate A. G. Wright, 60, of Detroit, Mich., pushed from the speaker's platform to the municipal auditorium floor five feet below, was unconscious several hours after the riot suffering from what hospital attendants described as "a severe head injury."

Other injuries were averted when 80 policemen — armed with shotguns, blackjacks, and night sticks — formed a locked-armed cordon around the speaker's platform and held shouting and sweating delegates at bay.

One group, trying to storm the podium, was scattered like so many ten pins when a wooden staircase, leading to the platform, shattered under the weight of about 10 rioters.

The 300-pound Bartle, who issued a riot call, finally eased the tension by delivering a 20-minute sermon calling upon delegates to settle their differences "peacefully . . . through the love of God and not by force."

An hour after the riot began, a semblance of order was restored as a gospel singer rendered several hymns over the public address system.

But the issue that triggered the fisticuffs was far from settled and another showdown seemed inevitable.

The question involved the Rev J. H. Jackson of Chicago and the Rev. Gardner Taylor of Brooklyn N. Y.—rival candidates for president of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc.

Jackson claims he is the president of the group and contends that he was elected by voice vote at last year's convention in Philadelphia.

Taylor says he was elected by ballot at the 1960 convention after the Jackson group left the meeting.

Sat 9-9-61

This year's convention set out to resolve the dispute and Wednesday's fist fight began when the Jackson group had the floor and was trying to convince delegates that he was the rightful president.

B8

Fisticuffs, Death Mar 81st Confab

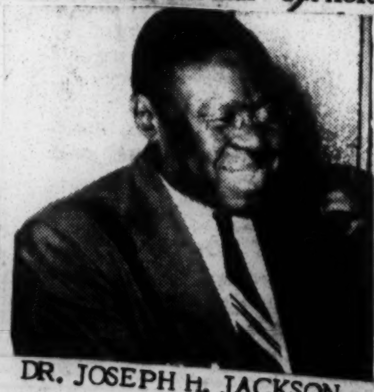
Louisiana Weekly C B1

Sat 9-16-61

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (ANP) -- Dr. Joseph H. Jackson of Chicago, following an all-night election here, was returned to the office of president of the National Baptist Convention, U. S.A., Inc. But the religious body's 81st Annual Session was marred by the death of a Detroit minister who suffered a head injury during a riot involving supporters of Jackson and the Rev. Gardner C. Taylor of New York.

New Orleans La

The Rev. Arthur Garfield Wright, 64, died 17 hours after he suffered a skull fracture when he was pushed or fell from the platform, in what was later termed an accident.



DR. JOSEPH H. JACKSON

Rev. Wright, also a prominent business man in Detroit, plunged five feet from the podium to the floor, landing on his head. He remained in a coma and died after doctors at Menorah Medical Center performed emergency surgery in an effort to repair brain damage.

PROMINENT IN DETROIT

The Rev. Mr. Wright pastor of Mr. Harmony Baptist Church, was reputedly the second richest Negro in Detroit.

He owned a mortuary, and an insurance and loan firm

hearing his name.

Highly active in church youth work, the Rev. Mr. Wright is survived by his widow and a daughter.

ELECTION DELAYED

Jackson Won . . . But

Detroit Pastor Loses Life and Stuns Session

The Pittsburgh Courier

p. 2 - Sat 9-16-61

(Special to The Courier)

KANSAS CITY. Mo.—Dr. Joseph H. Jackson was re-elected as president of the National Baptist Convention by a resounding vote of 2,732 to 1,519, but a prominent Detroit minister lost his life in the process to mar a hectic genera session.

• The Rev. A. G. Wright, 59, died from injuries accidentally received when he fell or was pushed from a platform during an abortive melee in Municipal Auditorium last Wednesday.

"A severe head injury" was given as the cause of the Detroit minister's death.

■

A FREE-FOR-ALL had preceded the incident when followers of Brooklyn's Dr. Gardner Taylor had charged the speaker's platform.

Dr. Wright was either on the platform or on a staircase which collapsed from the weight of the rioters.

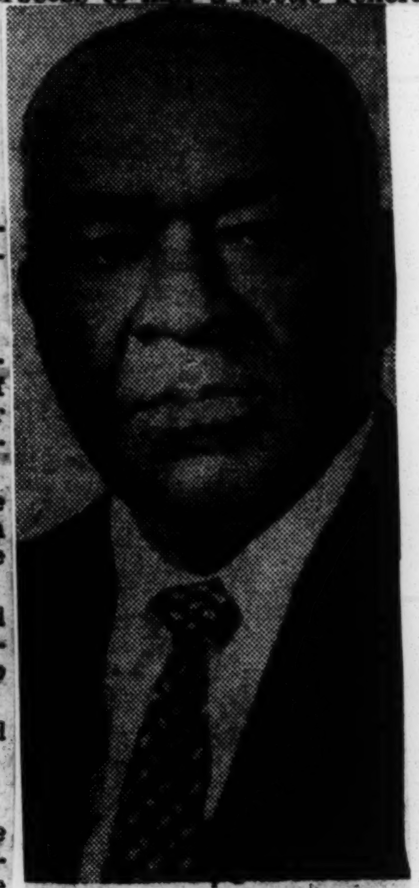
The platform had been jammed by around 100 Jackson supporters when the Taylor group charged.

Fists flew and tempers flared before the police moved in.

■

IT TOOK AROUND 80 police officers to restore what observers here considered a "semblance of order."

Dr. Wright never regained consciousness after his fatal fall to the auditorium floor.



REV. A. G. WRIGHT

. . . too much weight

5,000 Negroes Brawl At Church Convention

The Atlanta Constitution

p. 6

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (UPI)—A dispute among 5,000 members of a Negro Baptist organization erupted violently Wednesday when they turned their convention into a fist fight. Police riot squads and Mayor H. Roe Bartle had to quell the disturbance.

One Negro was hurt seriously enough to be wheeled out of Municipal Auditorium on a stretcher and another suffered what appeared to be a heart attack. The stretcher victim was injured when he was pushed from the speaker's platform.

Thurs, 9-7-61

POLICE FORM CORDON

Other injuries were averted when 80 policemen—armed with shotguns, blackjacks, and night sticks—formed a locked-armed cordon around the speaker's platform and held shouting and sweating delegates at bay.

Atlanta, Ga

One group, trying to storm the podium, was scattered like so many ten pins when a wooden staircase, leading to the platform, shattered under the weight of about 10 rioters.

The 300-pound Bartle, who issued a riot call, finally eased the tension by delivering a 20-minute sermon calling upon delegates to settle their differences "peacefully . . . through the love of God and not by force."

SINGS HYMNS

An hour after the riot began, a semblance of order was restored as a gospel singer rendered several hymns over the public address system.

But the issue that triggered the fisticuffs was far from settled and another showdown seemed inevitable.

The question involved the Rev. J. H. Jackson of Chicago and the Rev. Gardner Taylor of Brooklyn, N.Y.—rival candidates for president of the National Baptist Convention U.S.A., Inc.

Jackson claims he is the president of the group and contends that he was elected by voice vote at last year's convention in Philadelphia.

Taylor says he was elected by ballot at the 1960 convention after the Jackson group left the meeting.

This year's convention set out to resolve the dispute and Wednesday's fist fight began when the Jackson group had the floor and was trying to convince delegates that he was the rightful president.

CHEERING, BOOING

At that point, as rival factions alternately cheered and booed, the Taylor group tried to escort their candidate to the platform.

But the platform was loaded with about 100 Jackson backers and they stood their ground. The stairway collapsed as the Taylor group stormed it and some Jackson men cocked folding steel chairs, baseball bat style, to keep their opponents at bay.

Fists began flying, shirt-tails popped out of trousers and tempers flared.

Police raised their night sticks and black jacks and at least two brawlers were escorted out of the hall.

Feuding Baptists Elect Leader; Loser Gives Backing, Asks Unity

PA 5 The Washington Post

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Rev. J. H. Jackson of Chicago was elected President of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., today and immediately got a pledge of support from his opponent, Dr. Gardner C. Taylor of Brooklyn.

Washington D C

With the final delegation reporting at 4:15 a. m., the tabulation showed Mr. Jackson had wo nby a vote of 2732, to 1519.

The voting was monitored by Jackson County Circuit as a result of a pushing and shoving match on the convention rostrum Wednesday, which resulted in fatal injuries to the Rev. Arthur Garfield Wright of Detroit.

Dr. Taylor took the rostrum after the result was announced and said:

Sat, 9-9-61

"The Supreme Court of the National Baptist Convention has spoken. Let us all close our ranks behind the leadership of Dr. Jackson. I will fall in behind Dr. Jackson.

Each man had claimed he was elected President of the Negro organization at the 1960 convention.

Mr. Wright, 64, suffered a fatal head injury in a four-foot fall from the speakers' platform during the melee. He died the next morning.

Bad feeling between the adherents of the rivals precipitated the violence, in which 30 adherents of Dr. Taylor rushed the platform at the opening session Wednesday. Earlier in the day followers of Mr. Jackson had sought to keep Taylo supporters from the municipa auditorium.

Mr. Jackson, who has held the presidential post several years, and Dr. Taylor are divided about how cviil rights goals should be achieved.

Dr. Taylor favors the active approach—freedom rides, sit-ins and "other measures we think are necessary to obtain for the Negro the long-overdue first-class citizenship." Before the election he said that as President he would seek to commit the Baptists "forthrightly, fully and without reservation to the struggle for first-class citizenship."

President Jackson told newsmen that "our laws lend themselves sufficiently to any solution. It is better to use the Federal Government than to do it ourselves."

Dr. Jackson Agrees To Retract Charge, Dr. M. L. King, Jr. Says

Atlanta World 81

Tues 9-12-61

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and non-violent integration leader of Atlanta, told the Atlanta Daily World Monday afternoon that Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, had agreed in a telephone conversation to retract libelous charges made against him in the nation's press.

Atlanta Ga

The white Kansas City Star newspaper quoted Dr. Jackson during a news conference at Kansas City last week as saying, "King masterminded the invasion of the convention floor Wednesday which resulted in the death of a delegate."

The statement was in reference to a fatal injury suffered by Rev. A. G. Wright, Detroit, Mich., delegate to the national convention at Kansas City who died after falling from the speaker's platform, when Dr. Gardner Taylor of Brooklyn led some of his followers to the stand.

Dr. King said that he had talked with Rev. Jackson by phone Sunday and that the National Baptist president denied making the statement nad said he woud apologize. However, Dr. King stated yesterday that he had not received a statement and said he would apologize.

In a telegram to Rev. Jackson, King said, "I am deeply distressed over the statement which appeared in headline coverage in several leading newspapers across the country in which you are quoted as saying that I masterminded an invasion of the National Baptist Convention which resulted in the death of Rev. Wright."

Rev. King further said, "In substance, the statement accuses me of giving impetus to a conspiracy which had as its goal a homicide," and said, "Such an unwarranted untrue and unethical statement is libelous to the core and can do irreparable harm to the freedom movement in which I am involved."

In explaining his action at the convention, Dr. King said, "While I feel that Dr. Taylor and his supporters were always honorable and non-violent in their action, I had nothing to do with making the strategy."

"In fact," Dr. King said, "my overcrowded schedule kept me from attending any of the strategy sessions." Dr. King said that he was not in the auditorium when the violence occurred and that he did not arrive in Kansas City until after midnight Tuesday.

"As you know, my whole philosophy of life and social action is one of live and non-violence, and for one to give the nation the impression that I am little more than a hoodlum with a reckless disregard of the lives and safety of others is both libelous and injurious to my public image," King said.

D 8

Tues 9-12-61

Dr. King called on Rev. Jackson to retract the statement immediately and requested that a copy of the retraction be sent to him.

King Asks Retraction

Birmingham

Post Herald

ATLANTA, Sept. 11 (AP)—Martin Luther King, Atlanta integrationist, has called on the president of the National Baptist Convention, USA, to retract charges linking King with violence at the Negro organization's convention in Kansas City last week.

Tues 9-12-61

Dr. J. H. Jackson of Chicago, at a news conference in Kansas City Saturday, charged that King "master-minded the invasion of the convention floor Wednesday which resulted in the death of a delegate."

Birmingham

He referred to the fatal injuries suffered by the Rev. A. G. Wright of Detroit when he fell from the platform when Dr. Gardner Taylor of Brooklyn led about 30 followers to the speaker's platform.

"As you know," King's telegram said, "my whole philosophy of life and social action is one of love and non-violence, and for one to give the nation the impression that I am little more than a hoodlum with a reckless disregard of the lives and safety of others is both libelous and injurious to my public image."

Church conclave violence blamed on Martin King

P A15 The Birmingham News

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 10—(AP)—Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, USA, today accused Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., of masterminding the tactics which resulted in a fatal riot at the Negro organization's convention here Wednesday.

Sun. 9-10-61

The Chicago minister, victor in a struggle with Dr. Gardner Taylor of Brooklyn for the presidency, said in a news conference that Dr. King, a leader in the anti-segregation campaign in the South, "masterminded the invasion of the convention floor Wednesday which resulted in the death of a delegate."

Birmingham News

DR. JACKSON, who has said he favors the slow approach to the civil rights problem, was elected president early Thursday morning after a circuit court judge had appointed a monitor to conduct the balloting. He won, 2732 to 1519, over Dr. Taylor, who favors a more active approach such as freedom rides and sit-ins.

The disturbance broke out at the opening session when Dr. Taylor led about 30 followers to the speaker's platform in the Municipal Auditorium. The Rev. A. G. Wright, Detroit, died the next day of a head injury suffered when he fell or was pushed from the platform in the scuffle.

Police broke up the melee.

Dr. Jackson said King was responsible for the campaign strategy of Dr. Taylor, who claimed he was elected president at the 1960 Philadelphia convention. Early in the convention here, an effort was made to keep Taylor followers from the convention.

"The method of campaign was due largely to Brother King," Dr. Jackson said today.

"HIS BACKERS marched in boldly and took over the convention. We never had this kind of thing before, until the last three years.

"This disregard for convention officers and the pushing of folks off the platform was the result of an election campaign so vicious it produced violence.

"When a campaign is so vicious it leads to violence, it creates violence."

After the election Dr. Taylor asked the convention to "close our ranks behind the leadership of Dr. Jackson."

In today's press conference, Dr. Jackson also took exception to the techniques encouraged by the Congress of Racial Equality, sponsors of "freedom rides" in the South, of which Dr. King is a strong backer.

"What do you produce when you are in jail?" he asked, referring to the arrests of "freedom riders" in several Southern cities.

King Calls For Retraction Of Charge By Baptist Foe

P.18A The Montgomery Advertiser

ATLANTA (AP) — Dr. Martin Luther King, Atlanta integration leader, called on the president of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Sunday to rertact charges linking King with violence at the Negro organization's convention in Kansas City last week.

Dr. J. H. Jackson of Chicago, at a news conference in Kansas City Saturday, charged that King "master - minded the invasion of the convention floor Wednesday, which resulted in the death of a delegate."

Mon. 9-11-61

He referred to the fatal injuries suffered by the Rev. A. G Wright of Detroit when he fell from the platform when Dr. Gardner Taylor of Brooklyn led about 30 followers to the speaker's platform.

Mon. 9-11-61

DEEPLY DISTRESSED

In a telegram to Jackson Sunday night, King said, "I am deeply distressed about the statement which appeared in headline coverage in several leading newspapers across the country in which you are quoted as saying that I master - minded an invasion of the National Baptist Convention which resulted in the death of Rev. Wright."

King added, "in substance, the statement accuses me of giving impetus to a conspiracy which had as its goal a homicide. Such an unwarranted, untrue and unethical statement is libelous to the CORE and can do irreparable harm to the freedom movement in which I am involved."

In his telegram, King repeated statements made to newsmen Saturday night to the effect that he was not in the auditorium when the violence occurred and that he did not arrive in Kansas City until after midnight Tuesday and did not participate in any strategy session of the Taylor team.

LOVE, NON-VIOLENCE

"As you know," King's telegram said, "my whole philosophy of life and social action is one of love and non-violence, and for one to give the nation the impression that I am little more than a hoodlum with a reckless disregard of the lives and safety of others is both libelous and injurious to my public image.

"I therefore ask you in a Christian spirit to retract the statement immediately and urge the press to give as much attention to the retraction as it gave to the original accusation."

Jackson defeated Taylor for the presidency of the Negro Baptist organization Thursday in an election conducted by a court - appointed monitor.

Fayette County's 'Freedom Farm'— Dream Come True For Dr. J.H. Jackson

Chicago Defender

P.1

Scarcely more than six-months after presenting his bold "Racial Self Help" plan to the board of directors of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., one of the many dreams of Dr. Joseph Harrison Jackson has come to fruition. 8-(19-25)-61

Even Dr. M. L. Fuller of Memphis, Tenn., who sold "Freedom Farm" in Fayette County, Tenn., to the NBC, was amazed when Dr. Jackson, president of the convention, last month made the final payment on the 40-acre, $60,000 farm, only six months after the purchase. Chicago Ill

In a letter to Dr. Jackson thanking him for the final check of $31,766.40, Dr. Fuller, a Memphis dentist, declared:

"It is my belief that this act of purchasing a farm and encouraging self-help and self-reliance is one of the greatest forward steps among the people of your race since Booker T. Washington launched his program at Tuskegee Institute."

Dr. J. H. JACKSON

The [illegible] of "Freedom Farm" is an epic that can serve as an inspiration to other religious groups and organizations that have failed to make any concrete contributions to the cause of Negro progress.

Dr. Jackson points out that none of the funds of the Baptist Convention's general treasury were touched. The farm was bought and paid for with special contributions from thousands of the denomination's four million members. The job was done without undue fanfare.

Fayette County's Freedom Farm is just one of the dreams of Dr. Jackson. His aggressive plan, adopted last Jan. 19 by the NBC as the Farm Aid Plan of the National Baptist Convention, calls for the purchase of Freedom Farms in every southern state.

At present, four families who formerly lived in Fayette County's "Tent City," now make up the population of Freedom Farm.

Shepherd Towles, one of the leaders for voting rights in Fayette County, is crop manager of the farm. C. A. Rawls, well-to-do Haywood County farmer, is business manager of Freedom Farm.

Dr. Jackson ~~said~~ Freedom Farm is no place for lazy people. Farmers who own their own equipment pay one-third back to the NBC and those without equipment pay one-half. 8(19-25)61

The leader of four million Baptists declared that voting is the key to the Civil Rights struggle. But an effective voting bloc depends on a stabilized community, he added.

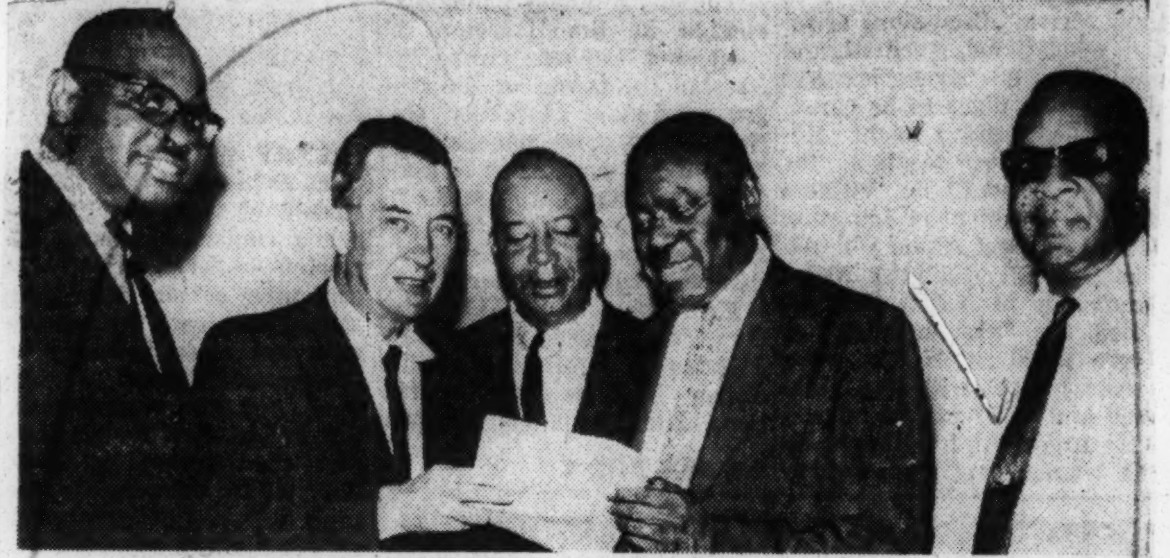
"A stabilized community must own or control a greater portion of the ground on which its people live. That's why we believe if Negroes are to become an effective political force, their political community must be anchored in a strong, stabilized economy," Dr. Jackson asserted. P.2

Dr. Jackson believes that one way for America to solve its slum problem is to make farm life more attractive.

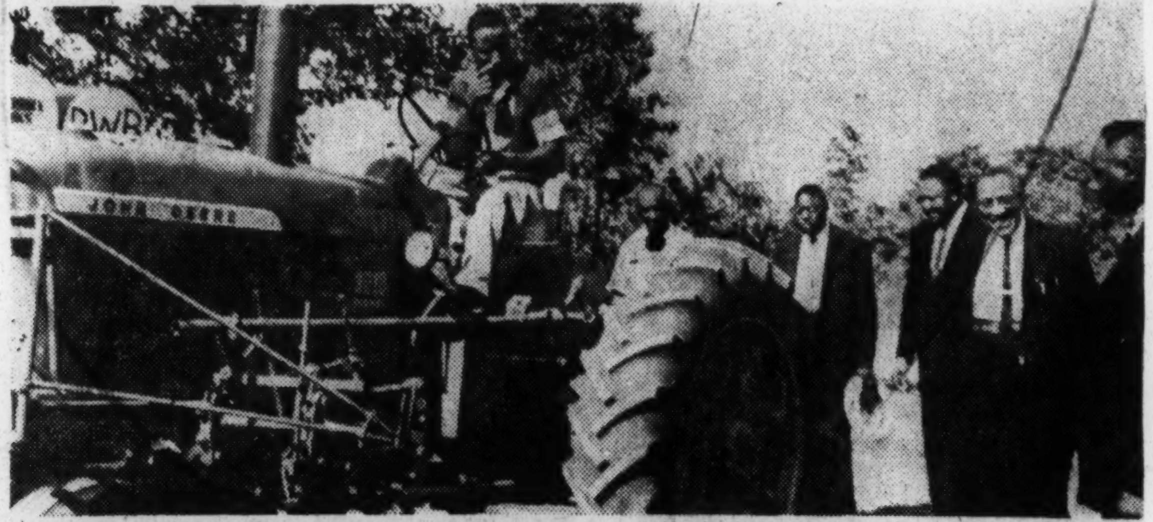
"Many people would rather be on farms if conditions were better," he declared.

In addition to the more than $60,000 spent in purchase of Freedom Farm, the Baptists have spent approximately another $25,000 on equipment and improvements. The value of the property has reportedly increased greatly.

Mississippi-born Dr. Jackson is pastor of famed Olivet Baptist church in Chicago and vice president of the Baptist World Alliance.



DR. M. L. FULLER (second from left) turns over "Freemon Farm" mortgage to Dr. Joseph H. Jackson after final payment is made on property, seven years before final payment was due. Shown (from left) are the Rev. S. H. Herring, pastor, St. Paul Baptist church, Memphis; Dr. Fuller; Dr. A. E. Campbell, president, Regular Baptist Convention of Tennessee; Dr. Jackson, and the Rev. C. M. Lee, pastor, Pilgrim Rest Baptist church, Memphis.



DR. JACKSON and other Baptist leaders inspect one of two tractors purchased for Freedom Farm.

Petition Praises Chicago Minister

Chicago Defender

P.1 8-(19-28)61

With the presidency of the powerful National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., at stake Dr. J. H. Jackson of Chicago gained wide support for reelection virtually on the eve of the organization's annual meeting to be held in ~~Kansas City~~, Mo., Sept. 5-10.

The support for Dr. Jackson, pastor of Olivet Baptist church here, came in the form of pledges from church leaders in 31 states. Chicago Ill.

Nationwide interest in a petition offered by 30 pastors and church leaders during a meeting early this summer is also spearheading the drive to re-elect Jackson.

His opponent in the forthcoming election is expected to be provided by Dr. Gardner C. Taylor of Brooklyn, N. Y., who opposed Dr. Jackson last year in a disputed election.

Total support of Dr. Jackson was affirmed in a letter to the pastor, also vice-president of the Baptist World Alliance, which lauded the manner in which he carried out the program of the 4,000,000-member organizations.

The letter, signed by L. H. Henderson, jr., the organization's assistant secretary, underscored these points:

"1. It is because of the far-reaching program that has been presented by you.

"2. Because we believe in your constructive philosophy of racial self-help.

"3. Because of many of the practical achievements in the past.

P.2

"4. Because of your Christian attitude in the face of opposition. You have demonstrated for the past 12 months how one can work on a positive program in the face of false accusations and vicious opposition.

8(19-25)61

"5. Because we wish the country and the world to know that the National Baptist Convention does not sacrifice its leaders in the name of prejudice, envy and strife. There are thousands of Baptist pastors who believe it is right to follow constructive leadership, and they follow gladly.

It would not have been possible to put $80,000.00 in our Freedom Farm Project in Fayette County, Tenn., and to pay off a mortgage that had eight years to run in six months, if you did not have the confidence and the support of the vast majority of the members of the National Baptist Convention."

9 1961 NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION

Baptist Outlook at Kansas City Sessions:

The Courier D6 Sec 2

NBC Split by Bitter Disunity

Pittsburgh Pa

By ~~MATTIE SMITH-COLIN~~

Sat 8-19-61

CHICAGO — A survey of Baptist ministers throughout the nation give little indication of anything other than that there will be an ocean of disunity at the 81st annual sessions of the National Baptist Convention when it meets during the first week of September in Kansas City, Mo.

9

Continuing from the hectic sessions held in Philadelphia last summer will be the dissension and troubles over the reelection of Dr. J. H. Jackson as president of the powerful religious organization. He was opposed, as he will be this time, by Rev. Gardner H. Taylor of New York.

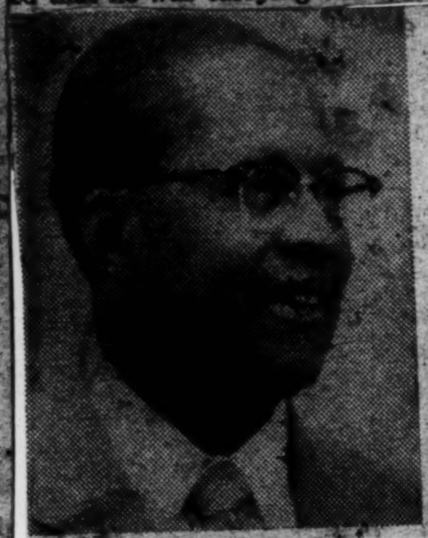
Most outspoken in this city during the past weeks have beer a powerful contingent of pastors of storng church groups who favor both leaders. Dr. Jackson is pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church here in Chicago.

Rev. T. L. White, of Chicago's New Zion Baptist Church, when queried about whom he would support in the election for president, laughingly replied: "Dr. Jackson is no candidate, he IS the president . . . and will be the president. Rev. Mr. Taylor ran last year, and lost . . . He is not even a member of the Convention. They pulled out from us."

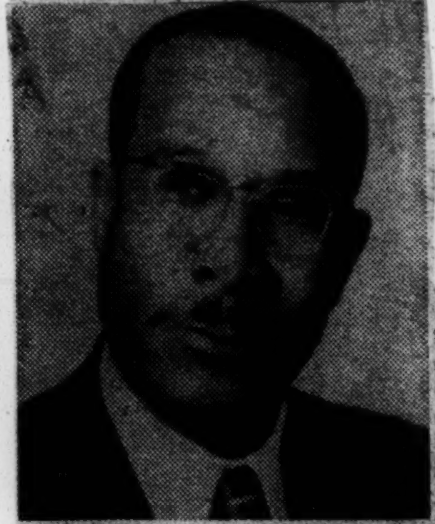
One faction of the NBC contends that Rev. Mr. Jackson was elected president in Philadelphia, and another faction contends that Rev. Gardner C. Taylor, pastor of Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn, was elected president.

National chairman of the enrollment and finance committee for the election of Rev. Mr. Taylor, Rev. B. F. Paxton, in announcing names of ministers supporting Taylor, told The Courier: **"I am for Dr. Taylor because he's the people's choice, and I think he will win by an overwhelming majority."**

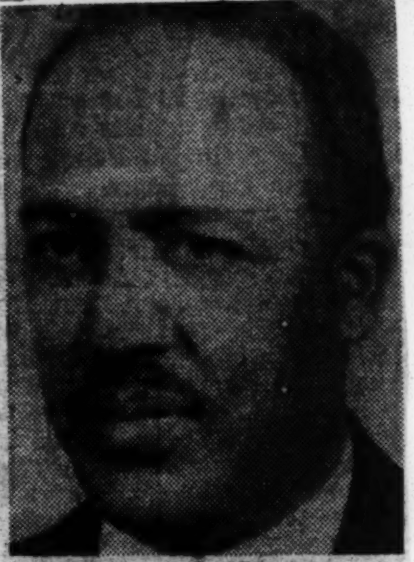
Rev. Charles J. Rodgers, enrolled with Rev. Mr. Paxton, stated that he was carrying ten delegates to Kansas City to "straighten out our Convention." Rev. Mr. Rodgers, pastor of Mt. Eagle Baptist Church, said: "We want freedom, and not dictatorship . . . the Church is the only freedom we have."



REV. LOUIS RAWLS
. . . thinks right will prevail



REV. J. C. AUSTIN
. . . has definite views on candidates



REV. T. E. BROWN
. . . hopes for unity, see stiff fight

A local minister, who claims to be a supporter of Rev. Mr. Taylor, criticized the press for what he referred to as not reporting all the facts of the election in Philadelphia. He said: "None of the newspapers pointed up the fact that the election of president by acclamation did not include the rest of the national officers. Technically, they were never elected." Continuing he said, "The delegates violated the very program which they adopted."

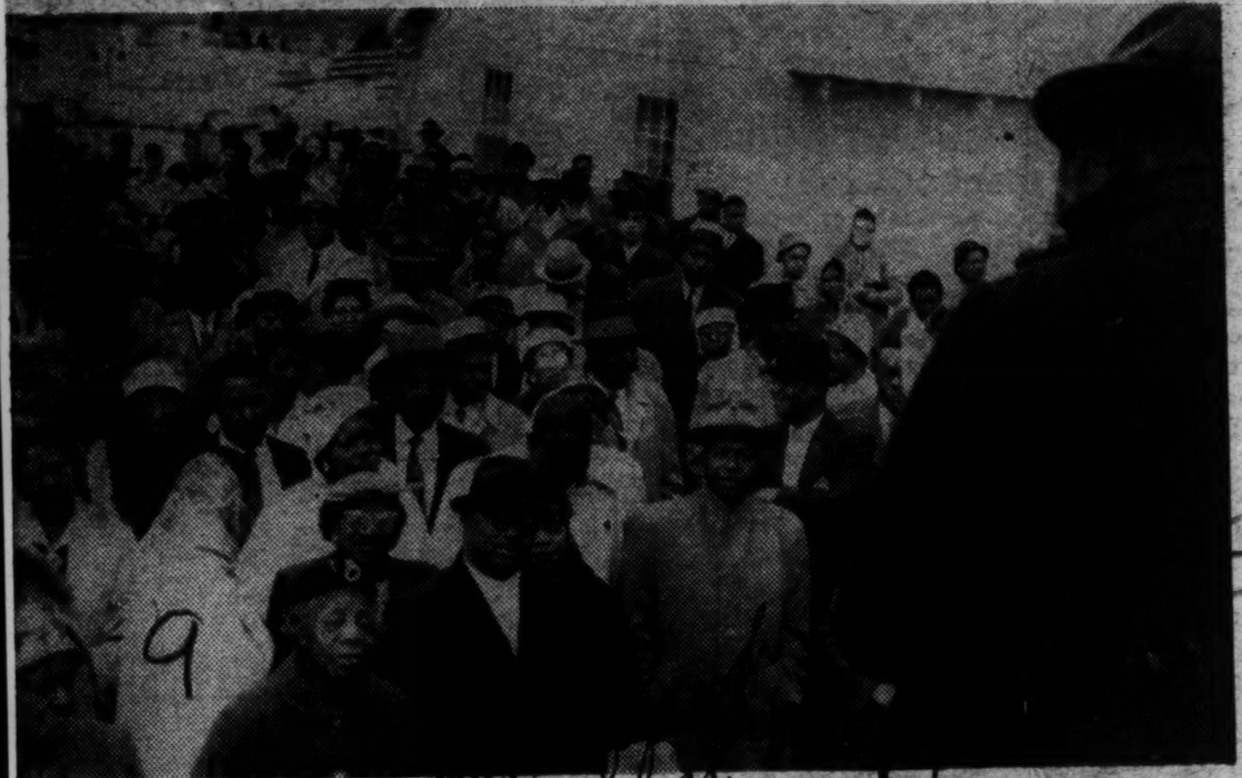
Rev. Mr. Paxton, pastor of True Light Baptist Church, said the following clergymen of Illinois had enrolled with his committee for the election of Dr. Taylor:

A. Alfred Wilson, Springfield; Napoleon Davis, Second Baptist, Harvey; A. H. Hester, New Covenant, Phoenix; E. J. Cole, First Baptist, North Chicago; A. M. Varnado, Joliet; Clifton Brown, Freeport, and H. F. McEwen, Tabernacle, Evanston.

Also Chicago clergymen: J. M. Stone, Stone Temple; W. W. Taylor, Shiloh Baptist; J. M. Wordlow, Mt. Heborn; M. C. Lumford, Providence; W. M. Lambert, Mt. Hope; E. R. Williams, South Park; Stroy Freeman, New Friendship; A. Patterson Jackson, Liberty; John Brown, Come and See; J. C. Austin Sr., Pilgrim; T. E. Brown, Progressive; G. W. Hester, R. L. Varnado, Oakdale; Louis Rawls, Tabernacle; D. H. Moore, Faith; Oliver Jones, Victory Saved; C. B. Burns, Mt. Olive; R. L. Buckner, C. V. Johnson, El Bethel; N. Thornton, Original Providence; Ray Searcy, Adam Street; H. B. Brady, Christian Hope, and W. M. Bailey.

9 1961 NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION, USA, INC.

Baptists Dedicate 600-Acre Farm for 'Squeeze Victims'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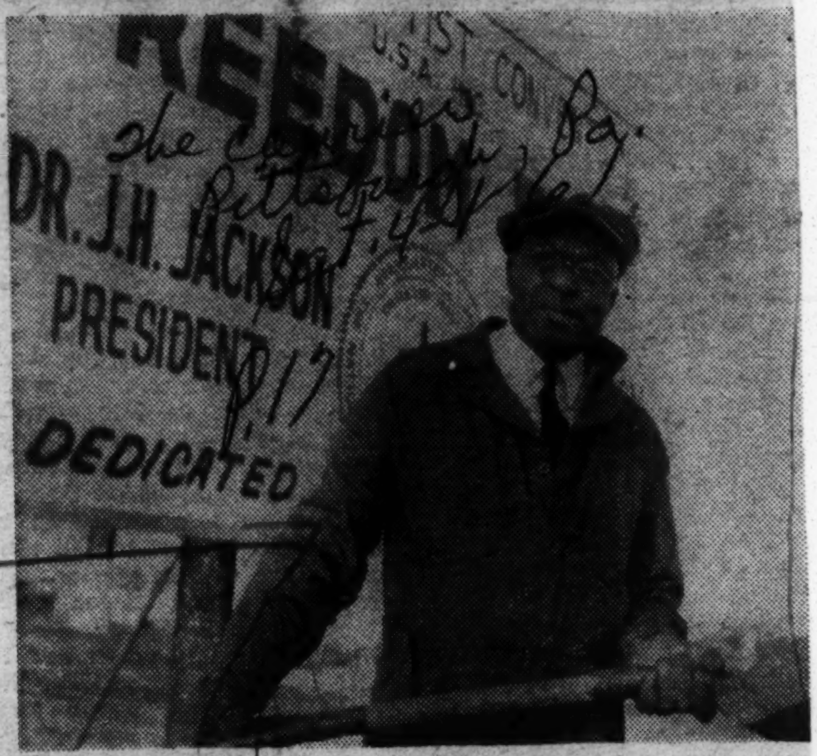
AVID LISTENERS—A crowd listens intensely as Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., talks at dedication services of a 600-acre housing development in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tenn.



The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sept. 9, 61
p. 17

PRIMED FOR ACTION — Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., is primed for action with a shovel, at the dedication of a new housing development to aid sharecroppers in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tenn.

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Roving Reporter)

The Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sept 9, 61
p. 17

SOMERVILLE, Tenn.—With more than 1,000 approving spectators on hand, including high Baptist dignitaries—and members of both warring Fayette County civic league factions—Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, formally dedicated the 600-acre "Baptist Freedom Farm."

A motorcade made up of between 135 and 140 automobiles, came from Memphis with Dr. Jackson in the vanguard.

It went first to the much-talked-about "Tent City," and than proceeded to the 400 acre plot bought by the NBC to house Negro sharecroppers where the formal dedication took place.

Another tract of 200 acres was visited by the caravan, the two tracts making up the total acreage of 600, bought by the Baptists to furnish homes and farming land for deposed Negro farmers, victims of economic reprisals for having sought to register and vote in Fayette and Haywood counties.

■

DR. JACKSON made the dedication speech, and officially gave the name "Baptist Freedom Farm." to the 400-acre tract.

This is the tract where farmer E. L. Anderson, his wife and five children, are occupants and present tenants. A number of Fayette Cou[illegible] sharecroppers were carried [illegible] scene in two cars as future tenants.

Administration of the farming land is under the direct supervision of three trustees named by the NBC head, all of Memphis. They are: Dr. A. E. Campbell, Robert Love and R. H. Brewster, all Baptist ministers and leaders. They were introduced to the crowd and received an ovation.

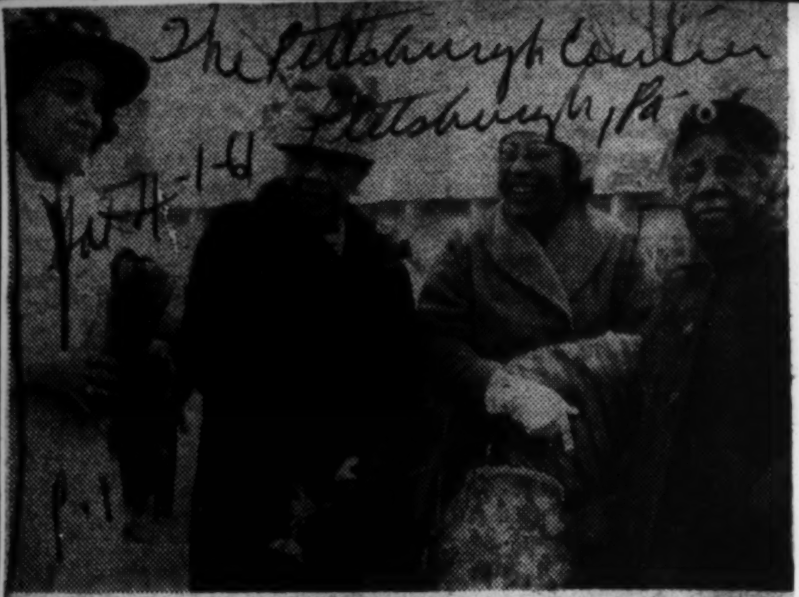
■

A SIGNIFICANT note was seen in the presence of leaders of the two feuding Fayette County Civic factions—John McFerren and Scott Franklin and Memphis Atty. J. F. Estes.

Dr. Campbell, commenting on this, said, "Both groups have been cooperating with us 100 per cent, and it may be that this will bring them together." The Baptist venture is not under domination of either faction.

After the dedication, Dr. Jackson left for Chicago, Wednesday night, pleased.

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
4-1-61
p. 1



WIVES HELP—Wives of leading Baptist figures were on hand in Tennessee to help their husbands dedicate "Baptist Freedom Farm" for the "Tent City" dwellers in Fayette and Haywood Counties. Left to right: Mrs. A. E. Campbell, Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Mrs. J. H. Servant and Mrs. Lucy Campbell.

Church Buys Farm For Negro Group

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (AP) — A Negro church group has bought a 400-acre farm as the future home for Fayette County sharecroppers now living in tents.

Sun. 2-19-61

The National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., made a $5,000 down payment on the $60,000 purchase here as part of the "farm aid plan" recently adopted by the denomination.

Dr. W. H. Brewster of Memphis, chairman of the convention's national education board, said plans call for moving "tent city" residents into houses on the farm next month.

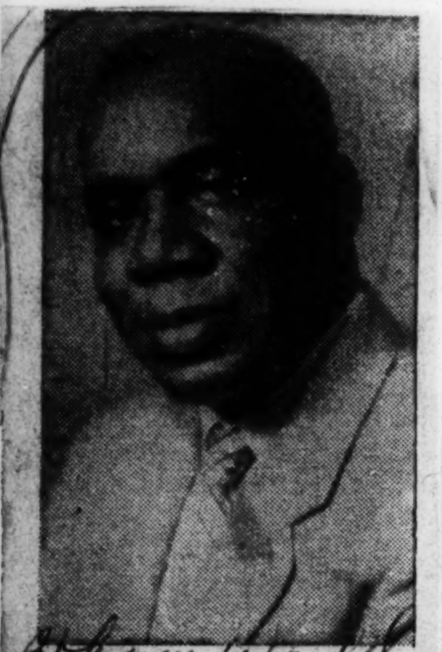
p. 23-A

"Tent City" was envisioned as a shelter for some 300 sharecroppers who the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League said would be evicted because they registered as voters.

However, Federal Court barred immediate evictions, and only about 100 persons, including children, live in the tents. Most of them moved in before the court action and decided to stay on.

A Justice Department civil suit is pending against white leaders in Fayette County seeking an injunction against economic conspiracy aimed at Negroes who register as voters.

White farmers have denied that such conspiracy exists and say the eviction notices were the natural result of farm mechanization.



B'ham World

B'ham, Ala.

DR. HORATIO SEYMOUR HILL

NEW DEAN APPOINTED — Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, New York, President of the National Baptist Sunday School and Baptist Training Union Congress meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, June 19-25, appointed Dr. Horatio Seymour Hill, as Dean to fill the unexpired term of the late Dean A. Franklin Fisher.

Sat. 3-4-61

9

Dr. Hill is Director of the Baptist Educational Center of New York City. He stated that the Congress program will consist of Bible Study Courses dealing with the psychology and methods of Sunday School and Baptist Training Union. The 1961 Congress theme is "OUR BAPTIST WITNESS IN AN EMERGING AGE OF FREEDOM."

p. 3

Dr. Hill stated that more than 200 instructors and leaders will participate in the program of the Congress and that 175 class rooms have been provided for the study courses.

Gardner Taylor Wants Neutral Man To Preside

The Call

Kansas City, Mo

LOS ANGELES. — (ANP) — proposal for a neutral Baptist leader to preside at the National Baptist convention annual session until the dispute as to whether Dr. Gardner C. Taylor of Brooklyn or Dr. Joseph H. Jackson of Chicago is president is settled by vote of the convention was made here this week.

Fri. 3-17-61

p. 1

Dr. Taylor, speaking in a city-wide Baptist mass meeting, made the proposal prior to the opening of a regional session of the Convention, held here March 13, 14, 15, at the Zion Baptist church.

"In the interest of peace and the good name of the Convention", Dr Gardner said, "I am proposing that some Baptist leader who has not been involved in the present presidential controversy will preside until the delegates can fairly elect their choice as president.

"I propose that either Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president Emeritus of Howard university, Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse college of Dr. Adam Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist church and member of the United States Congress, be asked to preside at the annual session until a president is elected.

"Any other course is filled with danger, since Reverend Jackson's followers in Kansas City are already loudly boasting that they plan to have their Baptist fellow-pastors jailed. Of course, Negroes are no longer afraid of jails or police in a righteous cause, but this kind of talk brings shame to the cause of Christ. I call upon all who are involved to join me in the plan that some Baptist leader of national stature who has not been involved in the present controversey be asked to preside."

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The regional session also raised funds toward supplying Rev. Ralph Abernathy and Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, Alabama civil rights leaders, with transportation to replace cars seized and sold at auction by the State of Alabama in connection with these pastors' Civil Rights efforts.

NBC Presidency In Doubt—

The Louisville Defender

p. 1

Dr. Taylor Calls For "Crusade"

Louisville, Ky.

(Special to Defender)

Atlanta, Georgia — Speaking to ministers from 9 states in a regional session of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., the Reverend Gardner Taylor, President of the Convention, called for a "moral crusade" to go far beyond what any civil court would most surely grant us whenever and wherever the evidence would be heard as to the legality of our election to office in our annual session in Philadelphia last September."

Thurs. 2-3-61

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The Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled recently that the courts of Pennsylvania do not have jurisdiction to hear testimony in the controversy in the National Baptist Convention as to whether Reverend Taylor or Reverned J. H. Jackson of Chicago is President.

Reverend Taylor continued, "The Pennslvania Supreme Court in declaring that it did not have jurisdiction said that "no hardship should be suffered by anyone in this matter since the District of Columbia Courts are open.'

Thus, he said," the Pennsylvania Court did not hear any evidence, but directed all involved to the District of Columbia Courts because the Convention is incorporated there.

"I am not willing, however, to subject the Convention to long and costly litigation when we are doing so pitiably little for our Kingdom of God causes. Therefore, in what I believe to be the way of Christ and in obedience to the Holy Spirit, I remove from the Civil Courts any and all considerations of my Presidency, just and unassailable though I know our legal position to be.

"I place my case exclusively in the hands of the people who have elected me President of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., and I will continue as the only legitimate President of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc. elected by a vote of the delegates with the votes counted and announced to the entire Convention.

p. 16

Reverend Taylor concluded, "As President of the National Baptist Convention, I am opposed to any talk of those who supported Reverend Jackson withdrawing from the Convention. We must not have any split in our ranks. Any man who talks of putting his brethren out of our Convention commits an almost unforgivable crime against our denomination and race.

"Any man who proceeds along this line betrays his Christ, his race and his denomination. I want to make it clear that I am opposed to any reprisals or acts of revenge against our brethren who have not supported my election and the subsequent struggle.

Louisville, Ky.

"It is their right to differ. Reverend Jackson, for whom incidentally I have real fondness, and all of his supporters will remain brethren in good standing. Our only requirement will be that law and order are observed. Every man will have his right to be heard protected. This I promise."

9

Hear Ya Knockin' But Ya Can't Come In!

Pittsburgh, Pa

The Courier

Taylor Group Will Be Barred From NBC Kansas City Session

Sat. 2-18-61

By TREZZVANT ANDERSON

4/3

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KANSAS CITY, Kan.—Although Dr. Gardner C. Taylor and members of his "National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.," are making plans to attend the annual session of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., here next September, not one of them will be allowed to enter the convention headed by Dr. Joseph H. Jackson.

Authority for that positive statement is Dr. Edward A. Freeman of this city, general chairman of the forthcoming convention, with substantiation by his co-chairman, Dr. I. H. Henderson Jr. of Kansas City, Mo.

"Only the National Baptist Convention headed by Dr. Joseph Harrison Jackson will be entertained in Kansas City," Dr. Freeman stated. "We already have signed the contract for the auditorium where we will meet and all arrangements have been made. If any other convention wants to meet, it will have to find itself a hall and go ahead and meet."

Dr. Freeman also stated that local police have been contacted and "we will not have a duplication of Philadelphia at Kansas City." He said anyone who tries to disturb the peace at the coming NBC meeting "will go to jail."

■

MEANWHILE, The Courier has learned that the board of directors of the National Baptist Convention have asked Dr. Taylor and his group at least twice to desist from using the name "National Baptist Convention, USA Inc."

The NBC directors refer to Dr. Taylor's group as "The National Taylor Team." The directors say the Taylor Team has a right to operate as it sees fit, but that it does not represent the National Baptist Convention, and that it can have no part in the coming annual meeting at Kansas City.

Dr. Freeman said, "Dr. Jackson is the president. I made the motion at Philadelphia after reading the report of the nominating committee." Dr. Henderson took up the refrain, "I recorded the motion and the vote, as assistant secretary of the National Baptist Convention."

The lines are clearly drawn: Dr. Taylor and his supporters will not be allowed to register at the Kansas City meeting, or take part in it any way, as things stand now.

9 1961

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Council Of Churches Challenged

The B'ham News

B'ham Ala.

Thur. 4-27-61

P. 10

THE VESTRY COMMITTEE of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Shreveport, La., has issued findings of an exhaustive, documented, study of operations and statements of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States. It is disturbing and should be drawn to the attention of all lay and clerical leaders of churches affiliated with the National Council.

Thirty-four denominations embracing 39,000,000 church members are supposedly represented by NCCCA. The Shreveport committee finds that "it has made a practice of speaking on behalf of all members. . . In this regard, it has been deceitful, in that it actually did desire the impresssion to be made on the public that it spoke officially for 'the 39 million.'"

NCCCA has spoken out on matters, says the Vestry Committee, in a manner to indicate that its conclusions, arrived at by a relatively few persons, are a guide to "Christian policy" on controversial matters.

Although the committee finds the NCCCA is not communistic, it "has been an aid to the Communist conspiracy." Documentation is fully supplied wherein recommendations of the leaders of NCCCA have paralleled or seemed to serve ends sought by the Communists.

NCCCA'S GOVERNING body day-by-day is the General Board. It is made up of 273 members with a total of 173 votes—some members being apportioned fractions of votes. (Louisiana's representation is two Negroes of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc.—each with half a vote.) Louisiana Episcopalians, including St. Mark's members, are part of the diocese of Louisiana, which has a voice in selecting the Protestant Episcopal National Council, which in turn names members to the NCCCA general board and assembly.

The St. Mark's committee cites that policy statements by the General Board of NCCCA may be issued with a quorum of only 20 of the 173 votes, representing the opinion of only some 50 to 75 persons. These statements would be offered, in effect, as the position of some 39,000,000 persons.

The committee found the NCCCA board went far afield in offering opinions on controversial and remote subjects. A 1954 statement on federal aid to education was issued on a vote of only 33 to 8—the favorable total being 54 less than a majority of the 173 vote total. In 1960 it again voted on a federal aid to education pronouncement, the affirmative vote being 87, one more than a majority of the total voting membership.

The board has voted (69-3) on what the U. S. should do as "action for peace"; on use of nuclear energy (57 favorable votes, 30 less than a majority); on secrecy in government concerning armaments control and use of space (57 favorable); on a demand for freeing Japanese war prisoners (67 affirmative votes); on "ethics in industrial relations" (73 favorable votes); on health services (48 favorable votes); on technical aid to foreign countries (31 for, 6 against). In 1958 the board issued a statement on ethical goals for an agricultural policy, and in 1957 a statement on international aid and trade—on neither of which is there a record of the vote.

"But," the committee asks, "by what moral or constitutional right does the NCCCA, through action usually by only a minority of the members of its general board, arbitrarily determine what IS the Christian position in political, legislative and governmental problems?"

The NCCCA board called the "Fifth World Order Study Conference" in Cleveland in 1958. The board says that only its statements speak for NCCCA, but connection with the study conference is clear. A report of NCCCA on the conference states that it was "planned by the National Council of Churches. . . ."

The conference recommended recognition of Red China and UN admission; that the U. S. suspend nuclear tests even unilaterally if necessary; that the U. S. show greater willingness to resolve disputes through the World Court; that the principles of nuclear retaliation is contrary to Christian principles; that Communism-vs.-free world cannot properly be viewed as a struggle between good and evil; that a purely national concept of security is wrong.

THE NCCCA DEPARTMENT of Racial and Cultural Relations issued a "reading list" of books on race. Included were a novel invloving adultery between a Negro woman and white man; a book by Langston Hughes, identified before a Congressional committee as an active Red; a book by Victor Perlo, published by International Publishers, a Communist organization; a book by Herbert Aptheker, an admitted Communist and editor of the Red *Political Affairs* magazine, about which *The News* has written before. An NCCCA official, J. Quinter Miller, assistant general secretary of NCCCA later admitted the list was a mistake.

The Vestry Committee of Shreveport's St. Mark's Episcopal Church has done all Protestants a great service in their very thorough survey.

9 1961 NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Urges Churches End Own Bias

The Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Feb (18-24) '61

By LOUIS CASSELS

Nearly every major Christian denomination has asserted that racial segregation does violence to the spirit and teaching of Jesus Christ.

Yet the church itself remains the most segregated institution in America.

This paradox haunts the consciences of many Christians. Their embarrassment reaches a peak on the second Sunday in February, when churches across the land join in the annual observance of "Race Relations Sunday."

The observance, ~~now sponsored by~~ the National Council of Churches, ~~was begun 31 years ago. At that~~ time, segregation was the standard pattern of American life, enforced in the south by law and in the north by private conspiracy. When churches set aside a special Sunday to proclaim the brotherhood of all men regardless of race, they could rightly feel they were exerting a bold kind of leadership.

Today, instead of leading, churches are bringing up the rear in the movement todard a desegregated society. They know this. And they also know that their Lord Jesus directed his most scathing indictments at pious people who fail to practice what they preach.

PAINFUL PHRASE

That's why race relations has become a painful phrase in church circles.

Nearly every church convention of recent years has featured a soul-searching debate on what can be done to relieve the embarrassment.

There was a time when these debates consisted primarily of northern clergymen haranguing their southern brethren on the need for more "courage," while the embattled southern ministers tried to keep the convention from adopting a word-brave resolution which would get them into deep trouble with their own congregations.

But things are changing. There is a growing recognition among northern churchmen that the deep south pastor has problems that would test the wisdom and fortitude of a saint.

There is also a dawning recognition that northern churches, in their zeal to pluck beams from southern eyes, may have overlooked some fair-sized planks in their own.

Segregation in worship is only slightly less prevalent in the north than in the south. No more than 10 per cent of all the churches in the nation have bi-racial congregations, and in many cases, the "integration" is token, resulting from the acceptance of one or two Negro families into a predominantly white church.

As Presbyterian Life magazine noted in an editorial on Race Relations Sunday, the northern church which boasts that it has "no problem" about segregation probably means that it is ensconced in the middle of an all-white community where no Negro family can buy a home.

UDGE PLEDGES

Presbyterian Life suggested that such a church might fittingly observe Race Relations Sunday by challenging its members to sign "open occupancy housing covenants." These are exactly the opposite of the more familiar restrictive covenants. They pledge that the signers "will not discriminate when and if they sell their homes, and will not panic and run if a Negro moves into the neighborhood."

The Christian Century had another idea for making Race Relations Sunday mean something. Many white and Negro churches have a custom of "exchanging ministers" on this day. Why not, the Century asked, exchange congregations instead exchange congregations intead? Half the members of the white congregation (for example, all those whose names begin with A through M) could attend the Negro church, while half the members of the cooperating Negro congregation would attend the white church.

"In some cases this would mean that whites and Negroes would meet each other before the altar on a basis of equality and in a spirit of communion for the first time," the Century said.

"A sense of their oneness before God and their interdependence as his children would bind the races in that Christian unity which transcends mere tolerance."

The author of an old hymn which is sung in many churches on Race Relations Sunday evidently had the same idea in mind. The hymn is called, "In Christ There Is No East or West," and it closes with these lines:

". . .who serves my Father as a son

"Is surely kin to me."

UNITY STEP COMING TO PRESBYTERIANS

The New York Times

General Assembly Action on 4-Church Plan Due May 22

New York

By GEORGE DUGAN

A major step toward Protestant unity in this country is expected to be taken on May 22 in Buffalo at the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Sat 5-13-61

On that day 1,000 delegates representing more than 3,000,000 Presbyterians will debate a resolution requesting the Protestant Episcopal Church to join with them in inviting the Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ to negotiate for the establishment of the four communions as one church.

9

The proposed merger would bring together more than 18,000,000 churchgoers into the largest Protestant denomination in the United States.

p. 12

It was first suggested last December by the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, chief executive officer of the Presbyterian Church, with the hearty approval of the Right Rev. James A. Pike, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of California.

The Presbyterian proposal calls for the naming of a nine-man negotiating committee to be headed by the Rev. Dr. James I. McCord, president of Princeton Theological Seminary.

If all goes well in Buffalo—there will be some outspoken opposition—and if the Episcopalians accept the Presbyterian invitation at their General Convention in Detroit next fall, then it is hoped that all the bodies will set up similar negotiating committees.

These committees will together invite other denominations to appoint representatives who will "either join with them in the development of the plan or sit with them as observers and consultants."

The Buffalo resolution also authorizes Dr. Blake to express his church's readiness to discuss reunion with the Southern Presbyterian Church and to offer that church "a warm invitation" to participate in merger negotiations.

Last month in Dallas, at its own General Assembly, the 1,000,000-member Southern body refused to consider unity talks with its Northern brethren. The Presbyterians split into two denominations at the time of the Civil War.

There are nearly 10,000,000 Methodists, 3,000,000 Episcopalians and some 2,000,000 members of the United Church of Christ in this country.

To Recall Papal Manifesto

The Social Action Department of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn will celebrate on Monday the seventieth and thirtieth anniversaries of two famous papal manifestos: "The Condition of Labor" by Pope Leo XIII and "Reconstructing the Social Order" by Pope Pius XI.

The program will feature a panel discussion at St. Joseph's Commercial High School at 8 P. M. on "The Implications of the Church's Social Teaching for Labor, Management and the Public."

Participants will include Joseph A. Fisher, international president of the Utility Workers Union of America; John C. McCabe, vice president of Group Health Insurance, Inc.; Louis F. Buckley, regional director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, and Louis A. Crisano, senior litigation attorney of the New York State Labor Relations Board. William J. Peterson, examiner for the board, will be chairman.

Honor for Mrs. Isaac Herzog

A luncheon reception for Mrs. Isaac Halevy Herzog, widow of the Chief Rabbi of Israel, will be held on May 28 in the Commodore Hotel under the auspices of the World Academy in Jerusalem. The Rev. Dr. Emanuel Rackman, honorary president of the Rabbinical Council of America, will deliver the main address.

Mrs. Herzog is president of the National Religious Women's Organization of Israel, the Women's World Mizrachi Organization and the Esrath Nashim Hospital in Jerusalem. Her son, Jacob Herzog, is the Israeli Ambassador to Canada.

The late Chief Rabbi was the founder and first president of the World Academy. The institution is dedicated to the training of judges for the religious courts of Israel. More than 500 persons are expected to attend the reception. Gustav Stern, philanthropist and community leader, is chairman of the event.

L. I. Diocese to Convene

The ninety-fourth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island will be held in Garden City on Tuesday. It will begin at 9 A. M. with a service in the Cathedral of the Incarnation.

Later, the Right Rev. James P. DeWolfe will deliver his episcopal address to the 600 clergy and lay delegates from 172 congregations in Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Record departmental budgets totaling more than $900,000 are expected to be adopted at the all-day meeting. Bishop DeWolfe will also make his annual presentation of distinguished service medals to individuals who have given exceptional service to the diocese.

Christian Science Subject

The lesson-sermon topic in Christian Science churches tomorrow will be "Mortals and Immortals." Scriptural selections will include the following from Romans viii: "For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God. . . . The Spirit Itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God."

Boys' Home Holy Name

Peter E. Terranova, former deputy chief inspector of the narcotics squad of the New York City Police Department, will address the Holy Name Society of St. Vincent's Home for Boys at its quarterly communion breakfast tomorrow at the home, 66 Boerum Place, Brooklyn. Mass will be at 8 A. M., followed immediately by breakfast in the boys' dining room.

Religious Activities

Clifford Ball, a carillonneur from Bournville, England, will play a guest recital on the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Carillon at Riverside Church at 4 P. M. tomorrow. . . . The Rev. Dr. Stuart C. Haskins has resigned his pastorate of the Great Neck Community Church to become minister of the Pleasant Street Congregational Church in Arlington, Mass. . . . Dr. Lemuel Bowden, a surgeon on the staff of Memorial Hospital, has been elected a vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway and Tenth Street.

Presbyterians Study Merger

The Philadelphia Inquirer

p. 10

Tues. 5-23-61

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 22 (UPI).—The United Presbyterian Church adopted a plan Monday for exploratory talks into a possible merger of four of the Nation's leading Protestant denominations.

After a 90-minute debate, the 173d General Assembly voted almost unanimously to go ahead with the merger study. The General Assembly voted on the unity proposal in the sixth day of its eight-day meeting.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The main concern of the assembly commissioners was that the reform traditions of the United Presbyterian Church would be preserved.

18 MILLION INVOLVED

The Rev. Clare E. Tallman, of Elmhurst, Ill., had urged the assembly to determine first if other denominations would recognize the validity of the Presbyterian ministry.

The proposed merger would result in an 18.5-million member church.

The Presbyterian action was the initial move by a church body group in the proposed union with the Methodist Church, the largest single Protestant denomination in the Nation at 9,815,460 members; the Protestant Episcopal Church of 3,359,948 members, and the United Church of Christ, 2,103,746 members. The Presbyterian Church has 3,209,682 members.

MEET IN SEPTEMBER

The study plan will be forwarded to the Episcopal General Convention, which meets in Detroit in September, in the form of a request to join in inviting the two other churches to consider the merger plan.

The merger consideration actually started last December with an appeal by the Rev Dr. Eugene C. Blake, of Philadelphia, Stated Clerk of the General Assembly.

The last interdenominational merger study ended in 1946 when the Protestant Episcopal Church called a halt to nine years of talks.

PLAN DATES FROM 1937

The Episcopal General Convention in 1937 had asked the Presbyterians to seek means of "organic union." The negotiations stopped when the Episcopal Church felt its traditions could not be maintained.

The Presbyterians do not accept the hierarchy or authoritarian rule of bishops, as do the Episcopals. The final authority rests with the General Assembly elected by the individual presbyteries.

Possible grassroots refusal of some congregations to recognize the authority of ministers from other denominations was a major obstacle to the proposal.

Presbyterians Told To Face Racial Problems

Galveston News

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—The new head of southern Presbyterians said Saturday "the church in America is going to have to avoid being a smug, middle class institution."

Sun 4-30-61

"The church is not an ecclesiastical country club," said Dr. Wallace Alston, elected moderator Friday night of the nearly one million southern Presbyterians.

The 54-year-old president of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., declared the church must face up to racial problems and provide ministry to laboring people which he said were increasing in number because of the South's industrialization.

"I would like the church to take a more contemporary view . . . to bear on contemporary life. Revolutionary things are happening in the South," he said at a press conference.

3A

Meanwhile, the 334 commissioners — highest authority of the church—reported record membership and contributions, and prepared to debate the age-old issue of predestination and a host of other problems at their general assembly.

Montgomery Adv.

The assembly reported 903,849 members, an increase of 14,[illegible]53 in a year, and nearly 70,000 more than five years ago in the 19 southern and border states and the District of Columbia — the area in which the southern church operates.

Contributions were $91.5 million, equal to $101.53 per capita. A church spokesman said southern Presbyterians lead all other major denominations in contributions per member and have done so for 20 years. This excludes some small church groups, particularly where contribution of a certain percentage of income is mandatory for membership.

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Most of the assembly sessions were devoted to committee meetings preparing reports on issues to be decided in the next five days.

The predestination issue has troubled theologians for centuries. It involves the question of how much freedom individuals and all mankind have to determine their destiny and which acts and viewpoints were determined by God from the beginning of time.

A special report to the assembly will say that this statement of faith needs fuller explanation.

CHURCH UPHOLDS DEATH SENTENCE

The N.Y. Times

Southern Presbyterians Cite Provisions in Scripture

Wed. 5-3-61

By JOHN WICKLEIN

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Tex., May 2—The Southern Presbyterian Church upheld capital punishment today on the legal ground that it is specifically provided for by the church's constitution.

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Delegates to the denomination's Centennial General Assembly tabled a study commission report that recommended, on the basis of Scripture and humanitarianism "that capital punishment should not be retained."

New York

The assembly, in its final session here, also turned down all proposals to discuss merger with the United (Northern) Presbyterian Church or any church that is not in the Reformed or Presbyterian tradition.

P 37 M

The decision to reject a long, carefully reasoned report urging the abandonment of capital punishment was one of the few floor battles won by the Assembly's conservative faction in six days of church legislation.

Report Is Presented

The fight began with the presentation of the report by the Rev. W. J. Millard of Memphis, Tenn. In part, it read:

'The possibility that while there is life there is some possibility of redemption [and of reclaiming the most hardened criminals] undergirds such cases as may be made for the abolition of capital punishment. This in turn rests upon befielf in the law of love, and not in a sentimental softness toward law breakers."

The report declared that capital punishment had not been proved effective as a deterrent to crime, and that, usually, the only persons executed were "the poor, the ignorant, and the unfortunate without resources."

The debate had hardly begun when the Rev. Dr. William Childs Robinson, a professor at Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga., declared that the committee's recommendation could not be adopted because the Westminster Confession of Faith, the constitution of the denomination, was diametrically opposed to abolition of the death penalty.

The assembly's moderator, the Rev. Wallace M. Alston, surprised the delegates by ruling that Dr. Robinson was correct, thus cutting off debate. The ruling, challenged from the floor, was upheld overwhelmingly by the delegates. They then tabled the report.

At the suggestion of its Committee on Interchurch Relations, the assembly rejected three resolutions proposing merger negotiations. They disavowed any intention to consider a proposal for the union of denominations in the Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational traditions.

In another floor action, the assembly decided not to take a stand on Federal aid to private denominational and parochial schools.

The Centennial Assembly of the (Southern) Presbyterian Church in the U. S., held in the Highland Park Presbyterian Church, ended tonight.

PRESBYTERIANS DEMAND PROOF

The Times Picayune

Names of Alleged Reds in Clergy Asked

New Orleans La.

Wed 5-3-61

By RONNIE THOMPSON

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — The assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S., has called for the "naming of names and delivering of evidence" on recent charges of Communism among the Presbyterian clergy.

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12

A report saying the National Council of Churches has not been infiltrated by pro-Communists is expected to reach the assembly floor Tuesday.

The assembly Monday adopted a 1962 benevolence budget of $9,617,180, approximately $150,000 higher than the 1961 budget. The largest portion—$4,540,000—will go to the board of missions.

The immediate past moderator of the assembly, Dr. Marion A. Boggs of Little Rock, Ark., introduced the resolution, believed aimed at the highly controversial John Birch Society.

In part, it said, "We are absolutely sure in our minds that there are no Communists or Communistic sympathizers among the ministers of the Presbyterian Church, U. S., but if there are, we need to know."

The resolution asked for documented evidence "in order to call to account any who are guilty, to clear the names honor of the innocent, and st those who are making wholesale and irresponsible charges."

In other action, the Southern Presbyterian commissioners, after much debate on whether to take stiffer action, voted a resolution sounding disapproval of "immoral motion pictures."

Commissioners adopted two newly rewritten books of the basic law of the Presbyterian Church, U. S.—the Form of Government and the Rules of Discipline. No significant changes were involved. Delegates were told the books were merely a modernization of the wording of the rules and laws.

The assembly turned down an overture from the Brazos Presbytery from the Houston area that would place Ash Wednesday, the Lenten season, and other High Church calendar dates on the church calendar, saying in general, that most of the churches are "not ready" for those dates to become part of the church year.

CHURCH URGES NON-VIOLENCE IN BIAS FIGHT

Chicago Daily Tribune

P.1 pt.3

Communism a Menace, Presbyterians Say

Thur. 5-25-61

BY RICHARD PHILBRICK

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Chicago Ill

Buffalo, May 24 — Communism, fascism, and mob violence were denounced by the general assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., at closing sessions today of its meeting here.

9

Other pronouncements commended non - violent means of resolving racial segregation problems, voluntary abstinence from alcoholic beverages, and multiple approaches to the health problems of retired older persons.

Report Adopted

The statements on these and other issues were contained in a report of the assembly's committee on social education and action which was adopted. A preamble said they "neither bind the conscience of United Presbyterians nor speak for them as individuals."

"The international communist conspiracy is objectively real and vitally dangerous to the Christian church, the United States, and the values of human dignity we accept," the committee said.

Cautioning against unfounded fears and allegations in the fight against communism, the report urged "all Americans to challenge undocumented assertions of communist or facist affiliation or sympathy and to avoid spreading rumors or suspicion about their fellow Americans without evidence that could stand in a court of law."

O. K.'s Amendment

An amendment to the report proposed by the Rev. Alvin Currier, Mountain Lake, Minn., and the Rev. Edward B. Stein, San Anselmo, Cal., was adopted. It urged opposition to "any efforts to revive in our land the horrors so recently visited against mankind by the fascist movements of our time."

The House un-American activities committee's film, "Operation Abolition," also came in for comment. Churches, the assembly said, should not show the film without acknowledging "well-founded" criticism of the film and allowing time for discussion.

As a means of solving the health problmes of retired persons the assembly recommended that studies be made of "extended prepayment insurance benefits under private auspices, expanded social security legislation, federal assistance to the states for more adequate care for older persons in need, and improved privately sponsored facilities and services."

Takes No Sides

The report emphasized that the recommendation "neither supports nor opposes proposals for the extension of social security to provide medical care for the aging."

The assembly also recommended:

1. Establishment of a federal department of urban affairs and housing.
2. Opposition to "unilateral military intervention" in Latin America.
3. More power for the federal government to assist local authorities "in their efforts to meet the problems of organize crime."

Altho the assembly commended abstinnece as it has in the past it added that "three are many persons in our churches who in honesty and

Presbyterians Deplore Racial Te

The Courier Journal

Offers Prayers For Newport's Gambling Foes

wed 4-26-61

By MARION PORTER

The presbytery of Louisville met yesterday at Beechmont Presbyterian Church and:

1. Deplored racial tension here. Louisville

2. Offered moral suport and prayers for those fighting gambling and "kindred vices" in Newport. Ky.

3. Delayed taking a stand on the John Birch Society and the activity in that society of Dr. N. Burnett Magruder, who is executive director of the Louisville Area Council of Churches.

4. Heard a panel discussion on sex education for young people. P.12

Membership About 100

The presbytery is made up of about 100 ministers and ruling elders from Presbyterian churches in several counties.

A resolution deploring continued segregation of eating places and other establishments in Louisville was passed after a report by the Christian-action committee headed by the Rev. J. I. L astor of Meadowview P erian Church.

The resolution also deplored the continued mass demonstrations and sit-downs designed to bring about integration, and it deplored the fact that there are no Negroes and no ministers on the Mayor's emergency committee to deal with integration.

Letter-Writing Planned

It was agreed letters should be written to further the resolution—such as letters of approval to those establishments that have integrated and a letter to the Negro community asking that mass demonstrations cease.

Concern was expressed that these resolutions would be "distorted" in newspaper accounts.

One delegate suggested a committee be authorized to put an advertisement in the newspapers "to get the proper interpretation before the publice."

Facts Held Elusive

"It is hard for the public to determine which is reporting and which is facts," said one supporter of the advertisement containing a full copy of the resolution.

Finally it was decided the committee could use its own discretion as to whether or not an ad was necessary to get across the true import of the resolutions.

Two suggestions were read criticizing the John Birch Society and any connection the "leadership" of the Louisville Area Council of Churches might have with the organization.

Some Would Disassociate

Several urged that the group go on record as disassociating itself from "the political and economic views" attributed to the Birch Society, and take some action on the suggestions or "communications."

"Don't let newspapers be your guide," said one delegate who suggested that everyone acquaint himself with the Birch Society.

Dr. Olof Anderson, Jr., executive secretary of the presbytery, made the suggestion which was adopted. It provides that all available inforamtion will be mimeographed and copies wil lbe sent to the member churches. The st. presbytery will be ta ly at a called meeting, pr. some time in May.

Poll By Pastors Asked

The Rev. J. T. Goodykoont pastor of Okolona Presbyteria Church, asked the other ministers to poll their congregations and see if there is sufficient interest in establishing a home for elderly people at Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, which eventually will move into new quarters.

Dr. Henry P. Mobley, pastor of Highland Presbyterian Church, was elected to a vacancy on the executive board of the Louisville Area Council of Churches.

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sincerity choose to drink moderately." It asked moderate drinkers and abstainers to respect each other.

Presbyterians Back Anti-Bias

The Philadelphia

By GEORGE W. CORNELL

BUFFALO, N.Y., May 25 (AP). —The passive resistance movement against racial segregation, now stirring upheavals in the South, had the backing Thursday of the United Presbyterian Church.

Fri 5-26-61

The action approved by the 3,250,000-member denomination's General Assembly "commends and encourages those persons who are seeking by non-violent means to bring about equality for all."

Philadelphia Pa.

CAMPAIGNS HAILED

"Kneel-in" campaigns also were hailed as offering churches a chance to show whether they believe in the Gospel, and welcome worshipers regardless of race.

In the closing session of the eight-day policy-making Assembly, the church also condemned any "deliberate failure" by law enforcement officials to safeguard all persons from mob attacks.

DISSENT VOICED

Letters to President Kennedy and the Justice Department were authorized to convey the church's stand, and also commend them for prompt Federal action against recent violence in Alabama.

The actions drew a sharp dissent from the Rev. Rober Kribbs, of Athens, Ga. "I feel it will hurt our church," he said. "It will make our task more difficult in dealing with the problem."

He said encouraging resistance to Southern segregation laws "is disreputable."

On another high-voltage subject, the Assembly for the first time acknowledged that many Presbyterians "in honesty and sincerity choose to drink moderately."

Both those who do and those who abstain were urged "to respect each other and constructively work together in dealing with the problems of alcohol."

In the past, the church has condoned only abstinence. The new policy also encouraged abstinence, but adds:

"All drinking must be evaluated not in terms of one's right to drink or not to drink, but in the light of Christian responsibility to our fellow man in society."

9 1961

PRESBYTERIAN

THE REV. DR. JAMES H. ROBINSON
RESIGNED- TO BECOME DIRECTOR OF
OPERATION CROSSROADS AFRICA

Pastor Leaving Harlem Church For His Student Work in Africa

The New York Times
P. 22 C
Mon. 5-29-61

The Rev. Dr. James H. Robinson, for twenty-three years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Master in Harlem, announced his resignation yesterday to devote full time to student work programs in Africa.

He also resigned his post as director of the Morningside Community Center, a special activity of the church at Morningside Avenue and 122d Street.

On Oct. 15 the 54-year-old clergyman will become director of Operation Crossroads Africa, a student project that this summer will send more than 200 students to sixteen African nations. Its headquarters is at 150 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Robinson's resignation is expected to be approved by the Presbytery of New York, local governing body of the Presbyterian Church. In all probability his successor will be the Rev. Eugene S. Callender, now associate minister of the Harlem church.

Yesterday, after the morning service, the worshipers formally approved their pastor's resignation and agreed to confer on him the title of pastor emeritus and consultant for the community center.

Spread of His Project

Operation Crossroads Africa was founded by Dr. Robinson in 1957 with seventy-five students.

New York, N.Y.

This summer 225 students representing thirty-four colleges and universities will participate in the project. They will gather in Washington on June 17 for a week of orientation and then emplane for Africa.

In an interview Dr. Robinson said that 250 student applications for 1962 were already in hand with invitations extended by twenty-four African countries.

The clergyman was born in the slums of Knoxville, Tenn., graduated from Lincoln University as valedictorian of his class and later from Union Theological Seminary, where he was president of his class.

Dr. Robinson founded the Church of the Master and the community center with a nucleus of fifty individuals.

Today the church has more than 1,000 members and operates summer camps, teen-age services, a mental hygiene clinic, day care service for children and an Alcoholics Anonymous unit.

The New York Times

Rev. Dr. James H. Robinson

9 1961 PRESBYTERIAN

St. James Mission School Will Close This Spring

The News & Courier
P.4-D

By LOUIS J. ROEMPKE
News and Courier Staff Writer

Charleston, S.C.

This spring the St. James Mission school for Negroes on James Island will close its rickety old door for the last time and its co-founders will devote the rest of their lives to their first love — their church.

Thurs. 1-19-61

It's a necessary move, but none the less poignant because of it. Public schools will absorb students.

P.4-D

Rev. Marion Andrew Sanders, 79, a minister in the Presbyterian Church of America, fought a tear as his wife, Ala, recalled their coming to the "island' 39 years ago.

"We started with dirt and a 60-year-old dilapidated church," the minister began. "There was no school so we taught in the church."

Mr. Sanders was graduated from Johnson C. Smith University, at Charlotte. It was there, too, that he was awarded a degree in theology.

"Smith was the finest school in the South, at that time, for Negroes," he remembered, "and it's also where I met my wife-to-be."

Mrs. Sanders attended Barber-Scotia College in Concord, N.C. She was the daughter of a minister.

While attending a conference in Augusta, Ga., the couple was approached by an elder in the James Island Church, who spoke of the need for a pastor and a school on James Island.

The minister and his wife arrived and found, as Mrs. Sanders expressed it, "a great need."

In 1925, a neighboring family sold the missionaries a frame house for $50. It had two rooms and was moved on rollers across the highway to the site of the present cinder block school.

Although chores often prevented many of the 500 students from coming to school regularly, they all came when they could.

The school and church both were supported by the Northern Presbyterian Missionary Church, with headquarters in New York.

"We taught cooking, canning, sewing, chair caning and basket weaving. In addition to public school subjects," Mrs. Sanders said.

Presbyterian

At the present the school has four classrooms, 103 students and six teachers. Mrs. Sanders teaches and her husband supervises.

Mrs. Sanders told how the school began serving free lunches in 1926 — perhaps the first school in the country to have such a program.

"I was eating my lunch — a sandwich — one day in the schoolyard when I dropped a crust. I didn't pay any attention to it until I felt something brush against my leg.

"Looking down, I saw a small hand reaching from under the school house for the crust. I couldn't stand to see such a thing so we started looking for food.

"Mr. George Nungezer gave us vegetables from his farm. Beef was cheap at that time — 10 cents a pound — and we bought day-old bread. I got up early in the morning and made the soup. We heated bricks, then put the soup on the bricks in school and put the bread on the soup. In that way, we kept it all warm until lunchtime."

St. James School is possibly the best mission school in the South and is being closed at the personal request of the minister and his wife.

"We just don't have the material to go on. About eight years ago, when the public school buses came for other children, all our children wanted to ride the buses too," Mr. Sanders said with a bit of sadness.

And Mrs. Sanders added, "We don't want to be responsible for having them (the children) think we kept them out of something."

Back in the school yard after the tour, Mrs. Sanders said softly, "It's tragic, in a way, to see this school go, but I know the Lord will take care of the children."

Local Presbytery To Receive "All"

Atlanta Daily World

~~Atlanta, Ga.~~

The Atlanta Presbytery voted Tuesday afternoon in favor of a resolution urging Presbyterian Churches to receive all who attend

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The resolution, adopted with only one dissenting voice vote, was voted upon almost immediately following its reading at the regular winter meeting of the Atlanta Presbytery, the largest nationally, at Peachtree Presbyterian Church.

Ministers and elders from most of the Presbytery's 90 churches attended.

Thurs. 1-26-61

The resolutions, very similar to an earlier resolution drawn up last fall. The first resolution had been read and sent to a committee for rewording.

P.1

It consisted of a three-point declaration of principles that:

1. "The church should view the present racial crisis as an occasion for humble self examination. The church should strive not simply to react to its environment, but to act with Christian purpose and to speak with clarity to the issues of our time."

2. "The church is universal. To discriminate against fellow believers and worshippers for reason of race or color, is to violate the very character of the church."

3. The church's "Life and action must not simply reflect the cultural values of society. We have no scriptural warrant to exclude from the fellowship of worship, those whom the Gospel includes."

The amended resolution first reviews a statement of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., which stated in 1954 that enforced segregation "is out of harmony with Christian theology and ethics."

The resolution declared, "The Atlanta Presbytery reaffirms this position," and asked church sessions to consider the mentioned points.

"We believe that Presbyterian Churches should receive those who attend our worship services in the spirit of Christ without discriminatory treatment," the resolution added.

"We strongly urge our officers and people not to allow the organized or planned nature of any 'tests' of our churches to distract us from our responsibility to meet every test as Christians," the resolution concluded.

The News and Courier
Thurs. 1-19-61
Charleston, S.C.
P.4D.

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Presbyterian

(Staff Photo.)

FOUNDERS OF JAMES ISLAND MISSION SCHOOL POSE WITH CLASS
Rev. And Mrs. Marion A. Sanders Will Soon Close School

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
4-15-'61
P. 8

9

East African Church Leader

NEW MODERATOR of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa, which has a large mission organization in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, is the Right Reverend Charles Muhoro (left) who heard his first Christian hymns as a herdboy tending goats on the African hillside. With him is Right Reverend R. Macpherson, retiring moderator. Now over 60, Rev. Muhoro is a Kikuyu who served as a World War II chaplain

9 1961

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

Six-Year-Old Girl Studies For Ministry in New York

The Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oct. 21 61

P9

NEW YORK — Joann Bolden, six-year-old student in the Watch Tower Society's Ministry School of the Jehovah Witnesses has been demonstrating that she can present Bible sermons and take part in field ministry despite her tender years.

She gave a demonstration recently at the semi-annual assembly of 20 Brooklyn congregations of Jehovah Witnesses at the Walt Whitman Auditorium.

Joann, who lives with her foster mother, Lulu Bolden, at 14 Kane Place started learning to read at the age of two. Although she is only in the first grade she is already using a 5th grade reader.

Joann uses the Watchtower Magazine published by the religious group to present doorstep Bible message.

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YOUTHFUL "WITNESS" — Six-year-old Joan Bolden surprised an audience of more than 2,000 persons at the semi-annual assembly of 20 Brooklyn congregations of Jehovah's Witnesses at the Walt Whitman Auditorium when she demonstrated that she can engage in field ministry.

Dr. Sockman Retiring After 44 Yrs. in Pulpit

New York Herald Tribune

p. 25

The Rev. Dr. Ralph Washington Sockman, minister of Manhattan's Christ Church Methodist for more than forty-four years and known over the country for his radio broadcasts, will retire from his pulpit Dec. 31.

Mon. 9-28-64

Dr. Sockman, who will be seventy-two next Sunday, announced his retirement yesterday after the morning service at Christ Church, Park Ave. and 60th St.

New York, N.Y.

He told a capacity gathering of 1,000 worshipers that he was "unable to convey the depth of my feelings upon severing the ties woven through half a century of fellowship."

On Radio Through March

"My heart goes out to the city of New York," he said. "This metropolitan area is often called the nation's most difficult mission field. Perhaps it is. But out particular parish in Manhattan has grown . . . this church has a strategic central site with unsurpassed opportunity."

Dr. Sockman said he would continue his Sunday morning NBC radio broadcasts through next March. He returned to New York Tuesday from a summer of preaching and vacationing in the Scandinavian countries.

Pastorate Started in '17

His pastorate began Apr. 1, 1917, when he took over the then Madison Avenue Methodist Church at Madison Ave. and 60th St. At that time it was a dying church," in the so-called non-religious heart of the city. It has developed under Dr. Sockman's leadership into the $3,000,000 Christ Church Methodist, know as the "Cathedral of Methodism," with 2,000 members.

Dr. Sockman believes his 44-year pastorate in one parish is unparalleled. He takes pride, too, in the fact of his fifty-year connection with the parish, of which he became a member of Dec. 1, 1911, while he was a student at Columbia University. He later became a student pastor. These fifty years of service will be the keynote of a church dinner in his honor Nov. 7, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Hall of Fame Director

Dr. Sockman plans to devote much time to his duties as director of the Hall of Fame of New York University. He has lecture commitments, here and abroad, extending well into 1965.

He is also president of the Church Peace Union, a Carnegie foundation; president of the Board of World Peace of the Methodist Church; a member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches (1948-1964) and has twice been president of the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

Three times he declined offers to become a bishop of the Methodist Church. He preferred to maintain the latitude allowed him in his sermons and radio talks which he feared he might lose as a bishop. His sermons have often touched on current topics—such as juvenile delinquency, corruption in public office, racial problems, the cold war and the space race.

21 Honorary Degrees

Dr. Sockman has received twenty-one honorary degrees from American universities and has taught at Yale Divinity School and Union Theological Seminary, where he still lectures. He has written more than twenty books and innumerable magazine articles.

Dr. Sockman and his wife, the former Zellah Endly, whom he met while both were students at Ohio Wesleyan College, will continue to live at 830 Park Ave. They have a daughter, Mrs. Stirling Tomkins, jr., of Mendham, N. J., and four grandchildren.

The selection of a successor to Dr. Sockman is now being pondered by a church committee, headed by Paul Miller, president of the board of trustees. Two associate ministers, John Bartle Evarts and Arthur W. Goodhand, jr., will carry on until a successor is announced.

Herald Tribune photo by Morris Warman

RETIRING—The Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman talking with parishoners at Christ Church Methodist yesterday.

9 1961

UNITED BAPTIST LAYMEN, INC.

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LAY GROUP ORGANIZED

The Commercial Appeal, p. 9

Memphis, Tenn.,

Sat., 8-12-61

Plans To Teach Existence Of Color Lines

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 11.—(UPI)—A group here whas filed incorporation papers under the name of "United Baptist Laymen, Inc.," with announced purpose of teaching, among other things, "that color lines do exist on this earth and were created by God."

Trustees of the group were listed as W. D. Malone, chairman, J. Dean Fleming and Louis Hollis.

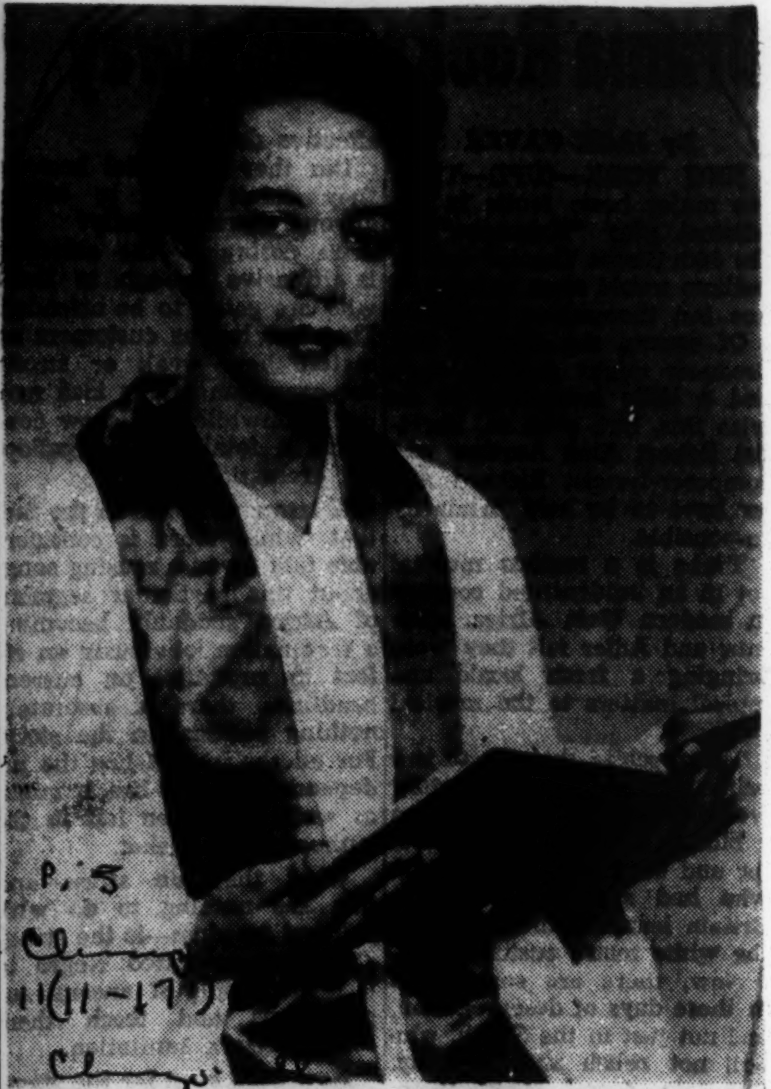
Mr. Fleming was among those critical of officials of Southern Baptist Theological S4minary at Louisville, after Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integrationist, spoke there last April.

The seminary's board of trustees later expressed "regret for any offense" caused by Rev. King's visit.

Mr. Fleming said Friday "the Alabama Baptist, our state paper, was caught off base when it said editorially in reference to the so-called apology, that 'this wise action by the seminary and its trustees should be accepted.'"

9 1961

UNIVERSAL BAPTIST CONVENTION, INC.



P. 5

Chicago

11(11-17)

Chicago

REV. KATHERINE K. SHIVERS, founder and president of the newly-organized Universal Baptist Convention, Inc., Los Angeles, is crusading for members. Rev. Shivers said "old traditions and orthodox ideas have outlived their usefulness, pressure and demands from restlessness are forcing this to be true." She stated that taking from humanity and giving nothing in return cannot survive. The main project of the convention is the Angel City Foundation, a division of the convention which is raising funds to purchase a rest home and eventually a hospital.

LX

9 1961 WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Main Forces Of Christianity Gather In India For World Council Meeting

The Montgomery Advertiser Sat. 11-18-61

P 7A

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — The main forces of Christianity gathered Friday in a land where the movement is only a small outpost — and promptly produced some fireworks.

As denominational leaders from around the globe arrived for the assembly of the World Council of Churches, an Indian group charged Western domination of the faith.

"The universal gospel must change its local Western moulds and colors, and clothe itself with an Oriental robe," said the all-India Nationalist Christian Association.

Montgomery Adv.

PRAISED EMPHASIS

It praised the council's emphasis on Christian unity and said the site of the meeting was a "healthy sign" that the role of Asian and African churches is being recognized, but it deplored the past "spirit of domination."

F. P. Fatehmasih, general secretary of the association which claims about 80,000 followers, staged a brief protest fast seated in front of Vigyan Bhawan Hall.

The hall is where the assembly convenes Sunday, the most widely representative church conclave of modern times.

"We're against the domination of foreign missionaries in India," Fatehmasih said. "Under cover of Christian activities they cover their Western political activities."

HAILED ASSEMBLY

On the other hand, top Indian church leaders hailed assembly Christians of all cultures and colors as a boost to the faith here.

"It will show that in Christ there is no East or West," said Metropolitan Mar Thoma, head of the Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar, South India. "The Church of India is certain to receive great impetus."

He added: "The churches of the world can learn something of the spirit of religious toleration that has inspired the people of India."

Among India's 440 million people about 10 million are Christian. There are about 365 million Hindus and 50 million Moslems.

About 1,200 churchmen representing 175 Protestant, Eastern Orthodox, Anglican and National Catholic denominations will meet here. For the first time the Roman Catholic Church is sending official observers. P 7A

There are white-robed Copts from Egypt, beared patriarchs and archbishops in flowing black, Africans in many-hued garb and square hats, Western-dressed laymen and women, white Christians and brown Christians of many tongues.

In this ancient cradle of many other world faiths — Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam and Jainism—plain citizens viewed the visitors benignly.

"We enjoy them," a Hindu bell boy said. "We like everybody."

"They are very happy people," said a shopkeeper.

"It's another path of truth," commented R. N. Samarth, wealthy Hindu businessman from Bombay. "We Hindus would call Jesus Christ an avatar." An avatar is the earthly manifestation of godliness.

"The occasion is fraught both with dangers and great possibilities," said Dr. Calvin H. Hazlett, moderator of the United Church of Northern India and Pakistan.

"What the assembly says and how it behaves will be closely observed."

"Christians in India are all too conscious of their minority status," Hazlett said.

Actually several of India's Christian churches trace their origins to the Apostle Thomas at the start of the Christian era.

Through the period of British domination Christianity was regarded as "the religion of the rulers," but this is no longer the case and becoming a Christian as a matter of status is outdated.

"The Christians of Asia are now privileged to be really tested," said the Rt. Rev. Lakdasa de Mel, brown-skinned Anglican bishop of Ceylon. "The Church is in the greatest danger when she is comfortable and privileged.

"There nave been times when Christians have not been very wise or restrained in their utterance and so they have discredited themselves. We have to learn how to live in the new Asia."

World Church Assembly Delegate

Rev. J. M. Lawson To Go to New Delhi

The Pittsburgh Courier

P 5

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Rev. James M. Lawson has been chosen at attend the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches in New Delhi from Nov. 18 to Dec. 6.

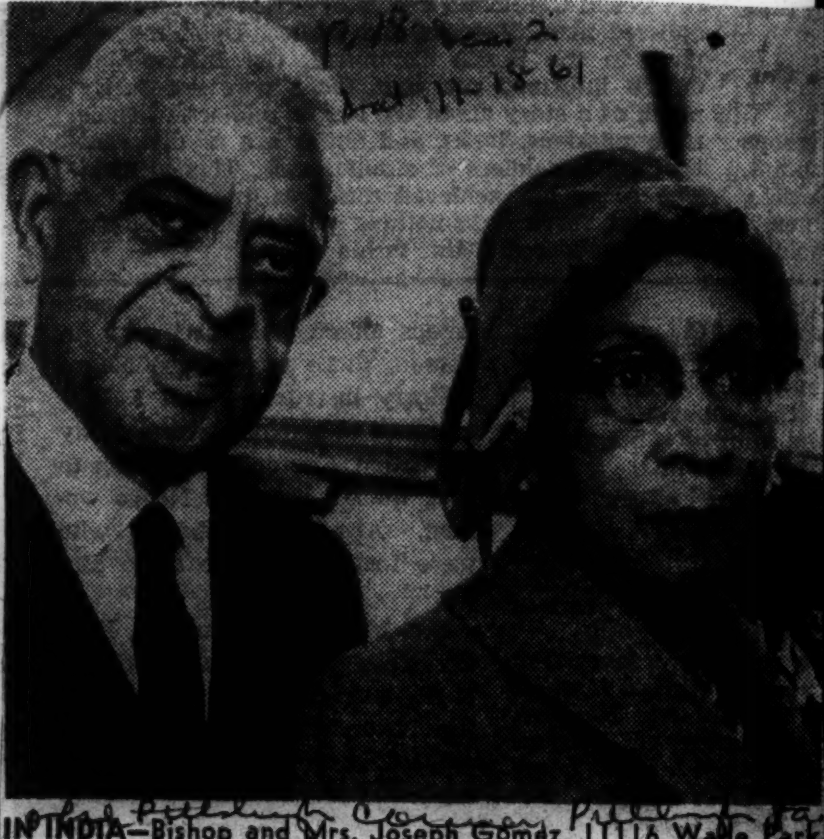
The Rev. Mr. Lawson is one of 125 churchmen from around the world selected by the Council to serve as advisers in various section of the assembly. He will serve as adviser in a section on church unity dealing with the church and society.

The Rev. Mr. Lawson served as minister to Christian students at Hislop College in Nagpur, India, from 1953-56, under the auspices of the Methodist Board of Missions. Sat 11-18-61

He is a graduate of Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, and the school of theology at Boston University. Pittsburgh

The clergyman pastors Scott Chapel Methodist Church in Shelbyville, Tenn., and is chairman of the Tennessee Conference Board of Christian Social Concerns, and special projects director for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The World Council of Churches has a membership of 172 denominations representing about 70 per cent of the world's estimated 315 million non-Roman Christians in 50 nations.



Pitts Cour 2
Sat 11-18-61

Sat Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa

IN INDIA—Bishop and Mrs. Joseph Gomez, 11116 Wade Park Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, are currently attending the World Council of Churches in New Delhi, India. The Bishop is a delegate to the council, representing the African Methodist-Episcopal Church. He is Bishop of the Fourth Episcopal District.

6 NAMED TO HEAD CHURCH COUNCIL

P. 34c

New Yorker Among Those Picked by World Group

The New York

By GEORGE DUGAN

Special to The New York Times.

Times

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 29—Six church leaders, including a Methodist layman from New York, were named today to head the World Council of Churches until its next assembly in 1967 or 1968. Their election tomorrow is regarded as a certainty.

The six-man presidium follows: the Most Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England; Sir Francis Ibiam of the Presbyterian Church of Nigeria; Archbishop Iakovos, head of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America; the Rev. Dr. David G. Moses of the United Church of Notrhern India and Pakistan; the Rev. Dr. Martin Niemolelr of the Evangelical Church in Germany, and Charles C. Parlin of the Methodist Church in the United States.

Times, 11-30-61

Mr. Parlin will be the first American layman to attain presidential status in the World Council. The international religious organization includes in its membership in 198 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox bodies in sixty countries. Its *Third Assembly will end here Dec. 5.

Mr. Parlin has long been active in his own church as well as in cooperative Protestantism. He is a former vice president of the World Council's policy-making Central Committee.

New York, NY

The 63-year-old Mr. Parlin is senior partner in the corporation law firm of Shearman & Sterling of New York. He is president and director of the United States and foreign Securities Corporation and a member of the American, New York State and New York City Bar Associations. He is a director of the First National City Bank of New York, the Celanese Corporation of America and Guerlain, Inc., French perfume manufacturer.

In 1956 Mr. Parlin accompanied nine Protestant churchmen from the United States on an official visit to the Soviet Union conducted under the auspices of the National Council of Churches.

Born in Wisconsin and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard Law School, he lives in Englewood, N. J., with his wife and three children.

The New York Times

CHOSEN FOR POST: Chares C. Parlin, Methodist layman from New York, who was named to Presidium of World Council of Churches at Meeting in New Delhi yesterday.

Dr. Ramsey, the 100th Archbishop of Canterbury, was enthroned last June succeeding Dr. Geoffrey F. Fisher. Previously he had been Archbishop of York and Bishop of Durham.

Sir Francis is Governor General of the Eastern Province of Nigeria. He was converted to Christianity during his childhood, became a physician and educator and in 1959 presided over the first All-African Conference at Ibadan, Nigeria.

Archbishop Iakovos will be the only incumbent on the Presidium. In 1959 he was elected by the Council's Central Committee to succeed Archbishop Michael of the Greek Orthodox Church, who died in 1958. His headquarters is in New York City.

Dr. Moses is principal of Hislop College in Nagpur, India, and was former vice chariman of the International Missionary Council that merged here on Nov. 19 with the World Council.

Pastor Niemoeller is a member of the Council's Central Committee and President of the Evangelical Church in Hesse-Nassau. He earned world renown during World War II for his opposition to Nazism.

Meanwhile, it became known that four American church leaders would leave here at the end of the assembly for the Soviet Union to prepare for a second official visit on behalf of the National Council of Churches.

DEC.

9 1961

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

World Church Group Bids Nations Take 'Risks' for Peace

New York Times

By GEORGE DUGAN

[illegible] Dec. 12-61

Special to The New York Times.

New York, N.Y.

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 5—The World Council of Churches ended its third international assembly today with an appeal to all nations to run "reasonable risks" for peace. It also called on church members everywhere to "go together in the way of Christian unity."

In its appeal to governments, the council said that nations must now be willing to take chances in their quest for a peaceful world. The council said that any equitable basis for disarmament would involve two risks: the danger of an inspection and control system that "cannot be foolproof" and the danger that inspection may exceed its specified duties.

"Those who would break through the vicious circle of suspicion must dare to pioneer," the appeal asserted.

The council's call for unity was included in a separate "letter to member churches and their congregations." The World Council includes in its membership 198 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox bodies in sixty countries.

The letter declared: "We must go together in the way of Christian unity. We need for this purpose every member of the Christian family, of Eastern and Western tradition, ancient churches and younger churches, men and women, young and old, of every race and nation.

"Our brethren in Christ are given to us, not chosen by us. In some things our convictions do not yet permit us to act together; but let us everywhere find out the things which we can do together now; and faithfully do them, praying and working always for that fuller unity which Christ wills for his church."

The appeal to governments, presented to the assembly through the council's Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, urged restraint and self-denial "in the things which make for war, patience and persistence in seeking to resolve the things which divide, and boldness and courage in grasping the things which make for peace."

'Rattling of Bombs' Criticized

It also called for "an end to the war of nerves, to pressures on small countries, to the rattling of bombs."

The 150-member delegation from the United States has also prepared a special statement addressed to the United States churches defending the council's action in admitting the Russian Orthodox Church to full membership.

The statement was signed on behalf of the delegation by Charles C. Parlin of New York, a corporation lawyer and one of the six new presidents of the World Council. It was drafted to counteract expected reactions from conservative Protestants who believe the Russians came into the council for political gain.

The statement declared that the Russian Church, "in spite of unrelenting Government opposition and at times intense pressure and persecution, has maintained Christian worship in its land." It continued:

"Persons who have seen their services are unanimous in agreeing that the churches are filled, in fact crowded, and that their liturgy and music is moving and of deep spiritual significance."

'Collision' in Soviet Described

Mr. Parlin, who visited the Soviet Union several years ago, said there was a "head-on collision" between church and state on the question of whether the Soviet Union was to be an atheist or a Christian nation. On this issue, he said, "no Russian churchman has given any indication that he was prepared to give or to compromise."

"The members of the World Council of Churches have welcomed into their fellowship the Russian Orthodox Church and they pray God's blessing on the heroic struggle of the Russian Orthodox Church to propagate the gospel in their land and to restore their country to the status of a Christian state," the statement said.

Text of World Church Plea

New York Times

[illegible] Dec. 12-61

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 5—Following is the text of "an appeal to all governments and peoples" adopted here today by the World Council of Churches at the end of its third assembly.

Today, war itself is a common enemy. War is an offense to the nature of man. The future of many generations and the heritage of ages past hang in the balance. They are now easy to destroy, since the actions or miscaulcations of a few can bring about a holocaust. They are harder to safeguard and advance, for that requires the dedicated action of all. Let there be restraint and self-denial in the things which make for war, patience and persistence in seeking to resolve the things which divide, and boldness and courage in grasping the things which make for peace.

To turn back from the road toward ward into paths of peace, all must renounce the threat of force. This calls for an end to the war of nerves, to pressures on small countries, to the rattling of bombs. It is not possible to follow at the same time policies of menace and of mutual disarmament.

New York, N.Y.

To halt the race in arms is imperative, complete and general disarmament is the accepted goal, and concrete steps must be taken to reach it. Meanwhile, the search for a decisive first step, such as the verified cessation of nuclear tests, should be pressed forward despite all obstacles and setbacks.

Strengthening of U.N. Urged

To substitute reason for force and undergird the will to disarm, institutions of peace and orderly methods to effect change and to settle disputes are essential. This imposes a duty to strengthen the United Nations within the framework and spirit of the Charter. All countries share this duty, qhether aligned with the major power blocs or independent of them. The nonaligned can contribute through their impartiality; with others they can be champions of the principles of the Charter.

To build peace with justice, barriers of mutual distrust must be attacked at every level. Mutual confidence is the most precious resource in the world today: none should be wasted, more must be found. The fundamentals of an open society are essential that contacts may freely develop, person to person and people to people.

Barriers to communication must go, not least where they divide peoples, churches, even families. Freedom of human contact, information, and cultural exchange is essential for the building of peace.

To enhance mutual trust, nations should be willing to run reasonable risks for peace. For example, an equitable basis for disarmament involes, on the one hand, an acceptance of risks in an inspection and control which cannot be foolproof, and, on the other, the danger that inspection may exceed its stated duties. Those who would break through the vicious riccle of suspicion must dare to pioneer.

Development Is Sought

There is a great opportunity for constructive action in the struggle for world development. To share the benefits of civilization with the whole of humanity is a noble and attainable objective. To press the war against poverty, disease, exploitation and ignorance calls for greater sacrifice and for a far greater commitment of scientific, educational and material resources than hitherto. In this common task, let the peoples find a positive program for peace, a moral equivalent for war.

A creative strategy for peace with justice requires universal recognition of the claims of humanity—of all people, whatever their status, race, sex or creed. Lest man's new powers be used to degrade his human freedom and dignity, governments must remember that they are the servants of their citizens and respect the worth of each individual human being. The supreme achievement for a government is to enhance the dignity of man and free him for the creative exercise of his higher powers.

In making this appeal to all governments and peoples, we are constrained by obedience to the Lord of history, who demands righteousness and mercy and is a light unto the nations and the hearts of men. For the achievement of peace with justice, we pledge our unremitting efforts and call upon the churches for their support in action and in prayer.

DR. J. H. JACKSON, PRESIDENT NAT'L BAPTIST CONVENTION ADDRESS HONG KONG COLLEGE

Jackson Advocate

Sat 12-2-61

World Need For Peace Is Cited

Jackson Miss

Praise Work Of Southern Baptist Convention Missionaries In Thailand

Kouloon, Hong Kong, Nov. 27. —(Special to Jackson Advocate) —Dr. J. H. Jackson, President of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., and Vice-President of the Baptist World Alliance, stopped here en route to attend the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches in New Delhi, India, and during his stay here delivered a stirring address at Hong Kong Baptist College on the need for world peace.

During the course of his address Dr. Jackson said:

"In a moral universe, peace is not a political expediency, subject to the will of warmongers and dictators. Peace is a moral and spirtual value that is possible only where men and nations practice justice, good will and human brotherhood toward their fellow-man. In this sense, a major power is not the nation with the greatest geographical area, the most wealth and the greatest military equipment. In a moral universe a major power is a nation in which freedom and justice take the place of servitude and oppression.

At long last modern history has come to the proof of the statement uttered by the humble man of Nazareth, twenty centuries ago, "They who take the sword shall perish by the same."

By the sins of exploitation, ill-will and a narrow, selfish nationalism armed with the destructive weapons produced by modern science, the nations of the world rave, from a negative point of view, created a most urgent need for any agency and a power than can bring peace to a frightened world. The Christian church has the opportunity and the responsibility to point the way to a just and everlasting peace. For this crusade for peace, young people are needed all over the world. Asia, Europe, North America, and, in fact, every section of the globe must rally their best minds for the cause of peace. For we are living today on the verge of universal destruction and the last days of mankind upon this planet, or we are living in moments of a new moral and spiritual revival, when mankind will learn to seek first the moral and spiritual values that Jesus called, "The Kingdom of God."

There are two possible armies in the world today, the army for war and human destruction, or the army for peace and the redemption and preservation of mankind. Morally and spiritually, the nations are not divided between east and west, but between the forces of human destruction and those of human redemption. The Christian church is on the side of redemption and must speak the word of salvation before the present evening of fear, hatred and anticipated war of destruction becomes the realized night of gloom and disaster."

Dr. Jackson was invited to address the student body by its president, Dr. Lam Chi-Fung, who is also one of the vice-presidents of the Baptist World Alliance. Dr. Jackson delivered four addresses during his five days stay in Hong Kong. The first was before the executive board of the Hong Kong Baptist Union which represents the Chinese Baptist of this city and colony. The other three addresses were delivered to the students of the Pui Ching Middle School and the Hong Kong Baptist College.

Dr. and Mrs. Jackson continued their world tour, leaving Hong Kong by Jet Clipper for Bangkok, Thailand, where they will spend three days before departing for Rangoon, Burma and then to New Delhi, India where they will attend the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson of Chicago arrived in Bangkok by Pan American Jet Clipper Friday night, November 10th. They came directly from Hong Kong. They were met at the airport by representatives of the Erawan Hotel where they are going to be guests during their stay in Bangkok. There was also a representative from the U. S. Legation there to greet them but they were conveyed to their hotel by two missionaries from the Southern Baptist Convention. They had heard that Dr. and Mrs. Jackson were stopping over in Bangkok and they came to extend to them words of welcome and to offer whatever Christian courtesies that were within their powers to give.

The Southern Baptist Convention has more than forty missionaries stationed throughout Thailand. Dr. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson were taken on a tour of the city of Bangkok the day after their arrival. They saw many of the ancient buildings and the peculiar work of art and had a chance to observe the people going about their daily occupations. They visited the headquarters of the Southern Baptist Convention and went to their fine bookstore where the scriptures and other books are on sale that have been translated from the English to the Thai language. They saw the fine seminary building owned and operated by the Southern Baptists.

Dr. Jackson said "The Southern Baptist Convention should be proud of the noble work that is being carried forward in this section of the world, and are most fortunate to have Christ'

men and women who are giving their all for the Cause of Christ."

On Sunday, November 12, Dr. Jackson was invited to deliver the morning sermon at the Calvary Baptist Church. He preached to an audience representing many different areas of experience as well as many geographical sections of the world; Missionaries from the hinterlands; high-ranking officials from the air force and navy of U. S. A.; visitors from Australia, Canada and many other far-away places.

Dr. and Mrs. Jackson cut short by a day their visit to Bangkok in order to respond to a cablegram from Northern Baptist Missionaries in Rangoon, Burma. From Burma they plan to proceed to Calcutta, India and then to New Delhi for the opening of the World Council of Churches, Sunday, November 19.

Jackson Advocate

Sat 12-2-61

Jackson Miss

Dr. J. H. Jackson, President, National Baptist Convention, USA. Inc., addressing the student body of Hong Kong Baptist College. (Top picture). Lower picture: Dean of Students, R. Franklin, K. L. Lin, Dr. Lam Chi Fung, President of the College, and Vice-President, Baptist World Alliance, Dr. Jackson, Mr. Mang Pen Lee, Business Manager, and Mr. Wu Wah Ying, Director of Physical Education at the College.

Racial and Social Segregation Called Church's 'Great Tragedy

N.Y. Times

The Rev. Dr. Leslie E. Cooke associate general secretary of the World Council of Churches, said yesterday that "the great tragedy" of the Christian church is that it has failed to achieve true universality. 8-31-61

In a guest sermon at Riverside Church, Dr. Cooke said the contemporary Christian church was predominantly of Western culture and predominantly racially and socially segregated.

"The affirmation that the Christian oGspel is a universal Gospel is one which Christians glibly make," he said. "But when Christians attempt to bring that Gospel to the people of the world, the world says, 'This is the voice of the West,' or 'This is the voice of the white,' or 'This is the voice of the bourgeois'—and will not listen." New York

"This is the crisis of Christianity," Dr. Cooke said. "The Christian faith and the Christian church is being abandoned, denied, rejected on every hand because it is failing to meet the needs of men and nations at the point where it has most constantly claimed to do so."

The answer, he said, lies in the recognition that "the language of personal and individual experience of Christ is the language for the proclamation of universal oGspel. Those w brought individually Christ are fashioned by Him i to a new community."

"In such communities, whet er large or small and wherev they are gathered, lies the h of our modern world," Dr. Co said. "The voice of enlighte Christianity, the Galilean cent, is the only one in wh the Christian Gospel may truly proclaimed and it is t only one to which men at la will listen."

Mon. 7-31-61

Dr. Cooke, a minister in Congregational Union of E land and Wales, is director the Division of Interchurch A and Services to Refugees of t World Council of Churches Geneva. He has been in t United States for six week preaching and preparing for t council's meeting in New Del in November. He returned Geneva last night.

Rev. Dorothy Branch To Attend World Council

Chicago Defender P. 13

REV. D. S. BRANCH

Rev. Dorothy Sutton Branch, minister of Commonwealth Community church, will leave from O'Hare airport, Nov. 13, to join three delegates and seven pilgrims on a world trip and to attend the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches which meets in New Delhi, India, Nov. 18 through Dec. 6. P. 13

Since the Community Churches have no reserve funds, the financing of the trip was made possible by contributions in order that Rev. Branch could make the trip.

Chicago

Among the churches that contributed were: Flossmoor, Park Ridge, Progressive, Harvey Memorial, Christ Temple, Bethany Union Community churches; Casey Temple AME, Ebenezer, AME of Evanston; Mt. Lebanon Baptist and the United Church of Altgeid.

Dr. Branch has served all of the churches of the council for more than eleven years and she has adide churches and organizations who have called upon her for more than 20 years. 11(11-17)61

En route seminars will be conducted in Bombay, Allahabad, Calcutta Bangkok, Hong Kong, Manila, Osaka and Tokyo with U. S. official leaders in Church World Service, World Neighbors Inc. and others engaged in efforts for World Peace and rehabilitation work throughout the world.

Atlanta Daily World P. 1 Fri 11-24-61

ROUTE TO WORLD CHURCH MEET—Dr. and Mrs. Harry V. Richardson en route to the New Delhi meeting of the World Council of Churches. (Courtesy Henderson Travel Service)

Dr. And Mrs. Richardson Of ITC Arrive In India

An interesting letter has been received at the Interdenominational Theological Center from Dr. Harry V. Richardson, written in Accra, Ghana, and describing the Richardsons' recent visit to Liberia. Dr. Richardson writes in part:

"We landed in Monrovia 8:15 a. m. November 1. A surprise reception committee that almost filled the airport welcomed us. It was headed by Mrs. Stephen Nagbe, who had come 120 miles.

Atlanta Daily World

"We went directly to Gbarnga where the Nagbes are located. (The Nagbes are recent I. T. C. graduates.) It was a great joy to see the wonderful work they are doing. Stephen is pastor at the Mission and doing a great deal among the outside people and villages, some of them as far as two days walk through the bush' or forest.

"The first Thursday in November is Thanksgiving Day in Liberia. It is a festive occasion at the Mission and folks come in from miles around. Stephen conducted a beautiful Thanksgiving service and I preached through an interpreter. This was followed by a 'country cook' or picnic."

Fri. 11-24-61

The Richardsons were honored guests also at a reception given in the Monrovia City Hall by the pastor, officers and members of the First Methodist Church. The I. T. C. president also spoke at Cuttington College, the Nagbe's Alma Mater and at the University of Liberia.

The Richardsons arrived in New Delhi, Sunday, November 19th. Dr. Richardson will be one of a thousand delegates from 178 Protestant bodies throughout the world to be in attendance at the World Council of Churches Assembly.

LARGER LAITY ROLE URGED

NEW DELHI — (UPI) — Two prominent laymen Wednesday urged a larger role for the Christian laity in addresses to the World Council of Churches assembly.

Dr. Klaus Von Bismarck, director of the West German Broadcasting Service, warned against "the ingrown life of Sunday Christianity."

Atlanta

"The penetration of the world belongs far more to our laymen's ministry than to the pulpit," he said. "What we need are opportunities within the life and structure of our churches where we can critically reconsider accepted criteria ... where in light of Christ's ministry we can examine decisions and attitudes in our secular work."

Atlanta

E. V. Matthew, an Indian lawyer from Bangalore, said there is no Christian basis for a lawyer to "wash his hands of dirty cases."

Fri. 11-24-61

"The Christian lawyer must realize that he cannot work out his own salvation by developing his spiritual dimension on the basis of his moral choice of right or wrong," he said.

"Instead, he must own that both he and his client are caught up in the tragedy and the dilemma of sin that needs forgiveness at every stage and for which forgiveness is freely offered in Christ Jesus," he added.

World Church Meeting

Dr. James A. Colston To Visit In New Delhi

Atlanta Daily World

Fri 11-17-61 Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK—Dr. James A. Colston, president of Knoxville College, will leave November 16 for the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches, November 18 to December 6, in New Delhi. Dr. Colston will be an official delegate of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

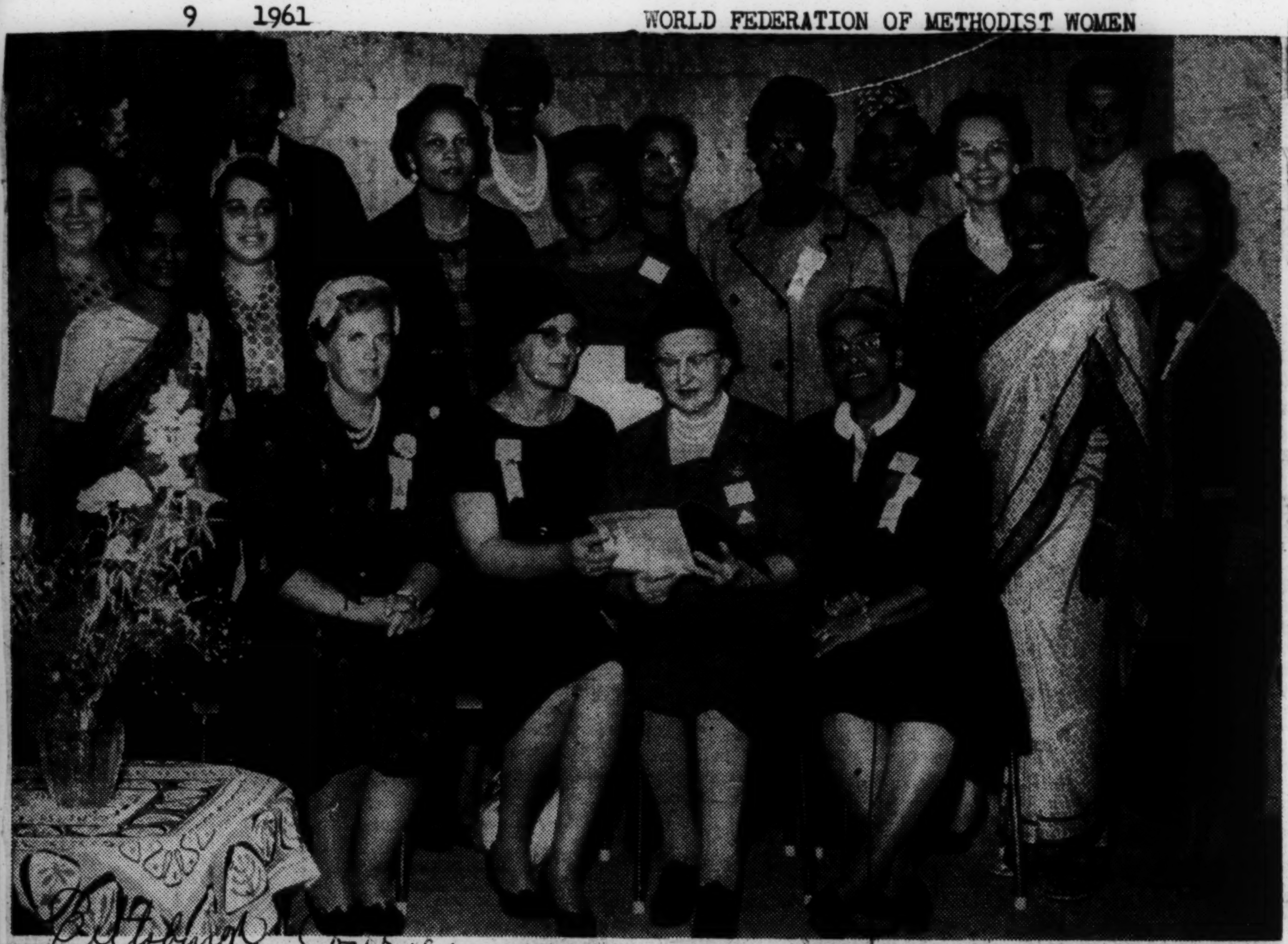
The assembly will bring together the delegates of the 178 member churches of the World Council. These churches represent 70 per cent of the 315,000,000 Protestants, Anglican and Orthodox Christians in the world, and the delegates will come from both sides of the iron curtain. The Russian Orthodox Church will be considered for council membership.

For the first time, official observers from the Roman Catholic Church will attend a World Council Assembly. There were none from this communion at previous assemblies—in Evanston, Illinois, in 1954, and in Amsterdam in 1948, where the World Council was organized. This time, five observers have been named by the new Vatican Secretariat for Christian unity.

This assembly will be asked to interate the International Missionary Council with the World Council. It will also consider statements on faith and order, religious liberty, Christian witness, and other matters. It will name a new Central Committee—the 90 member policy group that meets annually.

With its delegates from many nations on a Christian basis, the World Council helps toward understanding in a divided world. In Inia, it will be meeting in the home country of the Church of South India, which provides a beacon of Christian unity in its merger of churches ranging from Anglican to Congregational.

9 1961 WORLD FEDERATION OF METHODIST WOMEN SEPT.



Pittsburgh Courier

WORLD METHODISTS MEET—Among the leaders of Methodist women who attended the recent quinquennial assembly of the World Federation of Methodist Women, at Oslo, Norway, were (first row, left to right): Mmes. Astrid Gundersen, Norway, area president; H. H. Trigge of Australia; John McKinnon of Canada, new treasurer; Clarence F. Jackson of Louisville, Ky., new president of North American Area. Second row: Mmes. J. C. Hoggard of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Taboo DeSilva of Ceylon; W. J. Walls of Yonkers, N. Y.; R. L. Jones of Salisbury, N. C.; H. T. Primm of Nashville, Tenn.; Anne E. Heath of Washington, D. C., president of AME Women; T. Otto Nall of Minneapolis, Minn.; Chanda Christdas of India, and Miss Florence Chen of Tiawan. Third row: Mmes. Elizabeth Green of Rochester, N. Y.; H. Raymond Rice of Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. C. Taylor of Liberia; R. L. Weeks of Monrovia, and L. Wehrli of Switzerland.

Sat 9-2-61

Pittsburgh Pa

Sixth World Assembly Elects

The Courier P 14

Pittsburgh Pa

Mrs. Clarence P. Jackson President N. American Area

Sat 9-2-61

OSLO, Norway—The sixth quinquennial assembly of the World Federation of Methodist Women, meeting at First Methodist Church, recently, set a precedent by electing Mrs. Clarence P. Jackson, a Negro, as president of the North American Area in the World Federation.

The North American area, the largest of the eight world divisions of Methodism, includes all Methodisms in Canada, the West Indies, Cuba and the United States.

Mrs. Jackson, who is also president of the AME Zion Women's Department, succeeds Mrs. T. Otto Nall, wife of Bishop Nall, Minneapolis, Minn., in this capacity.

■

Because of a revision of the constitution, approved by this session, the three largest areas of the federaiton will be directed by two head officials, a president and vice president.

Mrs. Alvin B. Pfiffer of Aurora, Ill., was elected vice president of the North American area.

Delegates attending the conference here represented more than 8,000,000 Methodist women in 44 countries.

The program concentrated on such problems as illiteracy, polygamy and the woman's church and civic responsibility.

Seven other areas of the World Federation are West Africa, South Africa, Asia, Tiawan, United Kingdom, Europe, Latin America and Australia.

Mrs. Anne E. Heath of Washington, D.C., president of the AME Women's Society, and Mrs. Alice Little of Tupelo, Miss., representing the CME Women, were official representatives at this meeting.

Mrs. Raymond J. Latham of Australia was elected president of the World Federation, succeeding Mrs. Ernst Scholz of Germany.

Among the other Negro American Methodist women present were Mmes. F. D. Jordan of Louisville, Ky.; H. T. Primm of Nashville, Tenn.; W. J. Walls of Yonkers, N.Y.; R. L. Jones of Salisbury, N.C.; F. S. Anderson of Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Hoggard of Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; Elizabeth Green, Yonkers, N.Y.; Louis H. Fields, Frankfurt, Ky., and Mrs. H. Raymond Rice of Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEPT.

9 1961 WORLD METHODIST CONFERENCE

World Meet in Oslo, Norway

Bishop H. B. Shaw World Methodist Vice President

Pittsburgh Courier B21

Sat 9-2-61

By WILLIE MAE RICE
(Courier Staff Writer)

Pittsburgh Pa

OSLO, Norway—The newly elected executive body of the World Methodist Conference, which was duly installed on the closing day, Aug. 25 by Bishop Ivan Lee Holt of St. Louis, Mo., included six American Negro peers of Methodism.

- **Bishop Herbert Bell Shaw, AME Zion prelate of Wilmington, N. C., was elected vice president of the World Council, which represents a constituency of 41 million in 52 countries.**

The Rt. Rev. Shaw, who succeeds Bishop S. L. Greene of the AME Church in this capacity, is Bishop in charge of Third Episcopal Area of the AME Zion Connection.

BISHOP WILLIS J. KING of New Orleans, La., and Bishop Bertram W. Doyle of the CME, Nashville, Tenn., are also members of the executive committee.

One of the three youths elected to the executive committee was the Rev. William Graves of Detroit, Mich. He is a student at ITC in Atlanta, Ga., and president of the Young Peoples Division of the CME Church.

Bishop S. L. Greene of the AME Church is also a member of the executive committee.

Bishop Fred Pierce Corson of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected president of the World Methodist Conference.

Bishop Walls, Bishop Doyle and the Rev. Mr. Ratter, presided over the conference sessions. Bishop Shaw administered the holy communion.

9 1961

WORLD MISSION

CONFERENCE ON WORLD MISSION HELD AT ITC

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

"We should never underestimate the energies let loose by the word freedom."

This was a typical sentence from one of the masterly addresses of Dr. Melvin Blake, returning recently from Africa and leading the significant conference on the World Mission, held at the new ITC January 30 and 31.

Fri. 2-3-61

Dr. Blake said also: "The Christian Church is responsible for the revolution in Africa. What is happening there is perfectly natural. People will just not be marginal people. They need a place in the sun. I am optimistic about Africa, not in the next few years, but in the long run. The seed of the church has been planted. The church has not come to a grinding halt in Africa."

9

P. 1

More than 200 people of many denominations heard Dr. Blake with keen interest. He is a man of deep concern; an impatient man impatient with limited money and personnel and vision which makes it hard to speak quickly to the urgent needs of Africa.

Dr. Blake, when giving one address on the subject, "News that doesn't reach the headlines," told appealing stories of personal bravery of those Appointed to the Path," of coercion and misrepresentation of real motives, of rapidly moving events across a tremendous and complex continent. There was hope in the story of the Crash Program" undertaken by Dr. Blake and others to start a great technical institute in the Congo to train 17,000 leaders in the next five years in many professions and skills, and of the way private capital and Foundations, the United States government and the UN are backing up the efforts of several denominations in this united enterprise.

P. 3

The inspirational ann factual message of Dr. Horace Mann Bond, the AU educator, brought fresh insight into the rapidly changing and complex picture that is Africa as Dr. Bond spoke from acquaintance with many sections and peoples.

Atlanta, Ga.

A panel of African students, under the direction of Dr. Edward Jones, from Morehouse, leader of the "Operations Cross Roads" in Africa last summer, spoke plainly of some of their disillusionment in America as well as of their hope for working with the American church for the new Africa. They stirred the audience to a feeling of need for a closer fellowship with these articulate young men. A summarizing panel, through a stimulating cross fire of discussion, led by Dr. R. L. Williamson of ITC, shared the viewpoints and conclusions of the 12 discussion groups.

Librairan H. Eugene Craig had prepared a fine display of artifacts from the old Africa. The new Africa was represented with a collection of exquisite African ivory carvings, displayed against black velvet by the owner, Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen. Also on display was the bust of an African princess, cast by the Atlanta artist, Mrs. E. L. Simon.

President Harry V. Richardson, in closing remarks, preceding the final worship service, expressed the gratitude of the group to chairman Professor J. R. Coan and his planning committee of faculty and Directors. In his worship service he united the group in their realization of the place the witnessing, loving church of brotherhood must make in today's world. The fellowship of the conference group of people from many denominations, joined in their concern for an urgent Christian cause, was a dedication in itself to the purpose for which ITC has been set aside and an example of the many such gatherings that will be held in the splendid new facilities.

Credit Early Missionaries With Africa Freedom Surge

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 3-17-61

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The early Christian missionaries to Africa are due to great deal of credit for the new freedom which is now sweeping the country. This was indicated last week when the Rev. Walter B. Williams was invited to the Liberian Embassy in Washington to be decorated with the Liberian Humane Order of African Redemption.

9

P. 1

The Methodist missionary, now 93, received the honor 56 years after he first entered the African continent, and 28 years after his retirement from country.

The award was presented by the Liberian Ambassador to the United States, George Padmore, upon the direction of President William V. S. Tubman.

The decoratioon consists of a medallion with a picture of a boy and girl kneeling beside a cross, and hung on a bright blue ribbon topped with a huge bow of red, white and blue. It made the ex-missionary a Knight Grand Band in the order.

In making the presentation Ambassador Padmore reminded the veteran minister that Africa today is in a new era, which he would hardly recognize. But this is an era which the missionary "must have anticipated and helped bring into being.'

"Africa's leaders first learned of the dialectics of liberty from the Rev. Williams. And now the sons of leaders are proud to acknowledge they are mission-trained."

In pointing to the Christian doctrine as the root of the passion for freedom, Mr. Padmore declared: "When governments are forgotten and their statues fallen, the memories of such Christian people as the Williamses, who sought to liberate and to promote brotherhood, will still be green and their fame cherished."

In referring to the progress being made in Africa today, the Rev. Williams said, "it's a privilege to see things now — from a small seed you put in the ground."

The missionary stated that his service in Liberia comprised "the best 24 years of my life — a Liberian never said an unkind word to me."

He left a pastorate in Minnesota to go to West Africa in 1905, which remembers as "a time of trouble." He served as preacher, teacher and ouilder, as well as doctor. He performed surgery with a razor blade and hatpin — "and the patient lived."

Mrs. Williams who spent the years between 1913 and 193 in Liberia said African women at that ime were not allowed to speak up. "In the U. S. men and women can tand shoulder to shoulder, and I ope that day is coming in all of frica."

The Williamses have resided in t. Petersburg, Fla., for the past 28 ears.

CIVIL RIGHTS

10 1961

Congress Gets Series Of Bills On Civil Rights

The News + Courier P. 1

Charleston, S.C. Tues. 5-9-61

10

WASHINGTON (AP)—A series of civil rights bills designed to carry out 1960 Democratic platform pledges was introduced in Congress Monday without White House fanfare.

The sponsors of the Six-point program, Sen. Joseph S. Clark, D-Pa., and Rep. Emmanuel Cellar, D-N.Y., did not attempt to explain President Kenney's silence on this legislation aimed largely at speeding school integration.

A Republican senator, Kenneth B. Keating of New York, noted the absence of a presidential message preceding the bills and suggested the Kennedy administration "is still somewhat timid and reluctant to put its full weight behind civil rights legislation."

"I hope I am wrong about this," Keating added in a statement, "because without persistent White House backing there is little likelihood that the majority party in Congress will move forward."

One congressional source said parts of the program were worked out with the Justice Department but the final product had not been cleared with Kennedy or his attorney general brother, Robert F. Kennedy. Lacking such clearance the bills were not officially administration measures.

President Kennedy appointed Clark and Celler a committee of two last September, during the presidential campaign, to follow through on the party's civil rights pledges and put them in legislative form.

One of the bills is designed to speed the racial integration of all public schools. It would require every school board operating segregated public schools to adopt a desegregation plan within six months and file it with the secretary of welfare.

Provision would be made for court enforcement in case school boards did not comply with the legislation.

The desegregation plans would have to provide for "first-step compliance" no later than the start of the 1963-64 school year and would have to specify the time and manner in which integration was to be accomplished in each class and school.

The five other bills would:

1. Make the Civil Rights Commission, which now is due to expire Sept. 9, a permanent agency with strengthened fact-finding powers.
2. Provide judicial and administrative remedies against discrimination by business companies or labor unions in hiring, firing or promotion.
3. Empower the attorney general to bring civil injunction suits in federal courts to prevent the denial of any civil rights on grounds of race, color or creed. The attorney general now has authority to file suits only to prevent the denial of voting rights.
4. Eliminate the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections.
5. Eliminate literacy tests as a requirement for voting.

Entry Deadline On Cashword Is Tonight

There's still a chance to win that $1,100 Old Editor Cashword is trying to give away this week, folks, but the deadline is midnight tonight.

You can win $550 for a correct Cashword Puzzle, a big $500 additional if the Jackpot Extra is also correct and a $50 bonus if the winning entry is on a postal card.

Don't forget, midnight tonight.

Congress Gets Series Rights Bills

The News &

By GARDNER L. BRIDGE

Observer

Raleigh, NC.

10

Tues. 5-9-61

P. 1

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No Message.

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President Kennedy appointed Clark and Celler a committee of two last September, during the presidential campign, to follow through on the party's civil rights pledges and put them in legislative form.

"This we have done," Clark told the Senate, "and today we have introduced in the Senate and the House of Representatives six bills designed to implement the pledges contained in the civil rights plank of the platform.

"We have received invaluable assistance in the drafting of these proposals from civil rights experts who testified before our committee last fall and constitutional experts in the Department of Justice and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare."

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Other Bills.

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5. Eliminate literacy tests as a requirement for voting.

Six Rights Bills Filed But President Mum

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

By The Associated Press

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Tues. 5-9-61

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'I Hope I Am Wrong'

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Speed Is One Object

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Provision would be made for court enforcement in case school boards did not comply.

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Other Bills Outlined

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3. Empower the Attorney General to bring civil injunction suits in federal court to prevent denial of any civil rights on grounds of race, color, or creed. The Attorney General now has authority to file suits only to prevent denial of voting rights.
4. Eliminate poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections.
5. Eliminate literacy tests as a requirement for voting.

Rights Commission Head Denounced As Incompetent

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
A Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON — A Senate committee charged officially Wednesday that the Civil Rights Commission was run for most of its existence by an incompetent official who ignored the law and deliberately defied Senate efforts to do something about his conduct.

The Senate's Government Operations Committee denounced Gordon M. Tiffany's performance as staff director of the Rights Commission from its establishment in 1958 until late last year.

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan, D-Ark., taking the Senate floor to amplify the committee's report against Tiffany, said that the committee's secret investigation of him last summer had forced the commission to fire him last November.

Tiffany was named by President Eisenhower as the Rights Commission's first staff director, at the insistence of Sherman Adams, then the president's chief of staff. Tiffany had served as attorney general of New Hampshire during Adams' governorship of that state.

The Senate committee's report was approved by less than half the members of the full committee, but by a two-thirds' majority of the subcommittee which actually investigated complaints about Tiffany's activities as staff director.

Actually, only one member of the full committee — Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., went on record as disagreeing with the report. Two members neither concurred nor disagreed with the report, and two others "disassociated" themselves from its conclusions. All of that added up to a report officially approved by the nine-member committee by a 4-1 vote.

The investigation conducted by a subcommittee in executive session last summer "clearly indicated," McClellan told the Senate, that Tiffany "had neither the executive ability nor the competence to be entrusted with the important duties of his office in this most sensitive agency."

The Senate investigators found that:

Tiffany had violated the law by destroying recorded transcripts of commission meetings without first obtaining permission of a joint executive-legislative commission charged with determining whether such records could be disposed of.

Tiffany had violated the law by failure to comply with regulations of the Civil Service Commmission concerning personnel matters.

Tiffany had kept improper and inaccurate financial records for the commission, and had defied the Senate by refusing to produce for its investigators the records he did keep.

Despite a statement by commission chairman John R. Hannah that the commission "should" cooperate fully in the Senate investigation, Tiffany had refused to recognize the committee's authority to question him, and had made it plain to staff subordinates that they also should refuse to answer questions asked by investigators.

Tiffany caused "security checks" to be made of 26 prominent federal, state and local officials and clergymen scheduled to testify in commission hearings; had then denied to Senate investigators such checks had been made and refused to produce a list of those checked; but finally admitted that such checks had been made

10 1961

South's Courts Act on Civil Rights

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Mon. 4-10-61

P. 5-A

There was court action all across the South last week in the field of civil rights.

In Charleston, S. C., Mayor J. Palmer Gillard announced that the municipal golf course will be desegregated as a result of a Federal court ruling of Wednesday.

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals set May 26 as the date for desegregation, two months earlier than District Judge Ashton H. Williams had ordered. Mayor Gillard said on Friday that the city would comply rather than close the course.

He said the decision was reached after the city council studied the operation of other desegregated golf courses in the South and found that they could be operated successfully.

Bus Order Issued

In New Orleans, District Judge J. Skelly Wright issued a permanent order ending bus segregation in Baton Rouge. Judge Wright, who has presided over several desegregation cases, ruled that the city ordinance requiring bus segregation is unconstitutional. He had previously ordered an end to segregation in the transit operations in New Orleans.

In Jackson, Tenn., the Tennessee Supreme Court ruled that Highlander Folk School, a desegregated and controversial institution, must give up its charter and close. The Court affirmed a lower court ruling that an adult education center had been illegally operated for profit and that beer had been sold illegally on school property.

The Tennessee Supreme Court did not reach another ground cited by the lower court judge in revoking the charter—that the school violated a state segregation law. The higher court said it did not have to pass on that question because of the other violations.

Sentence Suspended

In Decatur, Ga., Judge Oscar Mitchell imposed a suspended sentence and a $25 fine on the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. on a traffic charge. The sentence ended a case which figured in last year's presidential election.

King was arrested on the traffic charge last spring and given a 12-month probationary sentence. When he participated in a sit-in in Atlanta in October, Judge Mitchell revoked the probation and sent him to jail for four months.

King was then released on bond after Presidential Candidate John F. Kennedy talked to Mrs. King and Mr. Kennedy's brother, Robert, telephoned Mitchell. The Georgia Court of Appeals eventually held that the original sentence was illegal and told Judge Mitchell to do it over.

In Haywood County, Tenn., 300 Negro sharecroppers, on whose behalf the Department of Justice is acting, won another round in their effort to remain on farms there. The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals on Wednesday told Judge Marion Boyd to grant another injunction the Department had sought.

The order is aimed at forcing landlords to continue their customary practice of advancing seeds and money to the sharecroppers for the spring planting.

In Jackson, Miss., the State Supreme Court unanimously upheld the burglarly conviction? of Clyde Kennard, a Negro who once tried to enroll at all-white Mississippi Southern College. Kennard had contended that Negroes were systematically excluded from the jury which convicted him:

Kennard was charged with arranging for another Negro to steal five sacks of chicken feed from a Hattiesburg store and bring them to him.

"The fact that Negroes were not included on a particular jury," the State Supreme Court said, "is not enough to establish that there was actual discrimination because of race."

In non-judicial happenings: Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi told northern and eastern city dwellers that they will have a "much more serious segregation problem . . . than the South will ever know" if present racial trends continue. Before long, he said, white people in the north "will be in need of the same constitutional protection they now are trying to destroy."

The American Civil Liberties Union asked the Justice Department to investigate the arrest of a white Georgia attorney who had just defended nine Negroes in Louisiana. The attorney, James R. Venable, was apparently charged with auto theft but later released. The ACLU said the arrest may be an attempt to discourage attorneys from representing unpopular defendants.

The NAACP announced an intensive campaign to register Negro voters in six Mississippi cities but would not say which cities.

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U.S. Civil Rights Commission Not Getting Anywhere

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Sun. 3-19-61

Mississippi Group Hits Lack Of State Cooperation

P. 10

By CLIFF SESSIONS
United Press International

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission was successful in organizing an advisory committee in Mississippi despite strenuous objections from state segregation leaders.

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But there is no indication that the committee, made up of six white persons and three Negroes, has accomplished much during the 15 months of its existence.

That the committee has failed to make big accomplishments is not denied by its chairman, the Rev. Murray Cox of Gulfport.

"We have a wonderful committee but I don't know that it has been able to accomplish a great deal," says Cox. "The chief reason being that we have not had the cooperation of state authorities. They have blocked our efforts to get information."

The committee's assigned task is to gather information for relay to Washington on such matters as voter, housing and employment discrimination. State Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson has advised Mississippians they are not required by law to submit to questioning by committee members.

WIDELY PUBLICIZED

Patterson's statement on the matter was widely publicized as was a Citizens' Council claim that no loyal Mississippin would agree to serve on the committee.

"Any scalawag Southerner," said the council, "who fronts for our mortal enemies will face the well-deserved distaste, contempt and ostracism that any proud people would feel for a traitor."

"Publicity about our committee has given some persons the idea that it is a subversive organization and they look upon us as "Communists," Cox says. let me assure you that we are certainly not trying to undermine our state. We are interested in the welfare of all our citizens."

Cox, a white-haired Methodist minister, is outspoken in that he says what he thinks despite the touchy race issue. He once told a news conference he was "not personally opposed" to racial integration.

But he is soft-spoken in that he steers clear of direct, heated arguments with segregation leaders.

He says no "distaste, contempt or ostracism" has been noted by committee members although he received plenty of critical mail soon after the group was organized.

There haven't been many such letters recently, he said, "because I don't fight back. I simply explain what we are trying to do. We are not antagonistic."

But the minister says he sees no signs that race relations in Mississippi are getting better. In answer to a question, he blamed the situation primarily on "political leadership of our state."

"The state must back down from this complete, massive resistance to everything and anything that might improve conditions," he says.

"Leaders are really shortsighted in not acknowledging that discrimination and unjust treatment exist in Mississippi."

Negro Progress Report Suppressed

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
A Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Objections of a lone Negro member have caused the Civil Rights Commission to suppress an official report showing substantial Negro progress toward full citizenship, in the South and elsewhere, before enactment of the civil rights laws of 1957 and 1960, it was learned Wednesday.

The report was prepared at the direction of the full commission. After the commission's staff had compiled heavily documented evidence of Negro advances without help of the recent laws, the commission voted to suppress the report.

The News and Courier's special correspondent in Washington learned Wednesday that the suppression resulted from the objections of George M. Johnson, the commission's only Negro member at the time. Johnson, a Howard University law professor and a legal aide of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was serving on the commission as an interim appointee of President Eisenhower.

While Johnson was the junior member of the commission, his objections to publication of the report prevailed. The five white members of the commission knuckled under to the NAACP spokesman's belief that it would be "unwise" to publish a report showing significant Negro gains, particularly in the South, prior to the 1957 rights law.

The commission staff, The News and Courier's correspondent learned, spent more than two months compiling the 25-year record.

By Aug. 1 of last year, the report, "Civil Rights, 1960: A Progress Report," was ready to show, in some 75 pages, where advancement had been made in the federal government, state governments, and city governments, by the Negro. Much documentation was provided.

The report dealt primarily with the South. It found that through the nation, "one of the most notable marks of progress has been the ever-increasing participation of Negroes and members of other minority groups in the processes of government."

But it said, in some detail, that one of the most significant facts in the progress of the Negro in exercise of his political rights, was the increasing number of Negroes elected to public office at various levels in the South.

Sources within the commission staff said this portion of the report may have been the reason for the objections of Commissioner Johnson — and presumably of NAACP — to publication of the report. The section appeared to provide solid evidence that political rights are not denied Southern Negroes when they choose to exercise them.

The N

70

News and Courier

Charleston SC

Thurs 6-1-61

Thurs 6-1-61

10 1961

Southern Solons Approve New Justice Dept. Policy

B'ham World
B'ham, Ala.
Sat. 3-25-61

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—The New Justice Department policy of bringing civil rights violations to the attention of state officials before going into court meets the approval of Southern senators.

10

Both Senators Olin D. Johnson of South Carolina and Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina were in agreement Wednesday with Burke Marshall of Maryland, whom President Kennedy has nominated to be the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.

During a resumed hearing on Mr. Marshall's nomination, he was questioned as to how he would proceed.

"Do you intend in the event of uncovering some irregularity that you may find, calling that to the attention of state officials and letting them remedy that before you bring the states into court?" Senator Johnston asked.

"We will certainly," replied Mr. Marshall, "and I know that is the desire of the Attorney General — try to work out with the states whatever matters involve the enforcement of the Federal laws if that can be worked out without litigation."

ALLOW CLEAN UP

"Don't you think you ought to deal with the states in such manner that if they are doing something that is wrong, to allow them to clean it up hemselves before you rush in?" Johnson asked.

" Ithink that anything that can be done along those lines that will involve proper enforcement of Federal laws should be done," replied Mr. Marshall. "Yes, I agree with you."

"You agree that would bring about a better feeling between the Federal Government and the state governments — to call these things to the attention of the states and give them a chance to proceed and clean up, if a cleaning up needs to be done."

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Marshall. "I think it is the intention of the Attorney General to call the attention of the states to any evidence that we have of violations of Federal laws."

Mr. Marshall also agreed with Senator Ervin that such a policy "is calculated to promote good Federal - state relations and to make the Federal system of government work more smoothly."

Asked by Senator Kenneth B. Keatin New York Republican, if the Civil Rights Division found that state officials "were precipitating actions which lead to the aggravation of the present situation, you would then move at the Federal level" Mr. Marshall replied:

"The duty of the Civil Rights Division and the Department of Justice is to enforce the Federal statutes. If that requires litigation, we certainly will move through the courts to do it."

New Federal 'Rights' Whip Visits South

Jackson Daily News
P. 3

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — The Justice Department's civil rights division chieftain huddled in New Orleans Thursday with U.S. attorney M. Hepburn Many in what was described as a "routine" meeting.

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Jackson, Miss.

Burke Marshall, assistant U.S. attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's civil rights division, declined to comment on the specific nature of his visit.

In Washington, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy told his news conference that Marshall was "traveling throughout the South" conferring with local officials.

Many, a Republican appointee, has carried the ball in the government's legal battle with the state of Louisiana over integration of two New Orleans public schools last fall. When the Kennedy administration took office in January, it was announced that Many would continue as U.S. attorney in New Orleans for the "time being."

Th. 4-7-61

A highly-placed Justice Department source told The Associated Press Thursday night that Many is expected to hold the post indefinitely.

The U.S. attorney entered the federal government as an "amicus curie" in the New Orleans integration case and also in the pending East Baton Rouge and St. Helena desegregation—the first time the Justice Department has taken such action prior to actual integration.

Two Justice Department attorneys Thursday inspected voter records in St. Helena, where an election is set April 22 to approve abolition of public schools in favor of a segregated, private system. The election is under attack by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Carlton Resigns Civil Rights Job

The Montgomery Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Kennedy Monday accepted the resignation of Doyle E. Carlton as a member of the Civil Rights Commission.

Montgomery, Ala.

The resignation will be effective upon selection and Senate confirmation of a successor. The White House said Kennedy has not yet picked a replacement.

Wed. 3-22-61

In response to a question, press secretary Pierre Salinger said Carlton, a former governor of Florida, resigned voluntarily. Salinger said Carlton had written Kennedy Feb. 27, saying he felt the new President should be free to organize the commission as he saw fit.

10 B

New civil rights chief undergoes questioning again

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
Wed. 3-15-61

WASHINGTON, March 15—(AP)—Burke Marshall, President Kennedy's choice to head the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, went before the Senate judiciary committee today for a second round of questioning.

10 P

A 38-year-old Washington corporation lawyer, Marshall was nominated Feb. 9 to be an assistant attorney general.

He testified at his first hearing March 2 that he has had "really no experience" in the civil rights field but that, if confirmed, he intends to enforce the civil rights laws vigorously.

Senate action on his two predecessors in the office, including long hearings by the judiciary committee, took seven months. The post was created by the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

Marshall already is serving in the job pending Senate action on his appointment.

There have been no indications so far that Marshall's nomination will be kept dangling long. Hearings already have been held more promptly than was the case in the past.

48 States File Rights Complaints

Vote Denials, Education Complaints Leading List

By STEVEN GERSTEL For UPI

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Atlanta Daily World

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Civil Rights Commission has received complaints about racial discrimination from every state except Vermont and North Dakota and the most from Louisiana and Alabama.

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Sun. 6-8-58

Atlanta, Ga.

Several southern states , but by no means all of them, produced an overwhelming majority of claims by Negroes that they cannot vote. a United Press International survey shows.

Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and North Carolina between them have produced 496 of the 621 voting complaints filed since the commission's inception in 1957.

On the other hand, Californians have filed 54 voting complaints, more than filed by all but three southern states.

South Carolina and Virginia each list only that complaints of voting irregularity but no claims that any Negro has been denied the right to vote.

The commission's voting breakdown lists sworn and unsworn voting complaints and complaints about irregularities where some restraint or hardship was imposed.

In other phases of discrimination which the commission is investigating, the southern states produced fewer complaints than New York and some northern and western states.

New York, with 53, led in the field of administration of justice which includes discrimination in jails, paroles and police brutality. California was second with 38, Ohio third with 33. In all, the commission has received 568 such complaints, second only to voting.

It has received 166 complaints about employment discrimination, with the most, 16, from California. New York had 15, and Michigan 13.

The commission has received relatively few education 38, housing 42, and transportation 29 complaints.

Georgia had the most education complaints, 6; Alabama the most housing, 9; and Alabama the most transportation, 3.

The commission has received a grand total of 1,246 complaints but these include informational types, anonymous and crank letters and illegal communications.

The top 10 states in number of complaints are Louisiana, 256; Alabama, 252; California, 147; New York, 122; Misssissippi, 117; Florida, 67; North Carolina, 77; Florida, Illinois, 58, and Texas, 55.

SEPTEMBER

10 1961

Civil Rights Fight Planned In White House Powers Rather Than Congress, Liberties Meet Told

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri 3-24-61

Marshall Calls For A New Rights Legislation Drive

791

By STEVEN GERSTEL
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI)—An administrative spokesman indicated Thursday that President Kennedy wants to conduct the fight for civil rights through his White House powers rather than by seeking Congressional action.

Harris Wofford, a special assistant to the President, raised this question at a civil liberties conference here:

"Are we on guard to avoid a tendency to lose a long, hard fight for a congressional civil rights bill rather than to win a quiet steady campaign for effective executive action?"

Wofford, Thurgood Marshall, legal counsel for the NAACP, and Rep. John B. Lindsay, R-N. R., were among the speakers at the opening of the 13th annual Civil Liberties Clearing House Conference.

The clearing house brings together representatives of about 100 liberal groups to discuss civil rights issues.

Wofford urged civil rights champion to make full use of the new opportunities for executive branch leadership.

"I do not mean that the new avenue of executive action will be easy," Wofford said. "This course has plenty of contradictions and will not discharge the responsibility of Congress for appropriate leadership and action."

Marshall called for a "new and affirmative drive" for civil rights legislation even though the Kennedy administration is concentrating on economic and foreign policy problems.

He said Negroes are "sick and tired" of having civil rights legislation shunted aside while Congress works on other matters.

Marshall conceded that international affairs and the current recession were of prime importance to the nation.

But, Marshall said, this should not mean the exclusion "of a brand new and affirmative drive" for civil rights.

" I believe the time of postponement has passed and that the determined uncompromising position of the opposition has not waned," Marshall said.

Lindsay told the delegates that "Congress has a job to do and is not doing it, and the executive is not suggesting that it should."

Tragic Issue

P. 4 A

National Columnist Says Civil Rightists Hurt Nation

The [illegible]
[illegible]
Tues. 9-26-61

Columnist William S. White

THE bitter determination of Northern progessional civil rigtists to play vote-catching politics on this tragic issue to the end—and to force others in self-defense into the sleazy game—is now proved beyond all reasonable doubt.

They are going on demanding extreme extensions of federal force in the racial field in spite of all these undeniable facts:

¶ That this country faces, over Berlin, the gravest foreign crises since the second World War and never so needed unity at home, North and South, East and West.

¶ That school desegregation is now proceeding reasonably and in good order—and in most cases voluntarily—in eight Southern states.

¶ That this responsible and orderly progress has been so notable as to bring from President Kennedy himself, who is surely not anti-civil rights, purely congratulations to the South for giving to the world "a convincing demonstration of the American people's respect for law."

¶ That the Federal Civil Rights Commission, which is anything but pro-Southern, has long since officially found that in complaints of discrimination not involving the schools—in hiring and in police brutality to Negroes, for examples—the entire South is far behind a mere handful of states in the North.

PEACEFUL ADJUSTMENT

In the face of all this, in the face of the observable fact that the South itself is peacefully adjusting to a reversal of century-old habits and customs, why do the professional civil rightists demand more and more legislation openly directed only at the South?

Do they seek progress in race relations? Hardly. For progress is now sufficient to satisfy all those, North or South, who are willing to concede that some measure of popular consent is necessary in a government resting on consent of the governed.

Do they seek only fair play for the Negro? Hardly. For no new federal law is needed to stop the denial of jobs to Negroes—a fairly basic civil right itself to those who like to eat—in New York, in Michigan, and elsewhere.

Whatever it is they really want, what they are really doing is continuing to ride this issue for predictable political results: To use the Negroes and other minority groups in the North to drum up votes. If they really wish to see a fair settlement of this issue, everything they do runs against that wish. Everything they do can only prolong and embitter it.

So, is sensibly settling the issue actually the dominant motive? Or is it next year's congressional elections? Only those involved can say for certain. And it is also fair to observe that getting reelected is a thoroughly understandable and human ambition.

SENATE EXTREMISTS

All the same, there is an interesting fact. The three most violently intolerant extremists in all the Senate for more and more civil rights legislation are all up for reelection in 1962 — Senators Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania, Wayne Morse of Oregon, and Jacob K. Javits of New York.

Their motives are their business; these motives and these men are not important in themselves. What is important is for the public to recognize at long last that every single instance of true progress in race relations has been made by moderate and temperate men, in both parties and in all sections.

It is important, too, to recognize at last that the moderates, in both parties and in all sections, have behaved with much quiet courage in this harsh and passionate matter. It was a moderate Southern politician, then senator and now Vice President Johnson, who caused the first genuine civil rights enactments in 80 years. It was not easy for him and other moderate Southerners—men like Senators Smathers of Florida, and Gore of Tennessee — while Southern extremists howled threats at their backs.

And it is not easy for such a Northern politician as Senator Dirksen of Illinois, to insist, as he does, upon responsible treatment of such an issue while other Northern senators whip up the vast, exploited Negro wards against him.

Jewish Council Urges Broad Civil Rights Action

The Washington Post

A major Jewish group urged Congress yesterday to pass laws requiring all states to initiate "first steps toward compliance" with the Supreme Court's 1954 order striking down enforced racial segregation in public schools.

The National Community Relations Advisory Council, ending a four-day meeting here, made the appeal in a civil rights resolution which called on President Kennedy and Congress to form "an integrated positive Federal program to make the constitutionally guaranteed civil rights of all our people a living fact of American life."

Mon. 6-26-61

Washington, D.C.

The resolution asked the Federal Government to provide technical and financial assistance to school districts seeking to comply with the desegregation orders of the courts.

In addition, the Council called for executive orders from President Kennedy to:

- Prohibit discrimination in facilities and services of the Government and in all Federal loan and grant programs.
- Initiate civil injunction suits by the Attorney General to prevent "violations of constitutional rights."
- Establish a "community relations service" under the Federal Government "as a clearing house for information, research and technical assistance in preventing and resolving intergroup conflict."

The group also stated that it remains convinced that compulsory Sunday closing of stores and business "impairs religious liberty," and called for exemption from Sunday "blue laws" for members of religious groups which do not observe Sunday as the Sabbath.

The Council, comprising 57 local Jewish community agencies and six major Jewish organizations, re-elected Lewis H. Weinstein, a Boston lawyer, as chairman.

Administration Wants Civil Rights Commission To Be Made Permanent

Jackson Advocate

Sat. 6-17-61

Jackson, Miss.

Washington, D. C.—The Kennedy administration favors giving permanent status to the Civil Rights Commission, Deputy Attorney General Byron R. White said in a letter made public Friday.

The letter to Senator James O. Eastland, (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said continuation of the commission indefinitely is in accord with the administration program.

The letter was dated May 29, but was made public for the first time Friday at a subcommittee hearing on nominations by President Kennedy to fill two vacancies on the commission and the job of staff director.

The controversial commission was set up in 1957 for a two-year term and then extended for another two years in 1959. It will go out of existence this fall if Congress takes no action.

Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate subcommitte on constitutional rights, said he was opposed to the nomination of Spottswood W. Robinson III to the commission because of Mr. Robinson's close ties in the past with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Robinson is dean of the Howard University Law School.

Jackson Advocate

Sat. 6-24-61

10 1961

The B'ham News p. 1

B'ham Ala. Sun. 4-30-61

Duplication may be halted—

South may see no more Rights Commission probers

BY JAMES FREE

News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 29—Alabama and the Deep South may never see another investigator from the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

As of Sunday, the seven professional staff investigators of the commission go off the payroll. And the agency has no plans or funds for replacing them.

This is of great interest in Alabama, for most of these investigators have been in the state—most of them more than once. Several of them testified at the commission public hearings in Montgomery.

The commission is going ahead with plans to liquidate when its authority to operate expires this Fall. It is due to file a final report by mid-November.

Character to change

BILLS HAVE been introduced that would extend the life of the commission, or make it a permanent agency. President Kennedy said in the 1960 campaign that it must be continued and strengthened, but he has NOT said anything since. It has been suggested that, of course, Kennedy intends that the life of the commission shall be continued.

But he has yet to say a word about it himself. And his Budget Bureau has NOT asked for any funds to keep it going past next November.

If the commission is continued, there may be some complication about building up another staff of investigators—if the president wants one. For the seven men investigators let out by abolition of their jobs all had Civil Service status. That means if the positions are re-established, they would get first crack at the jobs.

The commission is going ahead with plans to liquidate when its authority to operate expires this Fall. It is due to useless duplication of functions of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.

P. 11.

In Alabama and elsewhere, Negroes often filed voting rights complaints both with the commission and with the Justice Department. On several occasions local citizens confused agents of the commission with Federal Bureau of Investigation agents checking for the Justice Department.

Thus, chances are pretty good that the investigation staff of the commission is out of business for good.

B'ham, Ala.

This does not mean that the government will not investigate sworn complaints of alleged denial of voting rights. The FBI has done that in Dallas County and elsewhere, and will continue this function.

THIS WEEK Hanchey Logue brought prize-winning Alabama 4-H Club members—two boys and two girls—to Washington as he has done every year since 1948.

As are all the thousands of Alabama high school students who come to the nation's capital annually, these four were indelibly impressed with the size and scope of the Washington hub of the huge government wheel. Woodfin Caine of Dallas County, Harry Hinkle of Chambers, Billye Hamer of Madison County, and Elizabeth Stanley of Jefferson County.

They enjoyed themselves, but the shadow of Cuba and Laos hung over the city even when the sun was shining.

Elizabeth Stanley, whose address is RFD Bessemer, said the Washington mood reminded her of the first line of Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities." That line is: "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times."

That's sensitive reporting.

The B'ham News B'ham Ala. Sun. 4-30-61 p. 1

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P. 11-A

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Appropriations Approved For Rights Commission

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—The House passed Thursday, by a record vote of 256 to 71, the bill making appropriations for the State and Justice Departments, the Judiciary, and related agencies, including the Civil Rights Commission.

The amount included in the bill for the Civil Rights Commission is only $302,000, which is intended to cover salaries and expenses of the Commission from July 1 to Nov. 8, when it is scheduled to pass out of existence.

Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University and chairman of the Commission, told the House Appropriations Committee that the Commission plans to conclude all aspects of its work in September and October, and prepare the Commission's files and other materials for delivery to the Archives of the United States, on the assumption that the Commission will cease to exist.

The 1960 platforms of both the Democratic and Republican parties pledged continuance of the Commission and making it a permanent Government agency. The Democratic platform also pledged action to broaden the scope and extend the powers of the Commission.

NO HEARINGS HELD

A number of bills have been introduced in both the House and Senate to carry out those pledges, but no hearings have yet been held on any such measure in either the House or Senate.

Dr Hannah testified that President Kennedy, in a discussion with him at the time the President asked him to continue as chairman of the Commission, indicated that while the Administration's final position had not been determined, it was probably that he was going to recommend to the Congress that the Commission be continued.

Pierre Salinger, White House press secretary, has twice sai din reply to questions at his press conferences that he did not know whether President Kennedy intends to recommend an extension of the life of the Commission.

The Commission was created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957. It was first due to expire in 1959, but Congress in 1959 extended its life for an additional two years.

It is required to prepare and submit a report to the President and Congress by Sept. 9, and 60 days after the submission of the report it will cease to exist unless legislation is enacted continuing it.

The Commission in the last fiscal year ended June 30, 1960, received a total of 597 complaints, 193 of which were voting complaints and 401 were general compalints other than voting. Of the voting complaints, 85 were sworn and 1 were unsworn

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Letters show little interest in civil rights

The B'ham News
B'ham Ala
Wed 5-17-61

BY EARL MAZO

Herald Tribune News Service

WASHINGTON, May 17—If the volume of letters received by congressmen is indicative, the nation isn't much interested in civil rights legislation at present.

The congressional postoffice estimates it delivered approximately 2,500,000 pieces of mail to House and Senate members since May 8, when Sen. Joseph S. Clark, (D., Pa.), and Rep. Emanuel Celler, (D., N. Y.), introduced their much-discussed measure to implement the civil rights promises of the Democratic campaign platform.

A SPOT CHECK yesterday showed that apparently fewer than 200 of the letters dealt with civil rights.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.), whose name is synonomous with the civil rights cause, got altogether two letters relating to that issue—and 23,498 advising him one way or another on railroad, aid to education, medical care, tax and other matters.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), whose name is synomous with the anti-civil-rights cause, reportedly got none at all—not even from the "regulars" who heretofore never missed opportunities to urge that he keep burying rights legslation in the judiciary committee, of which he is chairman.

As for the current bill's authors—Sen. Clark's office said he got about a dozen letters, some for and some against the Clark-Celler bill, and Celler's office estimated he received "about 35 — mostly for."

B'ham Ala

WHILE OPINIONS vary widely as to the significance of congressional mail, many Senate and House members view it generally as a rather accurate poll of back-home sentiment—and most at one time or another have become alarmed, or elated, by a seemingly spontaneous splurge of letters for or against something.

A senator said "people are getting indifferent to all the talk about civil rights."

A Democratic leader in the House conjectured that most people already know where every congressman stands on the issue and letter-writers apparently figure what's the use of writing.

A principal spokesman in Congress for the administration said the mail confirms the political judgment on which President Kennedy based his decision not to promote civil rights legislation this year.

AT TIMES, the postal reactions of the home folks are genuinely surprising.

Sen. Herman Talmadge's office noted, for instance, that the Georgia lawmaker not only has heard from no one on the civil rights bill, but also has gotten no letters condemning (or applauding) Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy's recent speech in Athens pledging aggressive enforcement of racia integration and other civil rights laws.

10 1961

Lauds Kennedy Appointment Of Howard U Dean of Law To U.S. Civil Rights Group

The Iowa Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

Thurs. 4-27-61

New York—The NAACP has congratulated President John F. Kennedy on the appointment of two law school deans to be members of the Civil Rights Commission. The appointees are Dean Erwin Griswold of Harvard Law School and **Dean Spottswood Robinson** of Howard Law School.

10 P. 1

The Association also expressed its satisfaction with the report of Administration support "for a bill removing (the) limit on life of the Commission." In a wire to President Kennedy, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary said: "Commission has afforded a vehicle through which members of varying backgrounds could examine the civil rights field and pool their wisdom in corrective recommendations.

"It has provided, too, a means by which information in the field has been furnished the American people by an official government agency, giving it a stamp not available to private groups."

EXTENSION SLATED FOR RIGHTS GROUP

The N.Y. Times

New York

Kennedy Will Ask Congress to Keep Commission

Wed. 4-19-61

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18—The Administration will ask Congress to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission, which is now scheduled to go out of business next November.

10

The approach of the date set by statute for the end of the operation has already led the commission to begin winding up its work. It was disclosed today that the commission planned to let its seven investigators go on May 1.

P. 1

Dr. John M. Hannah, chairman of the group, explained to a House Appropriations subcommittee that the dismissal of the investigators was only "realistic." He said there would be no time to act before next November on anything the investigators turned up now.

The chairman of the Republican National Committee, Senator Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, seized on the planned dismissal of the investigators today to denounce the Administration's civil rights record. In a memorandum to Republican workers around the country, he said:

"In the dormant field of civil rights under J. F. K., we have a lot of words about progress but little accomplishment, even some backward steps."

Actually, those concerned with civil rights in the Administration have always assumed that the commission would be continued. They simply have not yet formulated the request to Congress.

P. 29

The Democratic platform last year pledged to "broaden the scope and strengthen the powers of the present commission and make it permanent." Whether to recommend a permanent body or extend the life of the commission for a fixed term is an undecided question.

New York

The President's nominee as staff director of the commission, Berl I. Bernhard, has not yet been confirmed, but is serving in an acting capacity. He is evidently running into a slowup in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

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Wed. 4-19-61

The Civil Rights Commission was created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957, with a two-year term of life. In 1959 it was extended by Congress for two years.

A request for a further extension now is not likely to run into really determined Southern opposition. The 1959 extension was accomplished by adding a rider ot an appropriations bill in the Senate.

The commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hannah since the beginning, has made a number of investigations and held hearings on discrimination in voting, housing and higher education. It has published massive reports in the same fields.

Kennedy Names Two To Rights Commission

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

By James E. Clayton

Staff Reporter.

President Kennedy appointed Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard Law School, and Spottswood Robinson III, dean of the Howard University Law School, to the Civil Rights Commission yesterday.

Thurs. 4-20-61

The appointments, if approved by the Senate, will give the Commission a Northern majority for the first time since it was created in 1957. Previously, three of the six members have been Southerners, usually Democrats, who have been Northerners, either Republicans or independents, and one a Negro.

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Griswold, a northern Republican, is generally regarded as having a more liberal approach to civil rights than Doyle E. Carlton, a Florida Democrat, whom he replaces. A native of East Cleveland, Ohio, Griswold has been teaching at Harvard since 1934 and has ben dean since 1950.

Robinson From Richmond

Robinson, a Negro, was appointed to replace George M. Johnson, another Negro who also once headed the Howard Law School.

Robinson is a native of Richmond, Va., who has argued court cases involving restrictive covenants in housing, and segregation in transportation, public parks, and schools. He has represented the Negro students in the Prince Edward County, Va., school case.

The White House also announced yesterday that the other four members of the Commission have agreed to continue in office. They are John Hannah, president of Michigan State University, who is the Commission's chairman, Robert Storey, former dean of Southern Methodist University Law School, the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, and Robert Rankin professor of political science at Duke University.

Although the White House would not confirm reports that it will soon ask Congress to extend the life of the Commission, it is generally understood on Capitol Hill that the President will urge its extension. The Commission will die in November unless additional legislation is passed.

The Commission has also announced that it will soon resume its hearings into charges of discrimination in voting in Louisiana. Two days of hearings were held in New Orleans last September.

Berl I. Bernhard, who has been nominated to be the Commission's new staff director, said that officials of 11 Louisiana parishes and other state officials will be given to chance to testify on May 5 and 6. The state officials protested vigorously in September that the Commission did not give them a chance to tell their story.

Names two deans to commission

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 4-29-61

WASHINGTON

President John F. Kennedy definitely will ask Congress to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission, according to informed Administration sources.

P. 1

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The only question which to date is unsettled is how long the extension should be, or whether Congress should be asked to make the commission permanent as was promised in the Democratic platform adopted at the 1960 convention.

The platform pledged the Kennedy Administration to "broaden the scope and strengthen the powers of the present (Civil Rights) commission."

* * *

THE VIEW that the life of the commission, which is due to expire next November, will be extended was supported by the appointment, last Wednesday, of two university law schools deans to fill vacancies on the commission.

The appointees are Spottswood Robinson, dean of the Howard University Law School, and Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard University Law School.

They will fill vacancies created by the resignations of George M. Johnson, who is in Nigeria, and Doyle E. Carlton, former Governor of Florida.

* * *

P. 2

LEFT UNEXPLAINED, however, is the decision of the commission to terminate the services of its eight-man investigative staff.

Some of the investigators have received written notices that their services with the commission expire as of May 1.

Sat. 4-29-61

They are A. H. Rosenfeld, chief of the complaints and investigation division; Norman E. Simpson, William H. Downs, Burton Goodyear, Raymond Miller, E. C. Smith and Ward E. Bonnell.

Robert H. Amidon, also an investigator, is being transferred to the Law, Plans and Review section.

* * *

DR. JOHN M. HANNAH, commission chairman, told a House Appropriations subcommittee Monday that the Commission has decided to release the investigators "as part of a phasing out operation" that will see the four-year-old organization go out of existence unless Congress acts to extend its life.

The commission made the decision at its December meeting in Detroit to meet its scheduled Nov. 8 death.

Additional personnel has already been hired to prepare the commission's final report due to be submitted to the President and the Congress by Sept. 9.

* * *

IN ANOTHER development Wednesday, Senator Kenneth B. Keating, New York Republican, called "very distressing" the report that the commission was planning to be phased out of existence.

If the Administration permits the commission to go out of existence, it will be gravely imperiling further progress in the field of civil rights, and deeply shocking Americans who know that much remains to be done to secure the blessings of liberty and justice to all our countrymen," Keating said, adding:

"The commission has not even begun to explore some of the issues which it was directed to study in the Civil Rights Act of 1957. Those hearings which it has conducted in the fields of voting, housing and education have enlightened the whole nation.

"The commission's reports to date hardly suggest that the work of protecting the Constitutional rights of our citizens is near fulfillment.

• • •

"ON THE contrary, they show unmistakably that there is a tremendous and compelling need for more, not less, action to bring closer the principles of America and the practices in some areas of our country."

Senator Keating added that "It is apparent that civil rights is one issue the pioneers on the New Frontier are determined to bypass."

Similar criticism was voiced by Sen. Thruston B. Morton, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

In a memorandum sent to Republican workers throughout the country, Morton stated: "In the dormant field of civil rights under J.F.K., we have a lot of words about progress but little accomplishment, even some backward steps."

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Justice Hides Identities Of Rights Consultants

The Sunday Star
Washington, D.C. Jun-4-61

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

The Justice Department has adopted an across-the-board policy of refusing to identify the officials it consults in the South on civil rights matters, it was learned yesterday.

The Department reportedly fears that its lines of communication would "dry up" if it named the officials consulted.

P A-17

The "no-name" policy was given as the reason the department has refused to say what Virginia officials were consulted before the Federal Government went to court last week in a move to reopen the Prince Edward County public schools.

The question came up after Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy said that department officials had attempted to correct the Prince Edward situation through personal contact with officials before going to court.

Move Protects Consultants

Virginia's Gov. Almond and other public officials denied that Mr. Kennedy had been in touch with them. The Governor said that "to my knowledge" there had been no conferences between Justice representatives and any Virginia official at the State or county level.

Thereafter, the Attorney General referred in a statement to "the conversations which I and members of our staff had with public officials in Virginia" in an effort to achieve "an amicable voluntary solution."

The theory given for the policy of not disclosing names is that if the department did so it would lose the confidence of responsible leaders it is regularly consulting in a number of Southern States.

Seeks Peaceful Solutions

"It's a very touchy situation," a Justice official explained. "In some places, it is apparently hazardous for people in public office to admit they have been in communication with the United States Government on civil rights matters."

The Attorney General's position, it was pointed out, is that he will move in to protect the integrity of the courts and the judicial process wherever court orders are circumvented or nullified.

He is trying to do this short of court action where he can. As a result, he has enlisted the support of a number of reasonable people who may be opposed to integration of the schools but don't want another Little Rock or New Orleans situation in their towns. Even if they find it impossible to take the steps urged by the Justice Department, they still represent a line of communication he doesn't want to lose.

The Kennedy administration has gone to court in at least seven cases involving civil rights after unsuccessful conferences. But legal action has reportedly been unnecessary in a number of instances because of successful conferences.

Moderates Get Counsel

The changes that have been wrought without fanfare have been dramatic in some cases, according to Justice Department sources, even though they haven't pleased the extremists.

The Justice Department now pictures itself as a place where the moderates of both races can go in confidence for help. The help ranges from changes in voting and movements toward school integration to preventing local incidents from developing into much-publicized violence.

Sometimes a Southern official will acknowledge that some action he took resulted from conferences with the Justice Department. But some prefer not to do so. There have been occasions when Southern officials who have come to Washington to see the Attorney General have described their visits as courtesy calls when spotted by the press.

That happened when a pair of Louisiana officials visited the Justice Department while the question of paying New Orleans teachers was raging. They, too, used the "courtesy call" explanation. Thereafter, more conferences took place with Louisiana officials, the New Orleans teachers got paid—including those in the two integrated schools—and the hot situation in that State appears to have cooled down.

10 1961

ACTION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The New York Times
New York

Robert Kennedy's Suit to Open Virginia Schools Makes Clear That He Rejects 'Go Easy' Role

Sun 4-30-61

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29—When Robert F. Kennedy took office in January as Attorney General, there were those on both sides of the civil rights issue who believed he might not display in this area his vaunted toughness and aggressiveness.

Mr. Kennedy was personally close to Southern Senators. Indeed, they made his confirmation hearing a love feast. It was evident also that Southern votes had been critical in the election of his brother as President. For those reasons many Southerners hoped, and groups dedicated to advancing Negro rights feared, that the young Attorney General would walk softly on civil rights.

57

If that illusion had not already been dispelled, it surely must have vanished this week, when Mr. Kennedy made what was by all odds the Federal Government's toughest move on the school segregation problem to date. The Justice Department asked a Federal Court in Richmond, Va., to force the reopening of public schools closed to avoid desegregation in Prince Edward County, Va.

The department has made it clear that it will focus on the principal civil rights problems—voting and schools. As in the previous Administration, the emphasis will be on obtaining the franchise as the key to all other rights for Negroes. And the department will go further than it has gone before to help carry out the Supreme Court's 1954 public school desegregation decision.

Statutory Powers

As to voting, the Attorney General and his aides are armed with statutory powers. The Civil Rights Act of 1957 and 1960 give them authority to investigate denial of the ballot on racial grounds and to initiate law suits against such discrimination.

Under the former Attorney General, William P. Rogers, the department had begun using the new Civil Rights Act in a variety of situations—to obtain voting records, compel registration of Negroes, block "purges" of Negro voters from the voting rolls and prevent economic retaliation against Negroes who registered.

Inevitably, in its three months in office the Kennedy team to some extent has been carrying out what was started previously.

Thus the Civil Rights Division has brought to a highly successful conclusion a voting suit brought long ago in Macon County, Ala., and is nearing the end of a case in Bullock County in the same state. In both counties Negroes have begun registering. And the division has won a substantial appellate victory in suits begun by the prior Administration to stop economic coercion against Negro sharecroppers who voted in two west Tennessee counties.

Two New Suits

But the new Administration has also begun to strike out on its own in the voting field. It has brought two new suits—in Dallas County, Ala., and this week in East Carroll Parish (County), La. It has demanded voting records in a large number of other areas and has obtained access to some of them.

Perhaps most significant in the voting effort is the fact that the department has moved into Mississippi for the first time. Not only is that state the most deeply resistant to Negro rights, but one of its Senators, James O. Eastland, is the powerful chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Reasons for timidity about Mississippi abound.

Investigators have gained access to voting records in one Mississippi county. Two others are resisting inspection by Federal agents, and the Justice Department has gone to court to get the records opened. It seems likely that, before long, the department will bring its first suit against voting discrimination in Mississippi.

On the school front, the new Administration soon made a highly significant departure from its predecessor's policy. President Eisenhower had laid down the rule that the Justice Department could go into a school case as a friend of the court only on a court invitation, and only when a judicial decree was meeting resistance. Robert Kennedy soon moved into several Louisiana cases on his own motion.

Duty Is Cited

The attitude implicit in that policy shift is that the Federal Government has a duty to get into a school segregation case whenever its help is needed to achieve a just result. This was the approach that lay behind the move in Prince Edward County.

For almost two years Negroes in the county have been without schools. White children are attending a system of so-called "private" schools, with state and county funds paying most of their tuition. Some observers have long believed that the Government should not sit by in such a situation.

Mr. Kennedy did more than go into the Prince Edward case with friend of the court status. They asked the court to let the United States intervene as an actual plaintiff.

Procedurely, this was a bold move in itself. Congress has twice denied general authority to the Justice Department to initiate civil rights cases outside the voting field.

The substance of the Prince Edward action was strong medicine also. Mr. Kennedy termed what had happened in the country a "circumvention and nullification" of a judicial order to desergregate the public schools. He asked the court to enjoin the use of public funds for tuition, force the county to reopen the public schools and keep the State of Virginia from spending money on any public schools anywhere unless those in Prince Edward reopened.

The length of Mr. Kennedy's step was indicated by the reaction that came from Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia. He termed it an "intemperate and ruthless action."

Questions Raised

What, then, are the chances that Mr. Kennedy can make significant progress in Negro voting and school desegregation? How, especially, can he hope to get past obstruction in the South and among the important Southerners on Capital Hill?

Mr. Kennedy has taken the position from the start that he is not trying to punish or antagonize anyone. He has promised to consult local officials before taking any civil rights action in their area and to give them a chance to act first. He did so in Prince Edward.

Plainly, the Attorney General's purpose in this technique is to bring home to officials in the South the inevitability of progress on civil rights. He is polite, he tells them how much better it would be for them to do what is necessary, but he does not disguise the muscle that lies behind his words.

It is his hope that many Southerners will understand the national mood, the compulsion to end the myriad discriminations against Negroes. Like his predecessor, Mr. Rogers, he believes that few Southerners can really argue openly against letting Negroes vote. He sees events making at least a degree of school integration seem more and more inevitable. He believes some of those who scream at an action like that in Prince Edward will nevertheless appreciate the reasons for it.

Nor does Mr. Kennedy believe his civil rights moves will necessarily cost him his close Southern friends in the Senate.

Partial Text Of Talk of Civil Rights

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

A partial text of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's address on civil rights at the Law Day exercises of the University of Georgia Law School at Athens, Ga.:

Sun 5-7-61

A5

. The hardest problems of all in law enforcement are those involving a conflict of law and local customs. History has recorded many occasions when the moral sense of a Nation produced judicial decisions, such as the 1954 decision in Brown v. Board of Education, which required difficult local adjustments . . .

Southerners have a special respect for candor and plain talk. They certainly don't like hypocrisy. So . . . I must tell you candidly what our policies are going to be in the field of civil rights and why.

First let me say this: the time has long since arrived when loyal Americans must measure the impact of their actions beyond the limits of their own towns or states. For instance, we must be quite aware of the fact that 50 per cent of the countries in the United Nations are not white; that around he world, in Africa, South America and Asia, people whose skins are a different color than ours are on the move to gain their measure of freedom and liberty . . .

In the Nnited Nations we are striving to establish a rule of law instead of a rule of force. In that forum and elsewhere around the world our deeds will speak for us.

In the world-wide struggle, the graduation at this University of Charleyne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes will without question aid and assist the fight against Communist political infiltration and guerilla warfare.

When parents send their children to schol this fall in Atlanta, peaceably and in accordance with the rule of law, barefoot Burmese and Congolese will see before their eyes Americans living by the rule of law.

Conflict Understandable

The conflict of views over the original decision in 1954 and our recent move in Prince Edward County is understandable. The decision in 1954 required action of the most difficult, delicate and complex nature, going to the heart of Southern institutions. I know a little of this. I live in Virginia. I studied law at the University of Virginia. I have been privileged to know many able Southern soldiers, scholars, lawyers, jurists, journalists and political leaders who have enriched our national life. From them I have drawn some understanding of the South, but my knowledge is nothing to yours.

It is now being said that the Department of Justice is attempting to close all public schools in Virginia because of the Prince Edward situation. This is not true, nor is the Prince Edward suit a threat against local control.

We are maintaining the orders of the courts. We are doing nothing more nor less. And if any one of you were in my position you would do likewise for it would be required by your oath of office. You might not want to do it, you might not like to do it, but you might not like to do it, but you would do it. . . .

An integral part of all this is that we make a total effort to guarantee the ballot to every American of voting age—in the North—as wel las in the South. . .

Problem for All Sections

The problem between the white and colored people is a problem for all sections of the United States. And as I have said, I believe there has been a great deal of hypocrisy in dealing with it. In fact, I found when I came ot the Department of Justice that I need look no further to find evidence of this.

I found that very few Negroes were employed above a custodial level. There were 950 lawyers working in the Department of Justice in Washington and only 10 of them were Negroes. At the same moment the lawyers of the Department of Justice were bringing legal action to end discrimination, that same discrimination was being practiced within the Department itself. . . .

The Federal Government is taking steps to correct this.

Financial leaders from the East who deplore discrimination in the South belong to institutions where no Negroes or Jews are allowed and their children attend private schools where no Negro students are enrolled. Union officials criticize Southern leaders and yet practice discrimination with their unions. Government officials belong to private clubs in Washington where Negroes including Ambassadors are not welcomed even at mealtime.

My firm belief is that if we are to make progress in this area—if we are to be truly great as a nation, then we must make sure that nobody is denied an opportunity because of race, creed or color. We pledge, by example, to take action in our own backyard—the Department of Justice—we pledge to move to protect the integrity of the courts in the administration of justice."

Favors 60-vote cutoff—

Mansfield takes aim at filibuster

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala. P.1
Sun. 5-7-61

BY JOHN CHADWICK
Associated Press writer

WASHINGTON, May 6—Southern senators who have banked on their filibustering powers under present Senate rules to help them fight civil rights legislation got some bad news Saturday.

It came from Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic leader, who said he favors allowing 60 senators to cut off a filibuster.

Mansfield said that before Congress adjourns a proposed change in Senate rules will be brought up for action.

Furthermore, he said that if necessary to bring such a change to a vote, he will support a move to force debate to a halt.

"Even though I do not believe in cloture (debate-limitation), I will do it on this occasion," he said.

Dirkensen to help

AND TO TOP it all, Mansfield said he understands Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.), the Senate minority leader, is prepared to take the lead in attempting to cut off any filibuster against a change in rules.

At present it takes the votes of two-thirds of the senators present and voting, or 67 votes if all 100 senators are on hand, to put a time limit on debate and bring a filibuster to an end.

Civil rights advocates of both parties long have argued a two-third majority is virtually impossible to obtain. At the start of the present session of Congress, they waged an unsuccessful fight to change the rule.

Mansfield resisted the move to battle out the issue at that time, on the ground that such a scrap would delay action on President Kennedy's legislative program.

But as chairman of the Senate rules committee, as well as majority leader, he gave assurances that the issue would be put before the Senate later in the session.

Sun. 5-7-61

MANSFIELD DISCLOSED his backing for a 60-senator cutoff rule in a radio and TV program taped for New Jersey stations. He made clear that he would make 60 the minimum number which could impose cloture, not merely three-fifths of those present and voting.

Interviewed by New Jersey's two senators, Harrison A. Williams Jr., a Democrat, and Clifford P. Case, a Republican, Mansfield said he realized this was not so far as either of them would like to go.

But he said he did not believe he could go any further than a three-fifths rule. Some senators in both parties have urged that the vote of a majority of the members suffice to cut off a filibuster.

Mansfield said that as chairman of the rules committee he intends to hold some hearings, "not too long," on the issue late in the session so, a proposal to change the rules can be brought to the Senate floor before adjournment.

He said that even allowing time for dealing with this issue, as well as many others, he is hopeful Congress will be able to adjourn by the middle of July or by Aug. 1 at the latest.

Bobby Promises Tough Civil Rights Program

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 5-7-61
P. 1

ATHENS, Ga. (AP) — Robert F. Kennedy, making his first major address as attorney general, told a Georgia audience Saturday civil rights statutes would be vigorously enforced.

He spoke at the University of Georgia, where students rioted last January when two Negroes were admitted.

One of the Negroes, Charlayne Hunter, who is studying journalism at the school, covered the speech for the Atlanta Daily World, Negro newspaper.

Kennedy said the federal government would not threaten but would try to help bring about observance of civil rights statutes.

"We will not persecute, we will prosecute," he said.

"We will not make or interpret the laws. We shall enforce them vigorously without racial bias or political slant."

Kennedy appealed to all sections to breathe meaning and force into law. He said the South, perhaps more than any other section, has the opportunity, challenge and responsibility of demonstrating America "at its full potential for liberty under law."

"We just can't afford another Little Rock or New Orleans," he said.

LAW DAY SPEECH

The attorney general spoke at a Law Day observance at the university. About 1,800 persons were present.

He was greeted with warm applause and received a standing ovation at the conclusion of his address.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver and other state officials did not attend. Vandiver recently criticized Kennedy for bringing federal court action to reopen public schools in Prince Edward County, Va. The governor's office advised university officials a month ago that Vandiver would be out of the state Saturday.

P. 2

Montgomery, Ala.

Vandiver sent 100 or more state patrolmen here to maintain order during the January disturbance but city officials quelled the rioting with tear gas and state troopers were not used.

"Here on this campus about half a year ago," Kennedy said, "you endured a difficult ordeal and when your moment of truth came the voices crying 'force' were overridden by the voices pleading for reason.

"And for this I pay my respects to your governor, your legislature and most particularly to you, the students and faculty of the University of Georgia."

Kennedy said that civil rights is one of "three major areas of difficulty . . . that sap our national strength, that weaken our people, that require our immediate attention."

He listed the other two as organized crime and illegal price-fixing. Organized crime, he said, has become big business. "It drains off millions of dollars of our national wealth, infecting legitimate businesses, labor unions and even sports."

He called for a change in the basic attitude, or "the rackets will prosper and grow."

Price fixing is merely "symptomatic of many other practices commonly accepted in business life," Kennedy said. "Where we have evidence of violation of laws by the 'respectables', we will take action against the individuals involved, as well as against their companies."

But civil rights, he said, is the area which affects all the most directly. He hit at hypocrisy in dealing with the problem, saying:

"Financial leaders from the East who deplore discrimination in the South belong to institutions where no Negroes or Jews are allowed and their children attend private schools where no Negro students are enrolled.

10 1961

Rights Commission Shy Two Members

The Commercial Appeal

Chairman, Three Others Plan To Stay On

Memphis, Tenn

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20. — President Kennedy was faced Monday with filling two vacancies on the six-member Federal Civil Rights Commission.

Former Florida Gov. Doyle E. Carlton Sr. submitted his resignation, and George M. Johnson, the commission's only Negro member, resigned two months ago.

Tues. 3-21-61

Dr. John A. Hannah, commission chairman and president of Michigan State University, reported he had discussed possible appointees with the President, but declined to identify them.

Dr. Hannah said he had offered to resign, but the President had asked him to continue. Dean Robert G. Storey of the Southern Methodist University Law School said the President also had persuaded him to stay on. The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame, said he had no plans to resign.

The commission's only other member, former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, was ill Monday and was not reached.

Rights unit in Ike budget for $302,000

The Afro-Am

Baltimore, Md

Sat. 1-28-'61

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — President Eisenhower, in the Federal Budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, submitted to Congress Monday, recommended an appropriation of only $302,000 for salaries and expenses of the Civil Rights Commission to Nov. 9 of this year.

The Commission was given an appropriation of $850,000 for salaries and expenses for the current fiscal year. Under present law, however, the life of the Commission will expire 60 days after it submits a final report to the President and Congress on Sept. 9, 1961.

If Congress extends its life, the Commission can ask for additional funds to carry on its work.

Indiana Rights Bills Before State Senate

The Louisville Defender

Louisville, Ky

Indianapolis, Ind. — The Indiana State Senate is scheduled to begin public hearings here today on proposals seeking the establishment of a state Civil Rights Commission.

Thurs. 2-2-61

State Senator William Christy announced that the hearings would be begin at 7:30 a.m. in the Senate Chambers of the Statehouse. The civil rights measure, Senate Bill 116, has been given full support by Democratic Governor Matthew Welsh.

Two Negro Senators, Robert L. Brokenburr, (Rep. Ind.) and Jesse L. Dickinson, (Dem. South Bend), co-sponsored Senate Bill 206, a stronger civil rights measure which may also be heard during the session.

The bi-partisan cooperation of Negro and white legislators have been urged by the Indiana Conference on Civil Rights for passage of the civil rights package bills. If passed, either bill would be the first civil rights legislation passed in the state.

GOP — Dems Apart

Senator Brokenburr is regarded by Senate colleagues as a conservative Republican. Senator Dickinson has a record and background as a liberal Democrat. Both men have given their backing to the civil rights proposals.

Louisville Ky

A third civil rights bill, Senate Bll 108, is also up for consideration. The latter has been unable to find sponsorship in the House. Governor Welsh is reportedly anxious to have a civil rights bill pass the Senate.

Mrs. Jessie Jacobs, of the American Council on Human Rights, stated that Republican State Senators are reluctant to go along with the Governor's bill while the Democrats are dissatisfied with the bill offered by Brokenburr and Dickinson.

Governor Welsch stated that he would welcome Republican sponsorship of either civil rights bill or one initiated by them. The Republicans have not offered any proposal or amendment to the bills.

Marshall Is New to Civil Rights Field

The Washington Post

By James E. Clayton

Staff Reporter

Washington, D.C.

The announcement of the selection yesterday of Burke Marshall to be Assistant Attorney General in charge of the civil rights division was the second major legal appointment of the Kennedy Administration in two days.

On Wednesday, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy announced the selection of Edwyn Silberling of New York to head the organized-crime section in the Department of Justice. That section's old chief, William G. Hundley, is moving into Kennedy's office as a special assistant.

Marshall, 38, will have the task of enforcing the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 as well as advising on what new steps this Administration should take in fulfilling its promise to speed up the drive for equal rights for all citizens.

Anti-Trust Background

His selection brings to the civil rights field a new face for his past activities have been only on the edge of civil rights matters. Most of his legal work has been in anti-trust law.

Known to his friends as a brilliant lawyer and a cautious, careful thinker, Marshall has been involved in civil rights only when someone has asked his opinion. His contact with the Kennedy Administration apparently came through Harris Woffard, a close advisor to the President on civil rights. Woffard was once in the same law firm, Covington and Burling, of which Marshall is now a partner.

The selection of Marshall indicates that the Administration intends to move within the framework of existing legislative authority on civil rights. Many lawyers think there is sufficient power already available for the Executive branch to take many new steps.

Quiet, Soft-Spoken

Marshall is a quiet, soft-spoken man who was described yesterday by one of his friends as a man "who thinks more than he talks." He was one of the top graduates of the Yale Law School in 1951, where he was an editor of the Yale Law Journal.

His selection gives that law school its fourth graduate in a high Justice Department post. The Deputy Attorney and the Assistant Attorney Generals for the tax division and for the office of legal counsel are also Yale men.

Marshall has been in Washington since he completed school. He lives at 15 East Melrose, Chevy Chase, with his wife and three daughters, ages 9, 5, and 2.

The selection of Silberling and Hundley in the organized crime field underlines the determination of the Attorney General to step up the drive on rackets and crime.

To Coordinate Activities

Hundley has been assigned the task of coordinating the activities of various Government investigating agencies, perhaps indicating that Robert Kennedy is abandoning his idea of a National Crime Commission to do this task.

The Commission idea has been opposed by J. Edgar Hoover and Kennedy told the Senate Judiciary Committee two weeks ago that an agreement had been reached on coordination.

Hundley has been involved in the Justice Department's organized crime drives for several years. Silberling has been a prosecutor in New York State for eight years and was named an assistant special prosecutor in Suffolk County in 1957 to help clean up corruption involving county political leaders.

The News & Courier

Attorney General Kennedy

Vigorous Support Pledged To Civil Rights

NEW YORK (AP)—Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy said Monday the Justice Department under his leadership will move "strongly and vigorously" in the field of civil rights.

Charleston S.C.

He said he also will emphasize Justice Department action against organized crime, juvenile delinquency, and in the antitrust field as it pertains to "concentrations of power which adversely affect our free enterprise system."

Tues. 3-14-61

The views of the new attorney general, a younger brother of President Kennedy, were expressed in an interview appearing in the current issue of Look magazine.

P. 10-B

In the same issue, President Kennedy defended his choice of Robert as attorney general.

In a statement published by Look, the chief executive said: "They tried to make a federal case out of the fact that Bobby had no courtroom experience. The basic requirement for the job is not that at all. It is the ability to administer a great department."

"In planning, getting the right people to work and seeing that the job is done, he is the best man in the United States," the statement said.

The attorney general criticized the administration of former President Eisenhower for what he described as "a lack of over-all leadership" in the field of civil rights.

"I have the impression that the people in the Department of Justice wanted to do more, but were held back by a general hands-off policy of the past administration. This won't be true in the future Robert said.

"I don't mean that the whole problem will be solved automatically. My feeling is that we must move strongly and vigorously in this area. It is imperative that we make progress.

"But I don't think that it can be handled just by laws. There has got to be—and there is going to be—leadership from the White House. That is going to make the difference."

The attorney general expressed moral sypathy with orbanized sit-in demonstrations by Southern Negroes.

In explaining his position on this point, he said: "It is my fundamental belief that all people are created equal. Logically, it follows that integration should take place today everywhere — in schools, playgrounds and so on.

"But those of us who believe this must realize that, rightly or wrongly, other people have grown up with totally different backgrounds and mores, which we can't change overnight.

"My point is that there has to be understanding on all sides. My impression is that there has been a great deal of hypocrisy and talk in this field.

"I have in mind Southerners who perpetuate a vast disparity of opportunity for white and Negro, and then use this same disparity to argue the Negro isn't ready for full citizenship.

"I also have in mind a great many people in the North whose lives indicate they would rather talk about integration than live it —newspaper editors, for instance, who preach civil rights, but belong to restricted clubs and send their children to schools where there are no Negroes."

On the subject of organized crime, the attorney general called it "a tremendous blight all over the country. It drains off millions of dollars of our national wealth. Its corruption pervades labor leaders, businessmen and public officials receptive to easy money. It steadily saps the moral vigor of our society, and in the end, it can destroy us."

Civil Rights Order Issued

By the Associated Press

Washington

President Kennedy — in his first action in the civil rights field—has moved to end job discrimination by the government and companies having federal contracts.

The Christian Science Monitor

And his executive order may be the first of a number of steps in this field.

President Kennedy told a news conference last week the administration was making a study "of where the federal government might justly place its power and influence to expand civil rights."

10

Boston Mass.

One step under consideration, he said, was an order to withhold federal funds from schools that discriminate against pupils on the grounds of race, religion or national origin.

The order Monday night—effective in 30 days—consolidated two existing government committees into a single President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity headed by Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Tue. 3-7-61

President Kennedy's order provides stiff penalties for violations, including possible cancellation of government contracts. It also calls for an exhaustive survey of government hiring and firing practices.

9-5

Administration officials say the order is the strongest issued by any President in the field of job discrimination. They say it both provides new sanctions against discrimination and makes it possible to use old powers more effectively.

Reaction Prompt

Reaction came promptly from Capitol Hill.

"This development is excellent as far as it goes," said Senator Jacob K. Javits, (R) of New York. "But it fails to provide for legislation, which is the only real way to give a committee like this the money and the backing it needs to do the job.

"There is no substitute for the President's request for legislation and until he asks for it, I cannot see the needed results."

Dedication Affirmed

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said the order was a step by Mr. Kennedy toward fulfilling his campaign pledge to use the powers of the Presidency to implement civil rights.

"This explains, in part, why no reference was made to civil rights in the 16 priority matters drawn up for congressional action," Senator Mansfield said.

Associated Press Wirephoto

In New Post

Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson is chairman of a committee to prevent any hiring or firing discrimination in the government and in companies having federal contracts.

The President, in his statement, said he has "dedicated my administration to the cause of equal opportunity in employment by the government or its contractors."

"Through this vastly strengthened machinery," he added, "I intend to insure that Americans of all colors and beliefs will have equal access to employment within the government, and with those who do business with the government."

The new committee replaces two which existed in the Eisenhower administration—one on government contracts headed by former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon and one on government employment policy.

Full Roster Named

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg will serve as vice-chairman of the committee. Other members included:

The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Secretary of Commerce, the Attorney General, Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, the Administrator of General Services, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Mr. Johnson, who has been criticized by some of his fellow Southerners for supporting President Kennedy's civil rights policies, said he believes most Americans "are fair minded and recognize the principle that people are entitled to employment according to their ability."

Vice-President Johnson was reported to have played a large part in drafting the executive order.

Under the order, the committee would have authority to:

1. Terminate any contract for failure to comply with the nondiscriminatory provisions. Contracts may be terminated absolutely, or temporarily based on proof of future compliance by the contractor.
2. The names of contractors or unions which fail to comply may be published.
3. In cases of serious violations, the committee may submit the case to the Justice Department for appropriate action. Such action could include the enjoining of organizations, individuals or groups which directly or indirectly prevent compliance.
4. Also, the committee could recommend to the Justice Department that criminal proceedings be brought for the furnishing of false information to any contracting agency or to the committee.
5. Contracting agencies could be instructed not to sign future contracts with any noncomplying firm, pending assurance that there would be compliance in the future.

10 1961

JFK may push rights under existing laws

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
Sun. 3-12-61

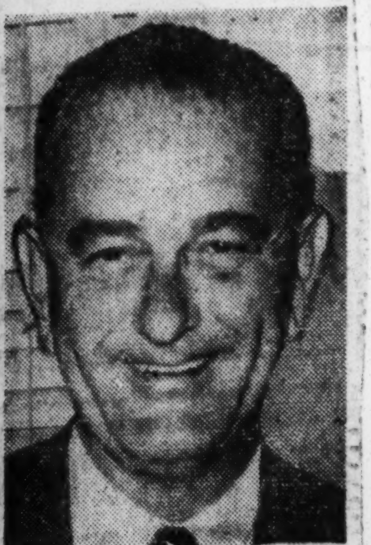
BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 11—There are growing signs that the President Kennedy — Vice President Johnson team wants to try its hand at promoting civil rights through better use of powers the executive branch already has before asking for new authority in this field.

P. 1

The new executive order this week setting up "the president's committee on equal employment opportunity" is proof that it is possible to do something really significant without calling for passage of additional laws.

No new powers are involved. Kennedy simply employed the long-standing authority of the president to state the terms of contracts entered into by the federal government so long as those terms are not contrary to existing law.



VICE PRES. JOHNSON
. . . 'By persuasion'

The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt started it with executive orders in 1941 and 1943 barring job discrimination on racial or religious grounds in government contract work. President Eisenhower revived this approach with orders in 1953 and 1955 concerning the president's committee on government employment policy — a group headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

But it is clear that Kennedy and Johnson can get far more mileage out of their updated version of the operation. Johnson will be chairman, as was his predecessor, as vice president, but he has at his disposal a far more potent anti-discrimination vehicle.

VICE PRESIDENT Johnson stresses that every effort will be made by "persuasion and appeals to decency" to get contractors and unions doing government work to avoid racial discrimination against qualified workers. This will give LBJ a chance to put into practice his 1959 proposal for impartian mediation of major civil rights disputes.

P. 12

But President Kennedy has sharpened penalty and sanction teeth of the new committee—if they have to be used. Here are some of the things that can be done to contractors, or unions, that fail to take the "affirmative action" now required on contracts performed for Uncle Sam:

1. Lists of companies or unions that fail to comply can be published or publicized. This would invite heavy pressure from political or minority groups.

2. There is authorization for requests to the Justice Dept. for injunctions against companies, persons or groups that try to prevent compliance with the order.

3. There is provision for criminal proceedings against those furnishing false information to the committee.

4. Contracts or subcontracts can be terminated whole or in part for failure to comply.

5. Bidders on government contracts must, on request of the committee, submit satisfactory programs for compliance before their bids will be considered.

6. Companies and unions can get "certificates of merit" for programs of satisfactory compliance. And the committee can exempt holders of these certificates from having to file compliance reports and other paper work. This is considered an important incentive.

SINCE GOVERNMENT agencies make their contracts with companies, rather than with unions working within those companies, the committee naturally has far more direct power over the contractors. But Chairman Johnson and Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg, vice chairman o fthe committee, feel that they probably have ample weapons to take care of balky unions. Johnson has assured the president that, if it turns out that more authority is needed the committee will recommend new legislation.

Committee officials close to the vice president point out two factors that may not be too well understood, particularly outside the South.

One is that the committee will concern itself only with qualified workers who are discriminated against. It may try to open more apprentice opportunities to Negroes, but it will not open any doors for jobs for anyone unless they are fully qualified.

The other is that there are probably more qualified and employed Negro carpenters, plumbers, concrete pourers and so on in the South—in proportion to the total working force—than in other parts of the country.

In short, the bulk of noncompliance is likely to be found outside the South. This may come as a shock to supporters of more civil rights bills.

Lastly, extremists have been Lastly, extremists have been warned by Johnson that "this is not a persecuting or a prosecuting committee" that "we are acting to unify rather than divide our country." So those crying for overnight reform will be disappointed.

The committee expects to be organized and functioning by April 5.

Senators Clash Over Civil Rights

B'ham Post-Herald
B'ham, Ala.
Mon. 2-20-61

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) said today that bills to carry out civil rights pledges in the Democratic platform have been drafted and will be introduced.

"I am confident that, in due course, they will be pressed," he said.

But Sen. Hugh Scott (R., Pa.) said he doubts President Kennedy will put the full force of his office behind the measures. Scott said Kennedy has given only lip service to civil rights since taking office.

The two Pennsylvania senators clashed in a radio and TV program.

At the windup of the bobtailed session of Congress that followed the political conventions last year, Kennedy—as the Democratic presidential nominee—appointed Clark and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) to translate the party's civil rights plant into legislation.

Scott said he is not at all sure that Kennedy will send any civil rights bills to Congress and that if he does, it will be "a very much watered down one designed not to cause too much trouble."

But Clark told Scott he was wrong, adding he could speak from personal knowledge.

Keep Civil Rights Post

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON —(UPI) —

Dr. John A. Hannah agreed at President Kennedy's request Tuesday to remain as chairman of the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

His decision was announced by the White House after he had conferred with the President.

Hannah, president of Michigan State university, has served as chairman of the commission since it was created in November, 1957, under a provision of the 1957 civil rights law.

Civil Rights And Jobs

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

B'ham World P. 8

Franklin Roosevelt initiated the use of federal contracts to combat racial discrimination in work performed for the government. Dwight Eisenhower expanded the effort under a committee headed by Vice President Nixon. Now John Kennedy has set up his own machinery for the same purpose. Its utility will depend very much on the spirit in which it is operated.

Civil-rights advocates should not assume that vigor will be lacking because the new Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity is to be headed by Vice-President Johnson. The Texan has a record of practical steps to advance civil rights, legislatively and by his own acts. Yet the record of these presidential committees indicate that this one faces real problems.

B'ham, Ala.

Contracts pledging employers not to discriminate in their hiring have been written before. Now contractors will be asked to take active measures against discrimination, under threat of cancellation and blacklisting. But there are no visible sanctions against labor unions which discriminate, and in the past unions have been among the most stubborn discriminators. The Secretary of Labor is to be a member of the committee and much will depend on how his agents police federal contracts.

Sat. 3-18-61

The executive order setting up this committee is the first action of the Kennedy administration to carry out strong promises on civil rights in the Democratic platform. It had been expected that the President would find it more feasible to move in this way than through new legislation which would meet entrenched congressional opposition. If this is the administration's main early move on civil rights the need to make it effective is doubly sharp.

CRITIC AT LARGE

High Court Decisions Illustrate Split Over Sacredness Of The Bill Of Rights

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Wed., 3-8-61
8 (1)
10

Five Justices Say Restraints Are Necessary

Though based on current events, this commentary is a personal interpretation out of the writer's broad experience rather than a factual news account.

By **BROOKS ATKINSON**

© New York Times News Service

New York, March 7.—To believe in the original principles of America is to be a dissenter.

That is the conclusion to be drawn from two recent Supreme Court decisions that involve freedom from Government restraint.

On January 23 five of the nine justices ruled that a motion-picture producer must submit his films to a municipal licensing officer before exhibiting them to the public, the broad guarantees of the First Amendment being subject to that much restraint.

Same 5 Ruled Against 2

Last week the same five justices ruled that two citizens who refused to answer questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee cannot lawfully claim the protection of the First Amendment.

(The First Amendment is the item in the Bill of Rights that declares, in Old Testament prose: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.")

Since the cases have been argued by professional jurists before professional jurists, there is no point in trying to reargue them here. But it is pertinent to point out that the majority decisions represent a step backward from positions of freedom previously taken by the Supreme Court in the same areas of national life.

It is also interesting to observe that the dissenting justices stand on principles that are familiar to everyone who knows the moral history of the nation.

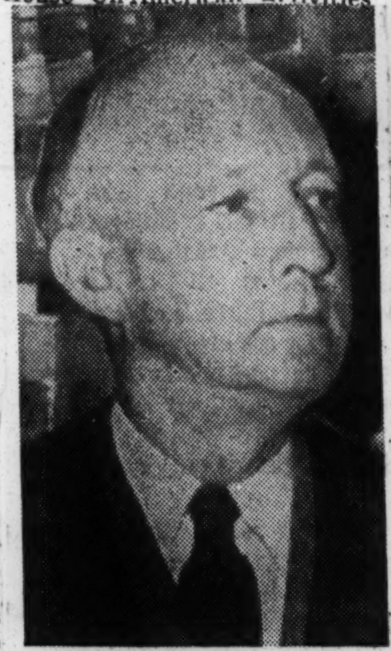
Concerning the prior licensing of motion pictures by municipal officers, Chief Justice Earl Warren set down the ugly operative word "censorship." The majority decision, he said, "gives formal sanction to censorship in its purest and most far-reaching form."

He added that by the same reasoning, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, books, and television programs may be subject to prior licensing by official censors who can at will nullify the First Amendment.

In addition to expressing the traditional American view, Warren quoted John Milton and William Blackstone, whose stern ideas about political freedom affected the thinking of the men who wrote the Constitution.

Restated Old Truths

Dissenting from the two majority decisions that strengthen the investigating powers of the House Un-American Activities Committee, Justice Hugo Black wrote with the moral passion of Tom Paine, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson.



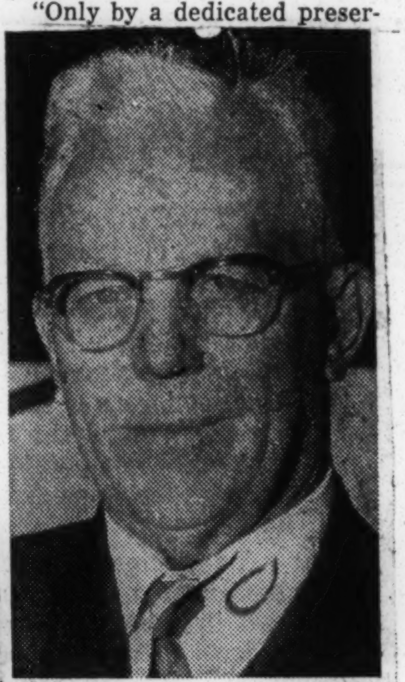
JUSTICE HUGO BLACK
Wrote with moral passion

It is heartening to read his blunt restatement of old truths:

"This country was not built by men who were afraid and cannot be preserved by such men." . . .

"I . . . deny . . . that this nation's ability to preserve itself depends upon suppression of the freedoms of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition." . . .

"Only by a dedicated preservation of the freedoms of the First Amendment can we hope to preserve our nation and its traditional way of life."



CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN
Quoted Milton, Blackstone

At age 75 Black retains the fresh outlook of a man instructed in the spirit of the original covenant. He has not forgotten that the Government belongs to the people and that the people do not belong to the Government.

These recent Supreme Court decisions illustrate about as vividly as possible the basic split in the political attitudes of Americans.

The split is older than McCarthyism. One faction believes that, in critical periods, America can be preserved only by temporizing with the ancient freedoms.

To many sincere citizens, the House Un-American Activities Committee's frequent invasions of the right to private belief are a small price to pay for the protection of the nation.

Congress, which represents the people, has just appropriated $331,000 to support the committee's work in this field this year.

The other faction, equally sincere, believes the opposite: that America will be destroyed if the traditional freedoms are relinquished.

"The slow process of eating away at the liberties," in Justice Black's phrase, weakens the strength of the nation and accepts the political philosophy of the nation's chief enemy.

Are Other Influences

There are other less tangible influences that tend to compromise the freedoms—personal comfort, personal security, the slow decline of individual responsibilities in a civilization that is more and more dominated by big Government and big business. But the fundamental issue concerns the classical guarantees of the Bill of Rights.

At present, a majority of the Supreme Court justices authorizes restraints on the First Amendment. That makes the issue clear: to believe in the original morality of America is to be a dissenter.

1C 1961

Kennedy Urged to Act To Bolster Civil Rights

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Mon. 1-30-61

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 30 (AP). —The Southern Regional Council has recommended that President Kennedy and his administration act to strengthen civil rights and improve race relations.

The council made its recommendations in a 48-page report, issued yesterday, which called on the President to "announce as a national goal the full and free development of all our human resources."

The report suggested the Justice Department test in court its existing authority to intervene in or initiate school desegregation suits.

P. 11-A

It urged an end to segregation in national guard units, Hill Burton hospitals and common carriers, whether in interstate or intrastate travel.

"Race relations is America's oldest unsolved problem," the roport said.

Use of Powers Urged

"The President holds power under the constitution and existing statutes which, diligently exercised, could carry the country far toward racial relations that are sane and honorable," the report continued. "These powers should be examined and responsibly used."

Turning to what it said was the President's responsibility in civil rights, the council said, "The President speaks the moral tone of Amecia. He has an incomparable position from which to define the problems of our policy and to indicate by word and example what needs to be done."

The report recommended that the President affirm his support of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his opposition to segregated schools.

Steps Recommended

It also recommended that the President appoint a staff adviser on race relations and that he create a single office to replace the present committee on Government employment and the Government contract committee.

This office, the report said, would review all Federal programs to insure non-discrimination in the Government's own operations.

"The Federal Government's own operations need to be a model of just race relations, or else the credentials of the Government to lead others are weak," the council said.

Other recommendations included:

That the President use the influence of his office to broaden Southern support for civil rights.

That there be frequent appointment of qualified Negroes to high-level administrative posts in Government services here and abroad.

That special attention to racial equality be given in Federal aid for vocational training and the schooling of children of military personnel.

Restriction on Grants

That no Federal research funds be granted to colleges and universities that restrict admission because of race, creed, color or national origin.

That the Justice Department be vigilant in the prevention or control of violence and intimidation connected with school desegregation or sit-ins.

That the President sponsor a national voter registration drive, supported by wide distribution of information on voter qualifications and procedures in every State.

That large contractors of the Government be required to recruit Negro employes as a condition for contract award.

That Federal co-operation with discrimination be ended at once in the apprenticeship and employment services.

That Federal housing programs be guided by a policy of encouraging integration.

The Southern Regional Council is an organization of Negro and white Southerners formed in 1944 to advance "equal opportunity for all the South's people.

Blasts South On Denial Of Civil Rights

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La

BATON ROUGE -- The lack of three basic fundamentals mars the South's claim to having a democratic way of life, a New Orleans Catholic priest told the Institute of Religion here Monday night. He is Rev. Thomas Clancy of the Loyola University Department of History and Political Science.

Addressing the opening meeting of the season at 1608 Government Street, Father Clancy said these basic fundamentals are:

Sat. 2-11-61

(1) The South does not guarantee minority rights.

(2) It does not give equal rights before the law.

P. 1

(3) It does not provide such rights to its Negro population as the basic right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The best hope for the Negro in the South, he said, is participation in local and presidential elections. This, he admitted, will require gaining not only the right to vote but the enforcement of laws protecting the Negro's right to vote.

Father Clancy, a native of Helena, Ark., prefaced his talk by saying "I want to make it clear that I am a native-born Southerner because it seems that the first two things needed by anyone to take a hard look at the realities in the South today are a Southern accent and a thick hide. I have both of these..."

P. 1

The speaker also cited voter apathy in the South and the voiding of the Negro vote by local pressures. In the South, as a whole, he said, only 25 per cent of Negroes of voting age are registered with only 4 per cent in Mississippi.

He pointed out that in Ouachita Parish, Negro registration dropped from 5,782 to 776 as a result of its voting list purging in 1956.

New Orleans, La

Referring to the "whole immoral system of racial segregation which is enforced by those whom all of us pay to help keep law and order in the community," Father Clancy said, "the real root of the trouble in the South is that a good number of Southerners -- white and Negro -- perhaps a majority of them, do not believe in democracy."

The Southerner, he said, is torn by two forces, a vocal belief in the tradition of democracy but with a feeling of discomfort "in the presence of the nation's liberal tradition."

After the Reconstruction, Rev. Clancy said, the leaders in the South were working to disenfranchise the Negro and at the same time trying to justify their actions in terms of the American Democratic creed.

He admitted and decried the fact that the stimulus for improvement of the Negro situation came from the federal government, not the church.

He said some positive gains may be made through presidential effort by (1) taking the initiative in proposing legislation particularly in protecting the voting right; (2) through moral persuasion, by refusing to participate in segregated activities, by calling conferences of both groups' leaders and (3) through executive order as Harry Truman did in ending discrimination in the armed forces.

Father Clancy also predicted the increase of federal power at the expense of the states and said he would be sorry to see it; but if this happens it will be the fault of those who have distorted the meaning of States Rights to oppose the growth of democracy in the South.

The importance of the Negro vote, he said, is growing in large cities, in the west, in the north, and this may be the way to bring about national and sectional changes.

STILL SILENT ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The New Crusader

There is some apprehension and concern over the policy of more or less complete silence on the question of civil rights legislation in congress since the Kennedy administration assumed the reins of government.

Chicago, Ill. 10

The President, himself, has made no official pronouncement about the issue and no word has come from his underlings on the subject.

2-11-61.

Meanwhile, Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas won what columnist David Lawrence called a "pyrrhic" victory over Howard Smith of Virginia in the battle of the Kennedy forces to "pack" the House Rules Committee to break up the roadblock threatening Kennedy liberal measures and preventing them from getting to the floor of the House.

Smith, aging arch-conservative and traditional foe of anything smacking of equality and advancement for Negro, has been rendered more or less harmless in his vast power to "vote" important parts of Presidential bills as Rayburn rammed through by a five vote margin his resolution to add three members to the Rules Committee, two of whom will be his own choices.

The House vote saw 195 Democrats and 22 Republicans joined the Rayburn side while 62 Democrats and 148 Republicans stuck with Smith & Co.

Thus, for the first time in the last 50 years, a way around loud mouthed filibustering by southern reactionaries and their northern Republicans cohorts has been opened to get into the law needful legislation that will transdorm Negro citizens from half citizenship to full.

Nobody knows at this point whether Rayburn made a "deal" to keep such matters in obeyance as the "price" for Smith's consent for the radical changes in the makeup of his committee's membership.

The closeness of the vote and the five vote victory margin scored by Rayburn indicates something smelly under the house!

It sounds as though the Negro is going to get left waiting for the bus again as "more important" Presidential legislative goals get aboard signal.

For Kennedy is more committed to getting through his proposals on medical aid to the aged, social security changes. sweeping changes in foreign policy, and so forth to, at this stage, stick out his neck on the controversal civil righte issue.

Perhaps he may have decided to confine his efforts in this connection at present on implementation and stronger federal enforcement of the 1954 Supreme Court decision on school integration.

After all, school integration is a fact, even though results in a majority of states in the Deep South to date are severely disappointing.

But after all, the decision was made by the court under the Republican administration of President Eisenhower. Kennedy's job will be merely to enforce it and maybe improve on the rather sorry half-hearted Eisenhower policing of the court's order.

So, we may be able to look forward to some progress on this score, but not too much, because the Deep South still contains Mississippi and Alabama and Louisana and South Carolina which threaten bloodshed before they let the government and the North "push this Niggra. Communist propaganda down our throats". Whether Kennedy goes as far as Eisenhower in the heat of anger did in sending battle-hardened World War II paratroopers to Little Rock remains to be seen. Kennedy didn't have to in Georgia where his "undercover" operatives have brought about an apparently complete switch-around on the issue by rabid segregationist Gov. Vandiver on the fact that desegregated schools are here to stay.

We think Kennedy will adopt a go slow attitude on other aspects of civil rights such as a federal fair employment practice act, anti-lynching legislation and other phases dear to the hearts of liberals, white and Negro. Right now, it seems more important that Kennedy comprehensive measures do something concrete in getting the United States headed toward his New Frontiers and maybe once the nation gets beyond them, we will find what we want on the other side. That is, maybe!

10 1961

Civil-Rights Agency Gets Chance At Permanence, Gains 2 Members

The Courier-Journal 1.4

Louisville, Ky.

4-20-61

1.4

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Washington, April 19 (AP)—The Civil Rights Commission, due to expire in six months, received two new members Wednesday and the chance for a long life.

Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) introduced in the House a bill to make the commission permanent. He said it had backing from the Administration.

President Kennedy appointed the new members, both law-school deans: Erwin M. Griswold of Harvard University and Spottswood Robinson, III, of Howard University.

Asked if the appointments meant Kennedy would ask Congress to extend the commission's life, White House press secretary Pierre Salinger replied he thought that probably was true.

On Job Almost Four Years

The commission, created by Congress to investigate racial discrimination, has been on the job almost four years. It has announced it will release its seven investigators May 1 as part of its preparations for the windup.

Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said he had drafted his bill after consultations with the Administration.

He said it would continue the commission "pretty much along its present lines."

There is a real need for such a commission 'to supplement the work of the executive department, to go out into the highways and byways to investigate violations of civil rights," Celler said.

Griswold and Robinson will succeed Dr. George M. Johnson, former United States law professor now with the University of Nigeria, and former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida. Both have resigned.

Griswold, a native of East Cleveland, Ohio, joined Harvard in 1934. He was appointed dean of law in 1950.

Robinson Is Native Of Virginia

Robinson, a native of Richmond, Va., was attorney for the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People in several school-desegregation cases. A Negro, he was named dean of Howard's Law School last September.

On the commission they will join Chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University; Vice-Chairman Robert Storey, former dean c Southern Methodist University Law School; he Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of the Jniversity of Notre Dame, and Dr. Robert Ra in, chairman of the political-science depa ment of Duke University.

Rights Group Given Chance For Long Life

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

1.2

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4-20-61

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"The more investigations of civil rights violations there are," he continued. "the fewer violations there will be."

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Commission extension seen–

The B'ham News B'ham, Ala.

Two named to civil rights board

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WASHINGTON, April 20—(AP)—A bill to create a permanent Civil Rights Commission was ready for introduction in the House today with claimed administration backing. And yesterday President Kennedy picked two members for the existing commission, now due to expire in November.

Apr. 20-61

Chairman Emanuel Celler, (D., N. Y.), of the House Judiciary Committee, sponsor of the new bill, said he had prepared it after consultations with the administration.

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White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger, who announced the new appointments, was asked if the move meant Kennedy will request extension of the commission's life. He said he had no personal knowledge but thought that was probably true.

The new selections are law school deans—Erwin M. Griswold of Harvard University and Spottswood Robinson III of Howard University.

They will succeed Dr. George M. Johnson and former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida, who have resigned.

IT WAS REPORTED yesterday that the commission was releasing its seven investigators May 1 as part of a process of winding up its affairs after four years of investigating alleged racial discrimination in voting and other matters.

Celler said his bill would continue the commission "pretty much along its present lines." He said there is a real need for such a commission "to supplement the work of the executive department, to go out into the highways and byways to investigate violations of civil rights."

The commission, he said, does not duplicate the work of the Justice Department "any more than congressional investigators duplicate the work of this or any department."

"The more investigations of civil rights violations there are," Celler added, "the fewer violations there will be."

In agreeing to accept the resignations of Johnson and Carlton, Kennedy praised their "constructive and conscientious service which contributed so much to the work of the commission."

GRISWOLD, A native of East Cleveland, Ohio, joined the Harvard faculty in 1934. He has been dean of law and Langdell professor of law since 1950.

Robinson, a native of Richmond, Va., has been a member of the faculty of Howard Law School here at various times since his graduation there in 1939. He has been dean and professor of law since September 1960.

While in private practice, Robinson was an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in various school desegregation cases. He is a Negro.

Johnson, also a Negro, formerly taught law at Howard and at Michigan State University and now is associated with the University of Nigeria.

Kennedy said the four other members of the commission have agreed to continue on it. The chairman is John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University.

Other members are Vice Chairman Robert Storey of Dallas, Tex., former president of the American Bar Association and former dean of Southern Methodist University Law School; the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, and Dr. Robert Rankin, chairman of the political science department of Duke University.

1C 1961

Civil Rights Law Upheld By High Court

N.Y. Herald Tribune
New York

Suit Against Chicago Police Is Reinstated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP).—The Supreme Court ruled today that public officials accused of using their authority to violate the constitutional rights of citizens may be sued for damages in Federal courts under an 1871 civil rights law.

The court unanimously reinstated a suit brought by a Chicago Negro, his wife and six children against thirteen Chicago policemen.

1.22

But the court, with Justice Felix Frankfurter dissenting, held that the city of Chicago cannot be sued under the act for allegedly unlawful acts of its police officers.

Tues. 2-21-61

Lost in Lower Court

The Negro family lost its suit in both the United States District Court and the United States Court of Appeals in Chicago. These courts ruled that the family had no remedy under the old civil rights law, known as the Ku Klux Act.

In its ruling today, the high court held that public officials who misuse their badge of authority are subject to damage suits, but that Congress in passing the law did not make municipalities liable for damages.

Justice William O. Douglas, who spoke for the court, said Congress had the Ku Klux Klan particularly in mind when it passed the 1871 act.

Aimed at Authorities

He said the bill was not directed against the Klan or its members "but those who representing a state in some capacity were unable or unwilling to enforce a state law."

In his complaint, James Monoroe claimed thirteen policemen investigating a murder case broke into his apartment on Oct. 29, 1958, and struck, kicked and shoved members of his family.

Mr. Monroe said a detective hit him repeatedly and called him "nigger" and "black boy." Mr. Monroe was taken to police headquarters, quqestioned about the murder, and released after ten hours without any charge being filed against him.

Had No Warrant

Mr. Monroe said the police ransacked closets and clothing and ripped open mattresses. He said they did not have a warrant.

Counsel for Chicago contended that the acts of the policemen constituted a series of wrongs, for which redress could be sought under state law but not under the civil rights act.

Justice Douglas said the Ku Klux Klan Act was one of the means whereby Congress exercised the power given it to enforce provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The guaranty in the Constitution's Fourth Amendment against unreasonable searches and seizures has been made applicable to the states by reason of the due process law of the Fourteenth Amendment, Justice Douglas explained.

The Monroes, asking $200,000 damages, said twelve policemen headed by Capt. Frank Pape, who has been termed Chicago's toughest cop, broke front and back doors of the Monroe apartment at 1424 S. Trumbull Ave., during an investigation of a slaying.

The search, police said, was connected with the Oct. 27, 1959 slaying of Peter Saisi. Subsequently, Saisi's wife, Mattie, thirty-five, was sentenced to sixty years imprisonment for murder, and her lover, Richard Lansing, was given life.

Other actions today:

Dave Beck Indictment Is Reinstated

Reinstated an indictment accusing Dave Beck, of Seattle, former Teamsters' Union president, of accepting a $233,000 loan from trucking interests in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. The indictment also named Roy Fruehauf, the Fruehauf Trailer Co., Burge Seymour, Associated Transport Inc., and Brown Equipment & Manufacturing Co.

Presser Contempt Conviction Upheld

Denied the plea of William esser, boss of the Teamsters n in Ohio for a review of viction of contempt of Congress. He was sentenced to two months and fined $100 for refusing to tell the Senate Rackets Committee if he had destroyed some records.

Rights Nominee Denies Prejudice

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville Fla.

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WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI). President Kennedy's nominee to head the Justice Department's civil rights division denied today that he has any chip on his shoulder against the South.

Burke Marshall took issue with an accusation by Chairman James O. Eastland, D-Miss., of the Senate Judiciary Committee that he was "going to deal in the rankest kind of sectionalism" aimed at alleged Southern voting discrimination.

Fri. 3-3-61

Marshall acknowledged at his confirmation hearing that thus far he has not seen any evidence of voting discrimination from other areas but said "that doesn't mean that there isn't any or that it may not develop."

P. 9

Won't Hesitate

He said he will not hesitate to order federal investigation and prosecution in any geographical sector where there is evidence of racial discrimination against voters.

For instance, Marshall said, the Justice Department may eventually intervene in a pending New Mexico case where there have been charges of discrimination against Indian voters.

"I will act on any evidence coming from any section," the nominee said.

Marshall was questioned critically by Eastland and a fellow Southerner, Sen. Olin D. Johnston, D-S.C. Eastland said another hearing would be scheduled later to permit further questioning by Johnston and Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr., D-N.C., who was absent today.

The nominee was praised and defended by Sens. Estes Kefauver, D-Tenn., John A. Carroll, D-Colo., Philip A. Hart, D-Mich., and Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y.

Native of New Jersey

Marshall is 38, a native of Plainfield, N.J., and a graduate of Yale University law school. He has been a member of a large Washington law firm for the last 10 years but told the committee he has had no experience in civil rights cases.

Other highlights at today's hearing:

Marshall said he had "no knowledge at this time" whether President Kennedy plans to ask Congress for new civil rights legislation "but that doesn't mean there are no plans."

He denied that Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and the State of Louisiana had made a deal for an "armistice" in the New Orleans school desegregation dispute. Marshall said he and the attorney conferred last week with Louisiana officials but denied statements by a Louisiana legislator that a deal had been arranged.

Voices Main Concern

He told Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R-Neb., the Justice Department was mainly concerned with enforcing federal court orders in the New Orleans dispute and about insuring funds for the school system. If the funds are made available, he said, the action might end the need for civil contempt proceedings which the Justice Department has filed against state officials.

Discussing school integration cases in general, Marshall said, "I believe the federal government has the responsibility to carry out due administration of justice under court orders."

Johnston asked if Marshall would follow the section of the Constitution "that leaves to the states the right to determine what the qualifications of voters might be." Marshall said, "I do not consider it the jurisdiction of the department to attempt to change the Constitution." Eastland muttered audibly: "I have my doubts."

Kansans Demand Rights Bill With Broad Power

Topeka Call
Kansas City, Mo.

TOPEKA, Kas. — (UPI) — Broad powers which would be granted a new "civil rights commission" under a fair employment practices bill would seldom have to be used, advocates of the bill told a House committee Tuesday night.

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Fri. 3-10-61

"It's a tough bill which doesn't get tough," Carl W. Glatt, executive secretary of the present anti-discrimination commission, told the house state affairs committee.

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About 100 proponents of the bill, most of them Negroes, appeared before the committee in the first night session of the legislature.

Glatt explained that statistics show that once authority is granted to subpoena witnesses, hold public hearings and issue cease and desist orders, the threat of such action normally is enough to end discrimination.

In addition to changing the name of the agency and granting the enforcement powers, the bill would allow district courts to levy fines for violations of $100 to $500 and jail sentences of up to a year.

The house majority floor leader, Rep. Charles Arthur, R.-Manhattan agreed that the enforcement powers were needed but would seldom have to be used.

Arthur and Sen. Laurin Jones, R.-Dodge City, toured eastern states for a legislative council study of the problem and found, Arthur said, that laws similar to the proposed one are working smoothly there. Arthur said that of 6,000 complaints filed in New York, only 13 had reached the stage of public hearings.

Glatt presented a number of speakers for the bill, but the largest rounds of applause and amens were afforded a member of the committee.

Rep. Walter Ford, D.-Ulysses, was cheered when he said "to think that people trained in Kansas have to go outside the state to get employment is a disgrace to the state of Kansas.

"The state of Kansas has capitalized on the name of John Brown for 100 years," Ford said. "To end discrimination you have to have it in your heart and mind."

Dr. C. R. Roquemore, president of the Kansas branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) told the committee he has found discrimination existing throughout the state.

"And the kids tell me," he said "why bother to get an education or training because if they get a job, they'll have to leave Kansas to do it."

He added that when he hears talk of unemployment resulting from a recession, he is prompted to say "we (the Negroes) have been in a recession for the last 100 years, because we have been unable to get jobs."

Roquemore asked that the bill be passed intact, including raises for the director from the present $6,000 to between $7,000 and $9,500.

Arthur also favored the raise, saying Kansas should keep a director of Glatt's ability.

Glatt explained that the law is based on statutes enacted in New York and New Jersey in 1945 and used as a model by 20 states and 36 cities.

He said the experience in the states, which grant enforcement powers of its Civil Rights agency is the same, accomplishments occur without much publicity or bitterness.

He said he knew of only two cases in which fines actually had been assessed.

Mrs. Francis Heller, vice president of the state League of Women Voters, said the bill would carry out action approved by the league five years ago.

George D. Bell, Wyandotte county superintendent of schools and Robert H. Saft, Sedgwick county superintendent, joined Glatt in asking that the committee strike a provision exempting schoolboards and educational institutions from the bill.

Bell said that when he receives a telephone call from a teacher asking if there are vacancies in the county he "immediately will have to try to detect by accent or the place they might have gone to school whether their complexion is a little darker than mine.

"If so, I become a bald face liar," Bell said.

Dr. Harry Levinson, a member of the Kansas advisory committee to the U. S. Civil Rights commission, said many employers did not mind hiring Negroes but were afraid their white help might quit.

18

Rep. Leroy Baringer, R.-Webber, asked what would happen in such a case.

The committee chairman, Rep. Jess Taylor, R.-Tribune, also asked if the bill had a provision against such an occurance.

Glatt replied that experience had shown white people do not quit their jobs when Negroes are hired.

Others who appeared were James Yount, vice president of the state Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO; the Rev. Harold Statler of the Kansas Council of Churches; Dr. Jack Baur, Kansas UNESCO and Lawrence League for the Practice of Democracy; State Social Welfare Director Marvin Larson, and Howard W Brewer, a member of the Anti-Discrimination commission from Wichita.

All-Out Rights Drive Mapped

Impatient Liberals Draft Legislation

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

By FANK VAN DER LINDEN
Daily News Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — President Kennedy's long-delayed bill carrying out the Democrats' 1960 platform pledges on civil rights will be introduced by Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York and Sen. Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania within about 10 days.

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Celler said in an interview that the measure definitely will include federal funds running into the millions to encourage Southern schools to desegregate.

He said it will also authorize the President's brother, U. S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, to seek federal court orders for integration without waiting for individual Negroes to sue. That, Celler said, would revive "Part Three," which the Senate knocked out of the 1957 civil rights bill.

D.N. 3-20-61

The Brooklyn Democrat, who heads the House Judiciary Committee, said he and Clark "are not bound by" the administration's apparent policy of delaying new civil rights bills. The delay is intended to let Southern members of Congress vote for such other Kennedy measures as federal aid to schools, minimum wage increase, and medical care for the aged.

P. 1

It is ridiculous to wait any longer," Celler said.

SUFFER AT HOME

Celler and Clark are suffering much political embarrassment because they have not yet introduced their bill, which they promised to offer when the new Congress met in January.

President Kennedy, then a presidential candidate, announced last September 1 that he had personally selected Celler and Clark as a special committee to "prepare a comprehensive civil rights bill, embodying out platform commitments, for introduction at the beginning of the next session," Kennedy also promised to fight for its passage "early" in the session.

Instead, the President is relying upon executive orders—the first of which named Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson to head a committee enforcing non-discrimination policies in government jobs and on federal contracts.

But the Republicans won't let the Democrats forget the campaign promises, so Celler and Clark are getting busy with their bill.

"We have drafted it, and have sent it to the Department of Justice," Clark said in a weekend television interview.

P. 6

SEEK SUPPORT

"What we're trying to do, frankly, is to get some support from the administration for this long-range program which actually puts in legislative form the civil rights commitments of the Democratic platform, which went pretty far.

Jackson, Miss.

"I'm confident we're going to come to grips with this matter; that the administration will give us the support we require and the legislation will be introduced within the next ten days."

These are some of the Democrats' 1960 campaign pledges on civil rights, quoted from the platform:

"We will support whatever action is necessary to eliminate literacy tests and the payment of poll taxes as requirement for voting.

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"A new Democratic administration will also use its full powers —legal and moral—to insure the beginning of good-faith compliance with the constitutional requirement that racial discrimination be ended in public education.

"We believe that every school district affected by the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision should submit a plan providing for at least first-step compliance by 1963, the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

"To facilitate compliance, technical and financial assistance should be given to school districts facing special problems of transition.

"For this, and for the protection of all other constitutional rights of Americans, the attorney general should be empowered and directed to file civil injunction suits in federal courts to prevent the denial of any civil rights on grounds of race, creed, or color.

FEPC PROMISE

"The new Democratic administration will support federal legislation establishing a Fair Employment Practices Commission effectively to secure for everyone the right to equal opportunity for employment.

"In 1949 the President's Committee on Civil Rights recommended a permanent Commission on Civil Rights. The new Democratic administration will broaden the scope and strengthen the powers of the present Commission and make it permanent. . . .

"In addition, the Democratic administration will use its full executive powers to assure equal employment opportunities and to terminate racial segregation throughout federal services and institutions, and on all government contracts. . . .

"Similarly, the new Democratic administration will take action to end discrimination in federal housing program, including federally-assisted housing."

Some Civil Rights Facts

The Birmingham News

Congress has okayed another two-year extension of the Civil Rights Commission. Facts still haven't been adequately exposed. The body continues. Why, is inadequately answered.

In the Senate Aug. 29 Sen. John Sparkman brought out undeniable facts about the commission which were given little attention. If they had been charged about some other administrative agency, concern up to the White House likely would have been forthcoming.

P. 9

Sen. Sparkman pointed out that the investigations subcommittee of the Senate committee on government operations had inquired into commission activities.

Senate report No. 439 brought out: That commission executive proceeding transcripts had been illegally or improperly destroyed; that commission staff had failed to adhere to Civil Service requirements; that the commission had used the FBI to check on reliability of federal, state and local officers and members of the clergy scheduled as possible commission witnesses.

The commission—a matter of record—had proposed that literacy tests be abolished as a means of testing voter qualification. Sen. Sparkman correctly emphasized—and the commission's own reports certainly bear this out—that if the commission's recommendations *were* enacted into law, then felons, incompetents and illiterates would be allowed to cast ballots.

Sparkman

Scott

The senator rightly underscored the reasonable literacy requirements. Others with one or more literacy requirements: California, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma.

Yet the commission assumed its prerogative was to issue recommendations as to laws to govern voting requirements—something not remotely conceived as being a commission duty when it was originally set up.

(The commission in a new report over the week-end endorsed a six-grade school requirement as adequate literacy qualification; this is a change, although still presumptive.)

In conduct of its business, the commission staff director refused to permit review of the body's financial records.

These and other aspects of the commission were sufficient basis for serious debate. What did follow was perfunctory.

A pro-commission senator, Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania GOPer, shortly before commission life was extended was on the floor lamenting that no more rights legislation was to be passed.

Scott said that the Senate ought to be doing its civil rights work. Instead he saw Senate talk as merely a "ritual dance" which had to be endured. The Senate knew how much was to be passed, was not to be passed. He regretted that "this administration does not intend to have civil rights legislation acted upon"—except for commission extension.

Thus Scott, who favored everything apparently, observed that a certain time would pass, speeches would be made, and then "the body will be buried."

Sen. Scott's diagnosis of legislative condition was accurate enough. Southerners and Northerners knew what was in process—Northerners knew, for example, that though Sen. Sparkman and others would speak and vote against commission life extension, they would not fight it to filibuster if nothing else fact that not only Southern states have was threatened. As Scott indicated, a deal was evident.

The result was, indeed, a kind of ritual dance.

Ritual, yes. But a look beyond the tom-tom beaters would show who were the chiefs calling for such ceremony. They were and are political minority bloc leaders. Southerners are blamed for "just talking." So may Northerners be blamed. Shame of tribal foot-stomping was to be found in the fact that sensible men never really listened to arguments one side or the other. To this extent Senate and House yielded their cherished discussion privilege to Chief Martin Luther King and Chief Adam Clayton Powell. For wampum, read ballots.

The Gap in Civil Rights

The Washington Post

Once more the Commission on Civil Rights has given the country a careful, well-documented and thought-provoking survey of how minorities are faring in our supposedly democratic society. Its findings are both cheering and depressing. There is much evidence of prograss in the recognition and protection of equal rights for all citizens. The states as well as Congress have enacted a substantial body of law aimed at the elimination of discrimination. Educational and employment opportunities for minorities have broadened; the courts have further extended protective legal cloaks; many individuals in the South and elsewhere have come for the first time to see the problems of racial equality in new perspective. Yet an enormous gap between the democratic ideal and actual practice remains, and the Commission has undertaken to measure that gap.

P. A 16

Negroes are denied the right to vote in some 100 counties in eight southern states. Mobs have resorted to violence in several cities within the last year because of racial animosities. Despite the notable gains in desegregation, three states—Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina—have failed to bring a single school into compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling 7 years after it was handed down. In many other areas the compliance has been grudging and of only token proportions.

While much of the problem remains in the South, the report should dissipate any lingering idea that the struggle for civil rights is a regional issue. Today nearly half of the Negroes in the United States live outside of what was once the Confederacy. New York has more colored citizens than any southern state, and five northern cities have more Negro inhabitants than any southern city. "The rural to urban, and South to North movements," the report points out, "suggest that the major new frontier for civil rights today is in the cities and their surrounding metropolitan areas, particularly in the urban areas of the North."

Mon. 9-11-61

The Washington Post

Much of the report is concerned with voting rights, as previous reports have been. On the basis of a detailed study of 17 counties with negligible Negro voting and 4 counties in which many Negroes vote the Commission challenges the prevalent belief that other rights are easily acquired once entrance to the polls had been gained. The investigators found "few meaningful differences" between the status of Negroes, from the viewpoint of civil rights, in the 17 counties and the 4. Certainly this survey lends no support for the belief that the quest for civil rights can be safely dropped as soon as voting booths have been opened to minorities.

Mon. 9-11-61

The Commission's five legislative recommendations in the field of voting are not very impressive. The proposal of Federal legislation limiting the rights of the states to prescribe the qualifications of voters brought dissents from Commissioners Storey and Rankin on constitutional grounds. It will need further extensive study and discussion along with the proposed bill to limit the educational requirement that states may impose.

CONFEREES APPROVE RIGHTS PANEL RIDER

L 25 Tues. 9-12-61

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI) — Congressional conferees agreed today to a $756,122,550 compromise money bill with a Senate rider extending the Civil Rights Commission for two years. But the rider will require a separate House vote.

The House-Senate conference committee agreement embraced all money ittems in the bill.

The measure carries funds to finance the operations of the State and Justice Departments and related agencies for the fiscal year that began July 1. A total figure of $762,038,000 was originally approved by the Senate. The original house figure was $751,300,050.

Conference spokesmen said that the House would be asked to vote separately on the extension of the Civil Rights Commission until Sept. 30, 1963.

House conferees said that they expected the House to go along with the extension. House rules forbid legislating in an appropriation bill. The House will vote first on the compromise money measure.

The New York Times

The conferees gave the United States Information Agency, the Government's official propaganda agency, a total of $136,550,000, about 9,000,000 below the amount recommended by President Kennedy.

Conferees Agree On Rights Panel

8-18 The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate and House conferees agreed Monday on a compromise appropriations measure carrying a two-year extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

Tues 9-12-61

Under the agreement, the $756,422,500 appropriation and the civil rights amendments are subject to separate votes in the House, possibly Tuesday.

The money is to run the State and Justice departments, the federal courts and related agencies in the fiscal year that began July 1.

TO VOTE ON PANEL

Conferees said there would be separate House votes on extending the life of the commission to Sept. 30, 1963, on appropriating $888,000 to finance the commission's operation and on a third provision putting a ceiling of $20,500 yearly on commission salaries.

On Aug. 31 the Senate voted 70 to 19 to tie the civil rights extension to the appropriations bill.

The commission was created by the 1957 Civil Rights Act to investigate complaints of civil rights violation, particularly the denial of voting rights.

SUSPENDS RULE

The Senate voted 72 to 21 to suspend a Senate rule barring legislation on an appropriation bill before the rider could be tacked on.

House conferees said under the parliamentary procedure the civil rights provision would be taken back to that body in technical disagreement, which will require a separate vote on them.

The compromise bill carries a total of $756,422,550, as compared with $762,038,550 voted by the Senate and $751,300,050 voted by the House.

ALLOWS 136 MILLION

It allows $136,550,000 for the United States Information Agency, for which the Senate originally voted $138,901,000; the House, $134,782,500.

Technically, the life of the Civil Rights Commission expired Saturday. The senate had voted to continue it Two years from Sept. 9. The conferees decided to round out the two-year extension to Sept. 30, 1963.

SEPTEMBER

10 1961 CIVIL RIGHTS SOUTH CAROLINA- VOTING

SOUTH CAROLINA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Civil Rights Advisory Body Sees No Bar To Negro Votes

P. 8 A The News-and Courier

Sun. 9-10-61

Charleston, S.C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The South Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee says it knows of no actual instances where voting rights have been denied Negroes in South Carolina.

But, it adds, "there are probably places where voting rights have been violated in South Carolina."

The National Civil Rights Commission, reviewing the South Carolina group's report is issuing reports from the advisory groups of all states Saturday, named three South Carolina counties where, it said, there had been substantial deprivation of voting rights.

The counties listed are Calhoun, McCormick and Williamsburg.

The state advisory committee noted that "the Justice Department conducted investigations in three counties; however, in the hometowns of the committee members, no denials of the right to vote were observed.

"No case alleging the denial of the right to vote was brought before the committee."

The national committee said public schools are segregated in the three counties, but made no other specific observations on the these. It said the three had heavy Negro populations and virtually no Negro voter registration.

The state committee recommended that South Carolina should "improve the training and caliber of men entrusted with the enforcement of the law" on the basis of complaints of police brutality.

These, it said, outnumbered all other types of alleged racial discrimination put forth by Negroes.

Private hearings were held for some complainants, the commission said, for fear of reprisals.

On other matters, the state commission said it found:

General substandard housing for Negroes because of "economics, and apathy on the part of South Carolina Negroes."

Half the total labor force of contractors on government projects in the state is Negro in 47.5 per cent of the firms.

Negro schools in the segregated state system "have been greatly improved" and most buildings for them are new and modern.

The state attorney general's office should have "some examining body" to "act as a 'watch dog' to see that the rights" of all citizens are protected; "there should be no need for a citizen of South Carolina to apply to some federal agency to redress a wrong."

Libraries generally are segregated, as are state parks. Where there are no Negro libraries, Negroes are subject to a fine of $100 or 30 days in jail for trying to use white libraries in some localities.

Hotels, restaurants, barber shops are strictly segregated.

There are no Negroes in public offices such as those of judges, magistrates and elected enforcement officers. Some cities employ Negro policemen.

Negroes have been serving on juries for some time.

The report was sent to Washington in July by E. R. McIver of Conway, chairman of the state commission.

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTs

Civil Rights Step-Up?

The B'ham News

The civil rights front seems to have become more active but whether gunfire emitted over the week-end and yesterday means anything more than harassing action remains to be seen.

Saturday at the University of Georgia, Atty. Gen. Bob Kennedy spoke to law school students and alumni and spelled out in very emphatic terms his department's intention of enforcing civil rights laws as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

B'ham, Ala.

This makes little or no news except in its timing. It's been apparent, and everyone seems to have recognized it, that President Kennedy has preferred to let the civil rights issue lie for a while until he had a chance to get some of his basic legislation package through the Congress. The fact that his brother would speak so positively from a Dixie platform at this time doesn't make much mechanical sense legislatively, even if it is conceded that, of course, Bob Kennedy would so enforce the laws. No one should have had any thought he would not.

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P 8

Tues, 5-9-61

Bob Kennedy's approach was both one of appeal to reason and that of the hard-headed law enforcement officer saying: "This is it and you'd better be ready for it." He underscored the fact that the Supreme Court had defined the law of the land and that whether one liked it or not, that was that. In this he is quite correct of course. Many, most, in the South don't like, disagree strongly with the Kennedian thesis that: "History has recorded many occasions when the moral sense of a nation produced judicial decisions, such as the 1954 decision in Brown vs. Board of Education, which required difficult local adjustments."

Moral considerations are always pertinent as men face their problems, including rights of all citizens. But many a lawyer might have some doubt that this is a proper judicial basis. It may be assumed laws are moral or immoral—anything theoretically could be passed. What is important is that law be based in reason and restraint—and examination of precedent.

But that is so much equivocation in one sense—the law is as the Supreme Court has said it is. On that the Justice Department will proceed.

Additionally, Sen. Joe Clark of Pennsylvania, a pretty hot liberal, and Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York, likewise, are pushing for new civil rights legislation in the Congress to implement the Democratic platform.

One of the bills introduced is about as far-fetched as thus far has been produced in the name of the federal government. It would require every school board in the country now operating segregated schools to adopt a plan for integration and begin compliance with the Supreme Court order by the school year 1963-64.

Such plan would have to be filed with the secretary of health, education and welfare.

This absurd requirement would make Justice-plus-HEW nurse-maid and spanking-papa to every local school board in the land. It apparently would circumvent entirely federal courts, except inasmuch as they would be used subsequently to enforce this new requirement. Bobby Kennedy in Athens had some things to say about discrimination up North. One wonders how effective such a measure would be in many a district up there.

Other provisions would strengthen the attorney general's hand in initiating law suits beyond voting rights cases, would provide official remedies in the courts for persons subjected to "discrimination" in business or within unions in hiring, firing or promotions, would federally eliminate the poll tax and would knock out any literacy tests for voting.

These hackneyed proposals aren't likely to receive early passage and their introduction could measurably deter administration legislation in other fields.

The proposals themselves are questionable from the viewpoint of anyone, North or South, concerned about growing federalism. The first would enable the Justice Department to reach into any cranny; the second would do the same thing; the third is archaic—the poll tax no longer is a typical restraint on minority voting; the fourth is absurd in that it would open the door to registration of anyone virtually and deprive local or state authorities effective regulation of quality of the electorate. This last would invite woeful abuse of what we have known as democracy.

Civil Rights Commission May Do Just That

The Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn

Tues. 5-9-61

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P 3

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Civil Rights Commission may be about to disprove Parkinson's Law.

The law, the brainchild of a popular satirist, holds that government agencies, once created, grow ever bigger and never, never are abolished.

The Civil Rights Commission created in 1957 for two years and extended in 1959 for two more, may soon prove the exception.

As of now, the commission appears to be about to fold its tent and steal away.

The 1959 law giving it a new lease on life requires that it prepare and submit a report to the President and Congress by Sept. 9, and to go out of business 60 days thereafter.

* * * *

SO FAR THERE has been no real movement within the Kennedy Administration toward persuading Congress to give the commission another extension. And Congress is equally inert.

President Kennedy talked about strengthening the commission in his campaign last fall, but may have changed his mind since then. Perhaps since becoming President he has found out more about the outfit.

If the commission actually does go out of business, it will be the first widely publicized Federal agency to fold since the Reconstruction Finance Agency finally was wound up after World War II.

Our Government may occasionally err, but generally it believes in sticking to the letter of the law—particularly Parkinson's Law. It is probably one of our most infrequently violated laws.

* * * *

THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION came into being Sept. 9, 1957, as a part of the 1957 Civil Rights Act which had provoked a stirring battle in Congress but finally was enacted.

The commission's six members were sworn in Jan. 3, 1958, and went to work with $200,000 which President Eisenhower provided from his contingency fund. Congress, though creating the agency, had neglected to give it any money.

Later in 1958, Congress voted it $750,000. This was followed with $780,000 in 1959, and $850,000 in 1960. The commission is now asking for $302,000 to run it from July 1 of this year until it goes out of business Nov. 8.

* * * *

WHEN THE COMMISSION opened for business it had six members and a staff director. This state of affairs quickly was rectified. Within a few months the commission had 65 employes. And by June 30, 1959, it reported to Congress that it had 82.

Soon after that the commission started appointing state advisory committees, of varying size, in every state in the Union. Parkinson's Law was being fully observed.

The state committees held various meetings, submitted reports to Washington, and at one time were all brought to Washington for a mass meeting.

The commission itself had public hearings around the country, and dispatched investigators out into the field—mostly in the South—to ferret out information.

In 1959 the commission published a report of some 500 pages containing sundry information, some of it patently erroneous. The report was poorly written, and badly organized, and the commission's recommendations were, to say the least, quite nebulous.

* * * *

THE COMMISSION was charged with investigating complaints of discrimination in voting, and with studying discrimination in housing and other fields.

Even though the commission on several occasions actually has solicited complaints, the number that have been submitted have been surprisingly small. Even counting letters from crackpots, they number only a few thousand.

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS

Southerners Ask Kennedy To Lead Civil-Rights Drive

The New York Times

New York

By **CLAUDE SITTON**

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Jan. 20—The Southern Regional Council has urged President Kennedy to adopt a sweeping program of executive action in the civil-rights field. In a forty-eight-page report to the President, the council makes eighteen proposals for strengthening the rights of Negroes. It is thought to be the most far-reaching blueprint of its kind yet received by the new Administration.

Mon. 1-30-61

The suggestions cover executive leadership, Federal employment, education, personal and property rights, voting, the armed services, propaganda, health and recreation, transportation, Government contracts and housing.

P. 1

"The President holds power under the Constitution and existing statutes which, diligently exercised, could carry the country far toward racial relations that are sane and honorable," the council argued.

Transmitted to President

The proposals, entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," were transmitted to President Kennedy, his Cabinet and chief advisers before the inauguration. They were released today by the Atlanta headquarters of the council, an organization of white and Negro Southerners formed in 1944 to advance "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

Harold C. Fleming, executive director, noted that there had been indications that Mr. Kennedy would approach civil rights "with somewhat more vigor" than previous administrations.

"As a Southern organization that had worked with the problem of race relations, we felt we had a responsibility to give our thinking on the question to the new Administration," Mr. Fleming said.

The council advocated clarity imaginative action and sus- of policy, "inward commitment," tained effort to achieve definite civil rights goals.

"A new Administration cannot give itself a civil rights policy, tie it together, and expect its unwinding over the years to satisfy the problems that will arise," the council asserted.

New York

The report did not discuss personal Presidential activities as contrasted with official actions. But the Council said that "their importance is in no degree minimized." It continued:

"Since the Presidency is a focal point of American interest, all of the acts of an occupant of that office receive national attention and thus set an example for millions of Americans.

Mon. 1-30-61

"A President of robust conviction will lose no occasion, however trivial, to show by purely personal action his admiration of principles of equality. Such demonstrations may be worth fully as much as Executive Orders and formal pronouncements."

Appointment of a staff adviser on race relations was recommended. He would assist the President in interpreting developments to the nation, in framing and supervising Executive Orders and in providing "intimate coordination" between the Federal Civil Rights Commission and the Justice Department.

The council criticized as inadequate the present executive committees on Government employment and contracts. These should be replaced with a single agency, it said. That agency would serve as a watchdog "to review the execution of all governmental programs and expenditure of all Government funds, for compliance with the policy of non-discrimination."

The importance of outspoken Presidential leadership was emphasized.

"Controversy and conflict are only worsened when there is any arguable doubt of the belief and intentions of the Chief Executive," said the report.

The United States Information Agency should be candid in explaining our racial difficulties, it said.

"We should relate them frankly," the report suggested, "as a people mindful of its troubles and working, as are the former colonial nations themselves, to remove them."

The council asserted that Civil Service prohibitions against discrimination were being flouted. It proposed "prompt suppression of segregation wherever it may be practiced in Federal offices."

The President was asked deliberately to choose competent Negroes for appointive positions.

Moreover, the council said, some Negroes should be given posts in the South, "which needs to get used to the idea of Negro competence and recognition."

School Problem Put First

The most compelling unfinished business, the council asserted, is school integration.

"The basic problem," it said, "is twofold: to re-establish a climate of respect for law; and to move quickly beyond the pitiful beginnings and steadily toward an end to desegregated public education."

Mr. Kennedy was urged to affirm publicly his full support for the United States Supreme Court's desegregation decision of 1954. The council also said he should direct the Attorney General to study the possibility of intervening in school desegregation cases under present laws.

While turmoil over school desegregation continues, the report declared, "the Department of Justice has an obligation to enforce vigilantly the existing statutes which protect personal security."

Stepped-up enforcement of voting laws was advocated along with "a national registration drive, under the personal sponsorship of the President."

Would Integrate Guard

The council advocated immediate desegregation of the National Guard. Because Southern units are all-white, it said, Negroes are denied the option of enlisting in the Guard or of being drafted.

Federal expenditures for health programs and aid to public schools and higher education and for recreation facilities such as beaches should be administered in accord with a basic policy of nondiscrimination, the council said.

Such a policy, the council said, would prohibit the granting of Federal funds for research to colleges or universities that restrict admission because of race, creed, color or national origin.

The council proposed "a final, decisive effort" to end segregation on common carriers. It said that large contractors on Government projects should be required to recruit Negro employes.

An end to cooperation with discrimination in Federal-state apprenticeship and employment services was advocated. The Federal Housing program, it was also suggested, should be designed to encourage integration.

Refuses Backing at 'This Time'

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By **RICHARD E. MOONEY**

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WASHINGTON—The White House dissociated itself Tuesday from civil rights legislation introduced Monday by two Democrats in Congress.

Wed. 5-10-61

Asked about the proposals, Pierre Salinger, President John F. Kennedy's news secretary, said, "The President has made it clear that he does not think it is necessary at this time to enact civil rights legislation." The administration is working now on accomplishing what t can under existing law, he said.

P. 1

'THEIR BILLS'

During the last presidential election campaign, Kennedy appointed Sen. Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania and Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York as a committee to put the Democratic platform pledges on civil rights into legislative form.

Monday's proposals—two constitutional amendments on voting and four bills on schools, employment and other rights matters—were the result. But Salinger called them "their bills"—not the President's.

Regardless of whose they are, observers believe there is no chance of their being enacted this year.

There is no great pressure for new legislation, and the administration feels that any attempt to get it would invite a show-down that would hinder other parts of its program.

GOP TO HARASS

The Republicans will seek to embarrass the administration for not living up to campaign promises, but the administration will rest its case for now on its strong civil rights effort under present laws. A recent example of that effort is its suit to integrate schols in Prince Edward County, Va.—an action for which Congress refused to grant direct authority in the 1958 Civil Rights Law.

EFFORTS NOTED

P. 12

Sen. Clark took note of administration efforts in his introductory statement on his proposals. "President Kennedy has already taken a number of far-reaching steps," he said. He also seemed to concede that legislative action was not imminent, saying that "regardless of present legislative priorities, the time will come in the not too distant future when the Congress will enact these measures (and) in the meantime we shall do our utmost to push for prompt hearings and favorable reports to both houses."

Atlanta, Ga.

Clark said Monday that constitutional law experts in the Justice and Welfare departments had helped in preparing the bills.

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic leader, would not speculate on what Congress may do on civil rights legislation at this session.

But he did predict that the last big fight of the session may come in the Senate. The issue, he said, would be changing that body's anti-filibuster rule.

JOINT BACKERS

Sen. Mansfield and the Republican leader, Sen. William McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, are joint backers of a rules change which would permit three-fifths of the eSnate's total membership to cut off filibusters.

The modification of the anti-filibuster rule is germane to any civil rights legislation.

The Mansfield-Dirksen proposal would make it easier for the Senate to apply closure—to put a time limit on debate and thus force a vote.

Civil Rights Bills Go To Congress

The Commercial Appeal

P. 3

But White House Is Silent On Plan To Speed Up Integration

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A series of civil rights bills designed to carry out 1960 Democratic platform pledges was introduced in Congress Monday without White House fanfare.

The sponsors of the six-point program, Senator Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) and Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), did not attempt to explain President Kennedy's silence on this legislation aimed largely at speeding integration of schools.

A Republican senator, Kenneth B. Keating of New York, noted the absence of a presidential message preceding the bills and suggested the Kennedy Administration "is still somewhat timed and reluctant to put its full weight behind civil rights legislation."

Not Cleared With Kennedy

"I hope I am wrong about this," Keating added, "because without persistent White House backing there is little likelihood that the majority party in Congress will move forward."

One congressional source said parts of the program were worked out with the Justice Department but the final product had not been cleared with Kennedy or his attorney general brother, Robert F. Kennedy. Lacking such clearance Administration measures.

President Kennedy appointed Clark and Celler a ommittee of two last September, during the presidential campaign, to put the party's civil rights pledges in legislative form.

One of the bills is designed to speed the racial integration of all public schools. It would require every school board operating segregated public schools to adopt a desegregation plan within six months and filed it with the secretary of welfare.

Provision would be made for court enforcement in case school boards did not comply with the legislation.

Would Preserve Commission

The desegregation plans would have to provide for "first-step ompliance" no later than the start of the 1963-64 school year, and would have to specify the time and manner in which integration was to be accomplished in each class and shool.

The five other bills would:

1. Make the Civil Rights Commission, which now is due to expire Sept. 9, a permanent agency with strengthened fact-finding powers.
2. Provide judicial and administrative remedies against discrimination by business firms or labor unions in hiring, firing or promotion.
3. Empower the attorney general to bring civil injunction suits in Federal court to prevent the denial of any civil rights on grounds of race, color or creed. The attorney general now has authority to file suits only to prevent the denial of voting rights.
4. Eliminate the poll tax as a requirement for voting in Federal elections.
5. Eliminate literacy tests as a requirement for voting.

CONGRESSIONAL
CQ
QUARTERLY

Kennedy still has not solved problem of civil rights pledges

The B'ham News B'ham, Ala.

Fri. 4-21-61

By Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON, April 21—Three months after taking office, the Kennedy administration is still groping for a solution to the touchy and embarrassing problem of what to do with its own civil rights pledges.

The Democratic platform adopted at Los Angeles in July, 1960, contained the most far-reaching pledges for legislative and executive civil rights action ever made by a major U. S. political party. At a Sept. 1 news conference, candidate Kennedy announced that he has asked Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) to draw up civil rights bills embodying the platform commitments. He said the bills would be introduced at the beginning of Congress and promised to seek early enactment of them.

The Clark-Celler bills were prepared by March 1, but several conferences at the White House and the Justice Department have produced no decision on what to do with them. A preliminary decision was made that they would not follow the road from the White House to Capitol Hill, via message and legislative draft, or other Kennedy proposals. They would, instead, originate with their introduction in the House and Senate by Celler and Clark.

THE CURRENT dilemma is over what Clark and Celler should say about the president's position on the bills. If they say nothing, the president will be vulnerable to Republicans who have already criticized the administration for not treating civil rights as "priority" legislation.

Because of the increased conservative strength in Congress as a result of the 1960 elections, it was apparent to administration strategists that immediate pressure for civil rights legislation would delay the enactment of other programs considered vital by the president, and damage their ultimate prospects. Therefore, it was decided not to raise delay-prone civil rights measures until other "must" bills had been cleared. In the meantime, the accent would be on executive action.

Subsequent close votes on almost every major Kennedy request—feed grains, unemployment compensation, depressed areas, minimum wage—confirmed that there were no votes to spare in the narrowly divided Congress. Even a semblance of pressure for civil rights legislation could stiffen the resistence of key Southerners being wood on other measures, and cost precious votes.

THE SITUATION in Congress has also caused the administration to proceed with caution in the executive field. It was clear that civil rights executive action that would directly affect programs which the administration asked Congress to approve—housing and education, for instance—might force border-state and moderate Southern congressmen to vote against the programs.

For this reason, plans for issuance of an executive order—which candidate Kennedy said had been "long delayed"—designed to guarantee equal opportunity in the occupancy of federally aided housing, are resting quietly. There are no prospects for its issuance at least until Congress has acted on Kennedy's omnibus housing bill.

And Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham A. Ribicoff has stated flatly that if Congress passes an aid to education bill, the executive would not take it upon itself to withhold any federal education funds from areas still segregated; Ribicoff also asked Congress not to add a rider to the bill directing him to do so. It appears that he has been successful in persuading Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), longtime sponsor of such an amendment, not to offer it this year.

The administration's executive action has thus far, therefore, been limited to areas not likely to bruise feelings in Congress.

Civil Rights Advisory Body Reports On S. C. Race Picture

The News and Courier

P.N.D.

COLUMBIA (AP) — The South Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee said in its annual report released Wednesday that it has received more complaints of police brutality than all other types of "discrimination" combined.

Thurs 8-3-61

At meetings in the last year and a half, the bi-racial group has heard complaints, generally from Negroes, of police maltreatment.

The committee's report stressed the need for a better caliber of policeman and for establishment of "an examining body" in the state attorney general's office "to act as a watchdog to see that the rights of all South Carolina citizens are protected."

A large part of the committee's report dealt with a survey made of South Carolina firms holding contracts with the federal government. Questions dealt with hiring practices.

Charleston, S.C.

The Rev. James H. Nelson of Sumter, a Negro member of the committee, said the results of the survey indicate "that there is little opportunity for trained Negroes in industry in South Carolina."

"Likewise," he went on, "it would appear that contract stipulations prohibiting discrimination in hiring and upgrading have affected very little the employment practices within the state."

President Kennedy has said racial discrimination at firms handling government contracts would not be tolerated.

In the meeting at which the report was released the committee went along with a suggestion of its chairman, E. R. McIver of Conway, that the cooperation of the state bar association be sought in cases where civil rights may have been violated.

McIver proposed writing the president of the bar association with the suggestion it establish a special committee "to investigate cases where discrimination is charged."

SEEK ADVICE

McIver was cool towards a proposal of another committee member, Dr. Thomas McFall, Negro physician from Charleston, that the group seek the advice of State Atty. Gen. Daniel R. McLeod or Robert McC. Figg, dean of the University of South Carolina's Law School.

"We don't want to put any state officials on a spot," commented McIver, a white businessman. "We seem to be a sort of 'verboten organization as far as state government is concerned."

The Rev. Mr. Nelson said 135 firms holding government contracts in the state received questionnaires regarding their employment practices. Some response was received from 72 businesses but only 53 questionnaires were completed "sufficiently" for the analysis, said the Sumter minister.

The survey showed that over four-fifths of the firms had at least one Negro employe. The number of Negroes per firm ranged from 1 to 164 with the median number as 13.

The Rev. Mr. Nelson noted that these figures compare with 52 as a median for total employes.

The survey said Negroes were most often employed in the unskilled and service jobs.

"Three-fourths of the businesses had no minimum educational requirements and 62 per cent of firms with Negro employes had no training program," the report said.

The survey noted that 83 per cent of the businesses considered in the analysis had no union "management contract." "However," it added, "the seven firms which did have contracts said that the union had had no effect on the utilization of Negro employes."

The survey concluded by noting that the Negro work force "is being largely underutilized and bypassed."

LED NATION

The report noted that South Carolina "probably" led the Nation in the number of people involved in anti-segregation sit-in demonstrations. But, the report added, only one case was brought before the committee.

The committee went along with Dr. McFall's suggestion that the Federal Civil Rights Commission be asked to spell out the duties of the state group.

"I thought this was a good thing when the committee was formed," commented Dr. McFall. "But I'm not so sure now. We ought to have the right to investigate and formulate definite recommendations."

The committee agreed to hold its next meeting here Thursday, Oct. 5.

Rights Controversy Bogs Down Senate

Commercial Appeal

24

Debate Delays Action On Extending Commission

Tues 8-22-61

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. — (AP) — Objections from both sides of the civil rights fence Monday bogged down a Senate maneuver aimed at extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

Memphis Tenn

Majority leader Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) moved to suspend the rules so the commission extension could be offered as an amendment to an appropriations bill. Legislation cannot be put into a money bill unless the rules are suspended by two-thirds of the senators voting.

Southern senators assailed the motion at great length because they don't want any civil rights legislation. Some Northern Republicans were just as unhappy because they want a great deal more of such legislation.

After several hours of talk, it became apparent that a vote on the motion to suspend the rules would not be reached Monday and perhaps not Tues**day.**

Mansfield said he wants a two-year extension of the commission, now scheduled to expire Nov. 9. But he added he would oppose any further suspensions of the rules for introduction of other civil rights amendments backed by forces led by Senator Jacob Javits (R., N.Y.).

Javits then made a speech sharply criticizing President Kennedy for not pressing ahead with a broad civil rights legislative program to deal with what Javits called "a highly inflammatory and dangerous situation" in this field.

Opposing the move to suspend the rule, Senator John McClellan (D., Ark.) held the floor for more than two hours, and several other Southern senators indicated they intend to speak at length. And when McClellan sat down he said he'd probably have more to say Tues**day.**

Civil rights debate strictly GOP show

The Birmingham News

Pd

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22—The pro-civil rights demonstration now going on in the Senate is mainly a Republican show.

Tues. 8-22-61

It will continue for several days—until both Democratic and GOP senatorial proposals will be tabled wit hthe lone exception of extending the life of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

Why is it a Republican show? Primarily, when Southern Democrats are doing so much of the talking? Because GOP "liberals" led by New Yorkers Jacob Javits and Kenneth Keating provoked the fight. They are trying to steal the thnuder of the Democratic leadership which, for months has been committed to a move late in this 1961 session that would give the Senate a chance to vote a change in its anti-filibuster rule (Rule 22), if it wants to.

Birmingham, Ala.

JAVITS-KEATING AND CO. also want to downgrade the Democratic leadership's willingness to go along with the device of putting a rider on a money bill—a rider extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years.

To od this, the New Yorkers and their cohorts are beating the drums for a far bigger civil rights package at the same time. They suggest, for example, a four-year extension or permanent life for the Civil Rights Commission. And they would tack on anti-pool tax and various other allied amendments.

The idea, as always, is to advertise to minority group voters that the GOP loves civil rights more than does the opposition.

Of course, a few of the more ardent Democratic civil rights boosters — such as Sens. Paul Douglas of Illinois, and Joe Clark of Pennsylvania—may feel called on to demonstrate along with the Republicans. But this is essentially a Republican "I'm willing-to-trump-your-ace affair."

Demos perform later

SOME TIME EARLY in September will come the clearly-marked Democratic pro - civil rights performance. It was booked back in January when the new Democratic Senate leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, promised to give the Senate a crack at amending the anti-filibuster rule later this year.

The GOP senators, or some of them, are sure to join in this maneuver, too. But they know ahead of time that it would be hard to deny the Democrats the basic credit, politically, for a rule change at this time—if there is to be a rule change.

It is doubtful if the Dixie Democrats will have to do any really extended talking, either around the clock for several long sessions stretching far into the night—not this week.

Hill warms up

BUT THE ARE organized into three 24-hour filibuster teams. Just in case. Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama headed the team on the floor yesterday. And the Alabama senior senator dipped briefly into a 100-plus page speech during warm-up remarks for about an hour and a half.

Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama is on the team due at bat tomorrow. This team, also, is expecting only a moderate workout at this stage.

The Southerners would like, naturally, to block extension of the Civil Rights Commission. But they know that better than four-fifths of the Senate are against them on this, and that they cannot possibly win on his issue. So what they are striving to do is to limit the civil rights dose for the year to this one unbeatable item.

Funds for waterway

BACKERS OF THE REQUEST for $2.5 million in the 1962-63 budget for a start on the long-dclaeyd Tennessee - Tombigbee waterway know they face a tough up-hill battle.

This would be the beginning, the foot in the door, for a project that would cost an estimated $265 million, and perhaps more.

The waterway does not have long-range merit and appeal. But it hits at a time when defense, space, foreign aid and other programs are on the budget upswing and giving signs of going higher.

While President Kennedy gave the Tennessee - Tombigbee his blessing in the 1960 campaign, he may have a hard time squeezing it into his fast swelling budget being prepared for submission to the Congress next January.

In their presentation to top Army officials here Monday, spokesmen for the Alabama-Mississippi-Tennessee compact for development of the waterway stressed its value to national defense. They noted that the waterway would have cut in half the distance by barge that the "Saturn" booster traveled from Huntsville to Cape Canaveral.

To get a plice in the 1962-63 budget, this project must have not only all-out support from the three states but a bit of luck along the way.

Rule-Dodging Solons Plan Rights Rider

Montgomery, Advertiser

B1 Sat 8-19-61

Montgomery Ala

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate leaders filed notice Friday night they will move to suspend the rules Monday in an effort to hook an extension of the Civil Rights Commission onto an appropriations bill.

Advance notice of this unusual procedure had to be given under rules of the Senate.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., the majority leader, and Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, R-Ill., the minority leader, joined in filing the notice.

EXTEND CRC LIFE

On Monday, Mansfield said, they will move to suspend the rule banning legislation in an appropriation bill. To do this requires a two-thirds majority of the senators present and voting.

The purpose, Mansfield explained, will be to try to put a civil rights rider on the $761-million appropriation bill for the State and Justice departments. The rider would extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years.

The commission is due to expire Nov. 9. Originally set up under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, it was extended for two years in 1959 as part of an appropriation bill in procedure similar to that now proposed.

When the Senate leaders disclosed they would resort to the same course again, Sens. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., and Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y., immediately served notice they also will seek a suspension of rules to offer other civil rights measures as riders to the appropriation bill.

Javits said he plans to offer an antipoll tax amendment and a measure to give the attorney general authority to seek federal court injunctions against all civil rights violations.

Keating said he wants to offer legislation providing federal financial assistance to schools that desegregate and also to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission indefinitely.

Extension of the Civil Rights Commission is the only civil rights legslation requested by the Kennedy administration for this session.

Rights Body Looks North For Trouble

Montgomery Advertiser

B1

Sun 8-20-61

Montgomery Ala

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A member of the Civil Rights Commission said Saturday the commission intends to work on serious racial problems in the North as well as the South.

Spottswood Robinson, former dean of the Howard University Law School and recently named to the commission, said the rights group "would expect to deal with all problems of the nation in quite equal degree."

The Senate, meanwhile, prepared to tackle the civil rights issue on Monday.

ANOTHER 2 YEARS

Democratic and Republican leaders forewarned members Friday that they would seek to extend the life of the commission, due to expire in November, for another two years.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, Mont., told the Senate he and Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen, Ill., would seek to attach the provision to an appropriations bill up for action Monday.

This would require a two-thirds vote to suspend Senate rules, clearing the way for rights legislation to be grafted on to a money bill. Similar tactics were used in 1959 to extend the commission.

The maneuver was expected to kick off a round of impassioned debate. But it appeared unlikely that Southern Democrats would resort to a filibuster to block it. They did not do so two years ago.

New York Republican Sens. Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating announced they would take the same route in seeking to attach broader rights provisions. But they faced the same two-thirds vote requirement on each of their proposals.

Robinson said a two-year extension "is obviously necessary if the commission is to get its work done."

Fight Looms On Civil Rights Commission

Atlanta Constitution

B4

Sun 8-20-61

Atlanta, Ga

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—A move to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission threatens to touch off a free-for-all in the Senate Monday.

Senate leaders will attempt then to suspend the rules and hook onto a $741 million appropriation bill for the State and Justice Departments a measure to continue the commission for two years beyond Nov. 9. Without the legislation the commission would go out of business.

Sens. Mike Mansfield of Montana and Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Democratic and Republican leaders, filed notice they will move for suspension of the rules when the money measure is brought up.

This is necessary because the rules bar legislation in an appropriation bill. It takes two-thirds majority of the senators present and voting to suspend the rules.

* * *

SENS. JACOB K. Jaivts, R.-N.Y., and Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y., promptly announced they also will seek a suspension of rules in an effort to add other civil rights measures to the appropriation bill.

Their chances of obtaining the required two-thirds majority seemed slim, however, in the absence of leadership support. And if they did succeed in suspending the rules, Southern foes of civil rights legislation could launch a filibuster to block action.

Javits and Keating said that if they succeed in their efforts, they will offer measures to provide federal aid for schools that desegregate, arm the attorney general with new powers to enforce civil rights, outlaw the poll tax, and extend the Civil Rights Commission indefinitely.

* * *

THERE WAS no indication the Dixie forces would make an all-out fight against extending the Civil Rights Commission, despite the battle they put up against its creation in 1957.

The commission was established to investigate complaints of denial of voting rights and other civil rights violations.

It was due to expire in 1959 but Congress continued it then for two years by the idenitcal procedure now proposed—adding an extension bill to an appropriation measure after a suspension of Senate rules.

The Kennedy administration has endorsed legislation to extend the life of the commission indefinitely but has not asked for any other civil rights at this session.

* * *

A SENATE judiciary subcommittee earlier this week approved by a divided vote a bill to continue the commission for two years.

The full judiciary committee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., has taken no action on the measure. In the past the committee proved to be a graveyard for civil rights bills.

The effect of suspending the rules and tying an extension bill to the appropriation measure would be to circumvent any committee roadblock.

Ironically, the floor manager of the appropriation bill chosen by the leaders as a vehicle for this maneuver is Sen. John L. McClellan, D-Ark., a foe of civil rights measures and a member of the judiciary committee.

The bill carries $302,000 for expenses of the Civil Rights Commission, the amount voted by the House and requested by the administration.

What's a Promise?

21 Senators Who Pledged Rights Backing Reminded

The Courier B6 Sec 2

Sat 8-19-61

Pittsburgh Pa

The Americans for Democratic Action this week is seeking to find out "what's in a promise." And to this extent 21 United States Senators have been put in the position of "producing."

Calling the turn on the "21" were ADA's nationall chairman, Samuel H. Beer, and vice chairman, Joseph L. Rauh, who in a message last week urged them to carry out their pledges for civil rights action by supporting passage of a school desegregation bill this session.

The two recalled pledges by the "21" last September, in a statement released by President Kennedy while he was still a member of the Senate.

■

THE STATEMENT pledged action by the solons to get consideration of a civil rights bill during the early part of the present session of Congress to "Implement the Democratic platform."

ADA is proding the "21" to push action on a measure being sponsored by Senator Joseph Clark (D-Pa.) to bring about faster school desegregation.

The appeal has been sent to the following:

E. E. Bartlett, (D-Alaska); John A. Carroll, (D-Colo.); Clark Clair Engle, (D-Calif.); Ernest Gruening, (D-Alaska); Philip A. Hart, (D-Mich.); Vance Hartke, (D-Ind.); Hubert H. Humphrey, (D-Minn.); Henry M. Jackson, (D-Wash.); Warren G. Magnuson, (D-Wash.); Pat McNamara, (D-Mich.); Eugene J. McCarthy, (D-Minn.); Wayne Morse, (D- Ore.); Frank E. Moss, (D-Utah); Edmund S. Muskie, (D-Me.); John O. Pastore, (D-R.I.); Jennings W. Randolph, (D-W.Va.); William Proxmire, (D-Wis.); Stuart Symington, (D-Mo.); Harrison A. Williams, (D-N. J.), and Stephen M. Young, (D-Ohio).

10

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS

SEN.JACOB JAVITS

Javits Asks Stronger Civil Rights

The Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

CLEVELAND — (UPI) — U. S. Sen. Jacob Javits (R., N.Y.), called for additional civil rights legislation to implement the civil rights guarantees of the U.S. Constitution.

10

JAVITS

Javits, speaking before the Cleveland Men's Club forum, urged that the U.S. attorney general be given power to institute suits in representative civil rights cases.

Javits urged the elimination of poll taxes on voting rights where they exist.

Fri, 1-20-61

The new legislation is needed, he said, because "executive action alone will not be sufficient to convince the hard-core opponents of public school desegregation — such as those in New Orleans and Louisiana — that the majesty of the United States will see that the law is not flouted."

P25A

The New York Republican said the major challenge of the 1960s to Americans is, as he sees it, "to establish equalities of opportunity and personal dignity for the individual at home and abroad, to increase industrial and agricultural productivity, and to win the uncommitted and neutralist nations to the side of free institutions."

Javits urges mixing bill

The Birmingham News

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP) — Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.), Saturday called for legislation to deny federal funds to hospitals which discriminate against Negro doctors or patients.

Sun. 9-24-61

He introduced a bill to amend the Hill-Burton hospital aid law which he said, still contains language allowing "separate but equal" facilities for Negroes and whites.

Birmingham, Ala.

He said he will fight for its adoption next year because "nothing is more pernicious" than discrimination in hospitals.

10 1961 CIVIL RIGHTS ATTY. SPOTTSWOOD W. ROBINSON, III

SOUTHERN UPROAR QUASHED

Kennedy Civil Rights Post Given To Negro

The Montgomery Advertiser

67

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate brushed aside vigorous Southern opposition Thursday and approved a Negro integrationist as a member of the Federal Commission on Civil Rights.

A 73-17 roll-call vote confirmed President Kennedy's nomination of Scottswood W. Robinson III as a member of the six-man investigative group. Robinson, dean of Howard University Law School, has represented the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in civil rights litigation.

Adv. 9-22-61

Also confirmed, by voice votes, were Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard Law School, as a commission member and Berl I. Bernhard as staff director for the commission.

Commission members draw no regular salary but get $50 a day while the group is in session. Bernhard moves up from a $14,190-a-year post as assistant staff director to succeed Gordon M. Tiffany in the $22,500-a-year top staff spot. Tiffany resigned several months ago.

Montgomery Adv

In addition to attacking the Robinson appointment, Southern senators demanded that the commission itself be abolished.

Created in 1957 to inquire into reports of civil rights violations, the commission's life will end Nov. 8 of this year unless it is extended. Legslation to extend t has been introduced but is tied up in a Senate Judiciary subcommittee headed by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D-N.C.

Southerners centered their fire on Robinson's activities in behalf of Negroes in civil rights cases, with Sen. Spessard L. Holland, D-Fla., summing it up like this: "The appointment is like taking a man out of the counsel's box and putting him in the judge's seat."

Holland added the commission "is being doomed to loss of public confidence because of this appointment."

Sen. John G. Tower, R-Tex., said the commission might serve some useful purpose "but not if it is made suspect by this appointment."

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., veteran leader of Southern fights against civil rights legislation, said it serves "to add insult to injury to appoint an NAACP representative" to the commission.

Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., called Robinson "an agitator—one of the leading advocates of racial integration in every form of society."

Sen. Strom Thurmond, D-S.C., calling for an end to the commission, said "it has done nothing but create tensions, race hatred and trouble."

Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D-La., joined in the demand that the commission be allowed to die, adding "here is a good way to save money" for defense spending.

Sens. Wayne Morse, D-Ore., and Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y., described Robinson as an able lawyer and said he would not become an advocate on the commission.

63

The commission, which meets only on call, is charged with investigating any reports of civil rights violations but most of its hearings have been concerned with reports of denial of voting rights to Negroes in the South. It has no police or judicial powers but makes periodic reports on its findings to the President and to Congress.

Adv. 9-22-61

All the commission members serve indefinite terms. The men confirmed Thursday were named to succeed Doyle E. Carlton and John S. Battle, former governors, respectively, of Florida and Virgiania.

Other members are chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University; Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey, dean of the law school of Southern Methodist University, Dallas; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, and Robert S. Rankin, head of the political science department of Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss, announced just after the vote he was opposed to continuance of the commission and would have recorded his name against all three nominations had there been roll calls on each one.

Sen. Talmadge told the senate he wanted to register "particular opposition" to the appointment of Robinson.

"As an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he has been active in all phases of that organization's agitation to force a new social order upon the nation.

"Sitting as a member of what was created by congress to be an impartial agency responsible for determination of facts, his position is roughly equivalent to that of a litigant permitted to sit as judge on his own case."

10 1961 CIVIL RIGHTS

Negro Praises Southerner, Hits Rights 'Champions'

The Birmingham News

BY EARL MAZO

Herald Tribune News Service

WASHINGTON

IN EVALUATING THE Kennedy cabinet's performance to date on civil rights, the editor of Washington's principal Negro newspaper has praised Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, a Southerner, and heaped scorn on two Northerners generally regarded as long-time champions of the civil rights cause.

The targets for bitter criticism by C. Sumner Stone Jr., editor of the "Washington Afro-American," are Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham A. Ribicoff.

7-27-61

The semi-weekly newspaper, widely circulated in the Washington area, supported the Democratic ticket in the election last Fall and is still considered strongly pro-Kennedy.

Editorial Page

In his "Capital Heartbeat" column of the current edition, Mr. Stone gives his rating of the President's cabinet—one through 10, with "performance and public expressions of attitude" on integration as the basis for judgment.

Birmingham

Mr. Stone lists Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg as No. 1 because he is "far and away the most decisive and sincere cabinet officer in the area of civil rights."

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, the President's brother, is rated No. 4.

Bobby Is Fourth

"BOBBY KENNEDY is fourth more on the strength of his performance with the Freedom Riders than the administration of his department," wrote Mr. Stone.

"Although he has talked loudly about integrating the A-G's office, the fact remains that it is still one of the most rigidly segregated departments in government, particularly in Washington, D. C."

The editor accorded Secretary of Treasury C. Douglas Dillon and Secretary Hodges a near tie for second and third places on his scale of civil rights performance and expressions.

"It's a close one . . . because both have acted firmly," he said. "While Hodges has publicly been more forthright about integration, Dillon has acted equally as intently and furthermore deserves credit for being the first cabinet officer to declare that his department was going to integrate all the way."

Postmaster General J. Edward Day, Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara are, respectively, in Mr. Stone's fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth slots.

Lowered The Boom

THEN THE "AFRO-AMERICAN'S" editor lowered the boom on Secretaries Ribicoff and Freeman.

Actually, Mr. Ribicoff doesn't even deserve ninth place, said Mr. Stone, because he is "one of the biggest gold-plated phonies in the Kennedy administration. . . ."

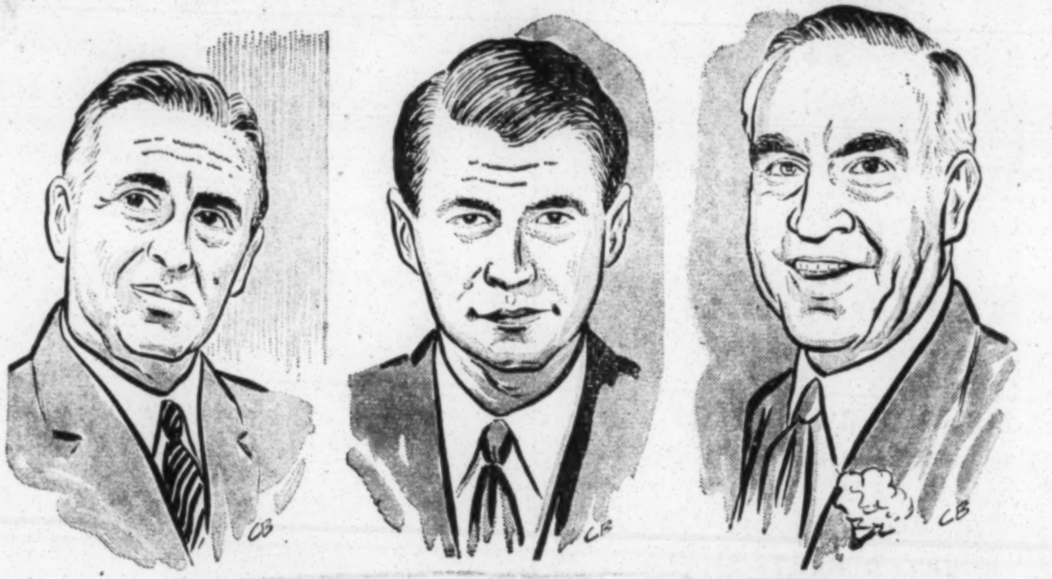
"Ribicoff stands for nothing but Abe Ribicoff," said Mr. Stone. "He's managed to pass himself off as a moderate liberal, but has said nothing and done nothing to integrate HEW at the higher or lower levels and has only accepted a couple of (Negro) apopintments because Adam Powell (chairman of the House committee on labor and education) practically had to ram them down his throat. . . . He's playing the game of clanmanship to dangerous proportions.

"Ribicoff one day is going to be shown for what he is—a do-nothing phony who hasn't expressed a significant thought about the American colored man since he's been in public office."

MR. STONE'S SIZE-UP of the secretary of agriculture was:

"Freeman is just so abominable in the area of intergation, he just doesn't merit comment. He runs a grim plantation, bless his bigoted lil' ol' soul."

In making his assessments, Mr. Stone did not cite the backgrounds of the cabinet officials. Mr. Freeman, for instance, is former governor of Minnesota and a political protege of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, one of the leading civil rights partisans in Congress. Mr. Hodges is former governor of North Carolina. Mr. Ribicoff is former governor of Connecticut.



Ribicoff, Freeman And Hodges . . . Low-Rate, High-Rate

Southerners Mount Futile Attack On CR Commission

Jackson Daily News

Pol

WASHINGTON (AP) — Despite spirited Southern opposition, the Senate has approved appointment of a Negro integrationist to the federal commission on civil rights.

Fri. 7-28-61

The Negro, Spottswood W. Robinson III, won confirmation in the Senate yesterday on a 73-17 roll call vote. Robinson is dean of the Howard University law school here. He has represented the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in civil rights litigation.

The Senate also confirmed, by voice vote, two other nominations by President Kennedy — Irwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard Law School, as a commission member and Berl I. Bernhard as staff director.

REPORTS TO PRESIDENT

The commission investigates reports of civil rights violations. It has no police or judicial powers, but makes periodic reports to the President and Congress.

Besides opposing Robinson's nomination, several Southerners demanded that the commission, which meets only on call, be abolished.

The commission, created in 1957, will die Nov. 8 unless its life is extended. Legislation to keep it going has been introduced, but is tied up in a Senate Judiciary sub-committee headed by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., (D-N.C.)

Jackson, Miss.

Commission members draw no salary. They get $50 a day when the commission is in session.

Bernhard was paid $14,190 as assistant staff director. In his new post he will get $22,500 a year. He is succeeding Gordon M. Tiffany, who resigned several months ago.

Southerners centered their fire on Robinson's activities in behalf of Negroes in civil rights cases, with Sen. Spessard L. Holland, (D-Fla.), summing it up like this:

"The appointment is like taking a man out of the counsel's box and putting him in the judge's seat."

Sen. John G. Tower, (R-Tex.), said the commission might serve some useful purpose "but not if it is made suspect by this appointment."

INSULT TO INJURY

Sen. Richard B. Russell, (D-Ga.), veteran leader of Southern fights against civil rights legislation, said it serves "to add insult to injury to appoint an NAACP representative" to the commission.

Sen. James O. Eastland, (D-Miss.), called Robinson "an agitator—one of the leading advocates of racial integration in every form of society."

Sen. Strom Thurmond, (D-S.C.) calling for an end to the commission, said "it has done nothing but create tensions, race hatred and trouble.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender, (D-La.) joined in the demand that the commission be allowed to die, adding "here is a good way to save money" for defense spending.

Sens. Wayne Morse, (D-Ore.) and Kenneth B. Keating, (R-N.Y.) described Robinson as

Jack Daily News

Continued From Page 1

an able lawyer and said he would not become an advocate on the commission.

Eastland charged that even with a membership of three southern members and three from other sections of the country, the commission has achieved nothing constructive but has "sent agitators out to spread strife and discord in the country."

p. 3

The senator said former President Dwight D. Eisenhower had set up the commission on "an objective basis" with appointment of three southerners, but that even this didn't work.

COMMISSION 'LOADED'

"Now," he said, "adequate and fair representation of the Southern states is destroyed. No finding or recommendation by the commission will be worth the paper it is written on, because it will be dictated by prejudice."

Eastland said nobody from a White Citizens Council would even be considered for a post on the commission, and that to choose Robinson for such a post is "equally as reprehensible."

The senator described Howard University, which has mainly Negro students, as "designed to educate and train agitators in the field of civil rights."

"In getting Robinson," Eastland declared, "we are getting a man with a bill of goods to sell." He blamed the NAACP for "denying education" to Negro children in Prince Edward County, Va.

Joining in the attack, Ellender said the commission has "preconceived ideas about what exists in the South" and that he hopes Congress will refuse an extension of its life.

Ellender added that "here is a good way to save money" needed for Kennedy's request for additional defense spending.

STENNIS OPPOSED

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., announced just after the vote he was opposed to continuance of the commission and would have recorded his name against all three nominations had there been roll calls on each one.

Sen. Talmadge told the Senate he wanted to register "particular opposition" to the appointment of Robinson.

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"Sitting as a member of what was created by Congress to be an impartial agency responsible for determination of facts, his position is roughly equivalent to that of a litigant permitted to sit as judge on his own case."

10 1961

Novelist Baldwin Links Civil Rights and Peace

The Washington Post

By Wallace Terry
Staff Reporter

"If you want to know what the Negro is thinking today," a Negro businessman said here recently, "read James Baldwin."

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Washington, D.C.

Novelist James Baldwin adds that for white Americans "to understand, you must be willing to face yourself."

Sat. 4-1-61

With weary, penetrating eyes peering from beneath an Astrakhan cap, Baldwin paused yesterday in preparing a speech for a world disarmament peace rally at Judiciary Square today.

P. 14-A

"What am I doing here?" he asked. "Only those who would fail to see the relationship between the fight for civil rights and the struggle for world peace would be surprised to see me."

"Both fights are the same," he said solemnly. "It is just as difficult for the white American to think of peace as it is of no color."

Confrontation of both dilemmas, Baldwin said, demands "inner courage." As the author of three books and many magazine articles, he says he considers both problems in the same breath because "racial hatred and the atom bomb both threaten the destruction of man as created free by God."

The 36-year-old Baldwin did not become so outspoken on social issues overnight. In his earlier writing he attacked criticism which compared him with the late Richard Wright, often labeled as a race writer. Perhaps Baldwin has come full circle. "It is certainly a paradox," he said.

"To be sure, I never expected when I began as a writer, to be expressing myself as I am doing now," he said, "or even doing what I'm doing, like this speech tomorrow." But when Baldwin returned from several years in Europe, three years ago, he was impressed by the sit-in action of Southern Negroes and the Rev. Martin Luther King.

"It has always been much easier to hate whites than to act with love," he said.

He could not believe that Negroes would raise such protest, and that "is what is frightening the white man today."

White society will point to what affluent gains Negroes have made, Baldwin said, and label that progress. "But nothing has happened in the social sphere." When Negroes, even Black Muslims or nationalists groups cry out, white Americans are puzzled, if they bother to ponder the issues at all.

The answer to peace, he said, lies no more in the bearing of the most arms than in Red-baiting Negro leaders to solve the race question. But white Americans could project an image of themselves as they really are, with fears and hopes like anyone else, Baldwin said, "instead of trying to act like we Americans are in a popularity contest."

CIVIL RIGHTS

(NOVELIST) JAMES BALDWIN

James Baldwin tells rally U. S. must break 'rights trap'

The Afro-American

By EDWARD PEEKS

WASHINGTON

America must break out of its "civil rights trap" to offer moral leadership to the world for disarmament and peace, according to novelist James Baldwin.

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Baltimore, Md

"The people in the South are trapped in very much the way the nation is trapped," Mr. Baldwin told a Saturday rally for peace in Judiciary Square situated between the Municipal Court Civil and Criminal Buildings.

He and Dr. Charles C. Price, professor of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, addressed the meeting that a platoon of American Nazis tried to interrupt.

Sat. 4-15-61

The Nazis, carrying a Hitler flag with swastika and the American flag, were cordoned off under police guard in a corner of the park, where one of their members delivered a tirade in an unsuccessful attempt to drown out the speaker on the other side.

P. 20

"Some aspects of our culture, as we see now, aren't very delicious," quipped Dr Price with reference to the Nazi demonstration.

* * *

MR. BALDWIN told the meeting of about 350 witnesses for peace who marched

[illegible]

ial:

"Some people don't believe there is a link between civil rights and peace. There is a heavy link."

The question of freedom for 20 million colored Americans "no longer can be overlooked," he said.

America cannot expect to influence other nations, especially in Africa and Asia, in the interest of world peace so long as there are "20 million captives in this country," he said.

"If I'm not free, no one is free," Mr. Baldwin said.

The meeting applauded when he observed, "We have a number of Africans in this country who can't buy a cup of coffee and don't get invited to the White House afterwards."

Reference was to diplomatic attempts in the past for the U.S. government to make amends to individual foreigners of color who were denied service in public places.

Mr. Baldwin said, **"The things we want them to do don't make sense to them because we don't do these things ourselves."**

The link between civil rights and peace, he said, calls for domestic action to help the downtrodden and oppressed in the slums of the big cities to improve their social and economic lot.

America should use its resources for human improvement and advance at home and abroad, instead of spending for armaments, he stated.

"I DON'T think this country is so weak that only a nuclear stock pile can save us," Mr. Baldwin said.

The belief in national security through armaments, he said, "is a symptom of American panic in the world in which we live."

He said that Americans are living "in a world of the past."

"The goal of human life is freedom and the question is how to achieve it," Mr. Baldwin said.

Americans must recreate for themselves attitudes and actions that will serve the real world, he stated.

* * *

DR. PRICE told the meeting, "It is my conviction that a nuclear war would destroy so much of what we consider important that it is essential for us to find a way to avoid it."

"The military in this country or in any other can serve no useful function in society," he said. "There is no defense against a nuclear attack."

Defense against atomic destruction rests with the creation of a world government, as proposed by federalists, that would outlaw war as a means of settling international disputes, he said.

The parade through downtown Washington included a number of young people and children who carried placards. The march was led by a young man with a sign that said, "Witness for Peace."

Others read:

"Produce for Peace."

"Hospitals not H-bombs."

"The only war we want is to fight misery."

STANLEY ARONOWITZ, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, was moderator at the rally.

He said of the Nazis, "They don't count, but you do."

The meeting climaxed Easter week-end activities by the group whose sponsors included; the Friends Peace Committee, Sane Nuclear Policy, Students Peace Union and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Groups came from Baltimore, Philadelphia and Newark.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION IS EXTENDED

Atlanta Daily World

Thurs. 8-31-61

By STEVEN GERSTEL
United Press International

WASHINGTON—(UPI) — The Senate voted 70 to 19 Wednesday night for a two-year extension of the controversial federal Civil Rights Commission.

Atlanta, Ga.

The action came at the end of a day which saw the Senate vote down attempts to give the commission a longer lease on life. Also rejected was an attempt to link civil rights legislation to the extension plan.

Voting against the extension were 18 Southern Democrats and GOP Sen. Milton R. Young, N. D.

The extension was hitched as a legislative rider to a money bill for the State and Justice departments, the Civil Rights Commission and other agencies. The Senate previously voted 72 to 21 to suspend its rules to attach the rider.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, Mont., joined his Republican counterpart, Everett M. Dirksen, Ill., in heading the drive for the two-year extension.

He disposed of the other proposals by moving to table them—on the grounds that a longer extension or a more elaborate civil rights amendment might provoke a Southern filibuster.

Just before the final vote, the chamber tabled 50 to 40 a proposal by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating R-N. Y., to authorize federal financial assistance to school districts beset with desegregation problems.

Technically, the Senate's action on the extension was subject to final approval later of the appropriations bill. This appeared all but certain.

The 72-21 margin by which the Senate suspended its rules to clear the way for the showdown votes was 10 votes more than the required two thirds majority.

The 18-member Southern bloc was joined by Sen. Carl Hayden, D-Ariz., president pro tem of the Senate, and two Republicans in opposing the suspension. The Republicans who voted against the suspensions were Sens. John G. Tower, Tex., and Milton R. Young, N. D.

After the vote, the Senate moved toward a vote on the two-year extension itself.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield and his Republican counterpart Sen. Everett Dirksen Ill., led the embattled commission through its showdown vote by insisting that no amendments other than the two-year extension would be approved.

Most northern liberals said they would refrain from trying to push through their other civil rights measures, apparently on the understanding they could do so on a migratory labor bill later in the session

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Rights: New Ruling

The Sunday Star

A Federal Judge on Thursday barred use of public funds to finance private segregated schools in Prince Edward County, Va., while public schools remain closed.

Sun. 8-27-61

A little more than two years ago, Prince Edward County closed its public schools rather than bow to the Supreme Court's integration ruling.

P. 1-C

Since then the county's 1,500 white pupils have been attending schools operated by a private foundation. Their schooling is being financed by State and county funds paid in the form of tuition grants to Prince Edward pupils.

Negro children also are eligible for grants, but only five accepted them for attendance in schools in other parts of the State. Four hundred received instruction at so-called training centers; 1,400 others have had no formal schooling since June, 1959.

Federal Judge Oren R. Lewis of Alexandria on Thursday declared the use of tax funds for segregated private schools to be invalid.

Washington, D.C.

A native of Indiana and a Republican, Judge Lewis did not rule on whether Prince Edward had a legal right to close its public schools rather than accept integration. He said that was for the State courts to decide.

Judge Lewis' ruling is likely to be appealed, but it appears that still another strategem for resisting the slow march of school integration in the South has come near the end of its road.

CIVIL RIGHTS AGAIN UP FOR SENATE VOTE

Chicago Tribune

P. 6

BY WILLARD EDWARDS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Aug. 29—Senate leaders abruptly restored civil rights legislation to the business calendar today and secured unanimous agreement for a roll call vote tomorrow on a two year extension of the Civil Rights commission.

Wed. 8-30-61

With Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield [Mont.] and Republican Leader Dirksen [Ill.] as co-sponsors, the necessary two-thirds majority necessary for approval of the extension appeared probable.

Chicago, Ill.

Southern Democrats put up a token resistance, but privately confessed themselves satisfied. Mansfield made it clear that he will move to table all civil rights amendments except the comparatively minor proposal to give the Civil Rights commission two more years of life. The commission would expire Nov. 9 under present law.

Sidetrack Injunction Bill

This means temporary oblivion for more than a score of other proposals to bar racial discrimination. The most controversial is the delegation of broad authority to the justice department to use injunctions to enforce any civil right.

The extension of the Civil Rights commission is proposed in a rider to an appropriation bill providing funds for the state and justice departments and the judiciary. Under Senate rules, it would be out of order, but the Mansfield-Dirksen motion is to suspend the rules, requiring a two-thirds majority.

Motion Tried Earlier

The motion was first put forward eight days ago, and then was withdrawn as a protracted floor struggle impended, hampering action on other legislation.

"They've agreed to sweep most of the civil rights proposals under the rug for this session," said a southern senator.

Proponents of civil rights legislation in both parties denied this allegation. They said they plan to offer their amendments to some future bill, probably the measure, already passed by the House, to regulate the use of migratory Mexican farm workers in this country.

SENATE CONFIRMS 3 FOR RIGHTS UNIT

New York Times

C-9

Negro Commissioner Wins Over Southern Opposition

Fri. 8-28-61

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27—The Senate confirmed today two members and the staff director of the Civil Rights Commission. It acted after a flurry of opposition by Southern Democrats.

New York

The Kennedy Administration is now expected to push for an indefinite extension of the life of the commission, which, otherwise, will expire in November.

The members who were today confirmed were Erwin N. Griswold, dean of Harvard Law School, and Spotswood W. Robinson 3d, dean of Howard University Law School, Washington.

The staff director is Berl I. Bernhard, a Washington lawyer who has been acting director for several months.

Mr. Robinson, a Negro who has been active in civil rights cases in behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was the principal target of the Southern opposition.

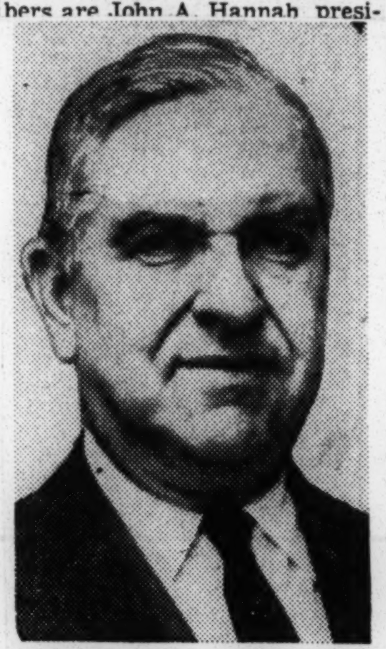
At the request of Senator Spessard L. Holland, Democrat of Florida, action was taken separately on each nomination. Mr. Griswold and Mr. Bernhard were confirmed by voice votes, with a few "noes." Mr. Robinson's nomination was put to a role-call vote and was confirmed, 73 to 17. Sixteen Southern Democrats and Senator John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, cast the negative votes.

Senator Holland said that the nomination of Mr. Robinson "should never have been made." He contended that Mr. Robinson was identified entirely with one side in a controversy and that his confirmation would be as unfair as giving the post to a "known member of the Ku Klux Klan."

Other Southern members said that the commission should be abolished.

The commission was established in 1957 for two years and has received one two-year extension. It has made a number of investigations and has held hearings on discrimination in voting, housing and higher education.

The confirmations complete the membership of the six-member commission. The other members are John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, chairman; Robert G. Storey, dean of the law school of Southern Methodist University; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, and Robert S. Rankin, head of the Political Science Department of Duke University.



Associated Press

CONFIRMED BY SENATE: Erwin N. Griswold, Dean of the Harvard Law School. He was confirmed as a member of the Civil Rights Commission by the Senate.

Commission members receive no salary but are paid $50 a day when the commission is in session. The staff director's salary is $22,500.

The commission is predominantly liberal, although the membership is divided equally between North and South.

Civil Rights Commission Is Extended

The News and Courier

P. 1

WASHINGTON (Special) — The Senate early Wednesday night overrode Southern opposition and voted to extend the life of the civil rights commission for another two years.

Thurs. 8-31-61

The action in itself was not sufficient to guarantee extension of the commission. The Senate voted the additional two years, 70-19, by a rider to the Justice Department appropriations bill, and House concurrency is necessary to nail the extension down.

There appeared to be little reason however, to believe that the House would not agree to the rider after the money bill is sent to conference.

Charleston, S.C.

While the South lost on the issue of extension, it succeeded, with the help of majority leader Mike Mansfield D-Mont., in defeating an effort to establish the rights commission as a permanent arm of the government.

Similarly defeated was an effort to extend the commission's life for four years, rather than the two-year period proposed by Mansfield.

Also killed as the Senate moved toward approval of the two-year extension were several efforts to write into the Justice Department money bill attempts to attach civil rights legislation to the measure. One of these, beaten by only five votes, would have authorized the attorney general to initiate civil rights proceedings in the courts.

Rights Commission To Work On Racial Woes

Atlanta Daily World

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — A member of the Civil Rights Commission intends to work on serious racial problems in the North as well as the South.

Spottswood Robinson, former dean of the Howard University Law School and recently named to the commission, said the rights group "would expect to deal with all problems of the nation in quite equal degree."

Sun-8-20-61

The Senate, meanwhile, prepared to tackle the civil rights issue on Monday.

Democratic and Republican leaders forewarned members Friday that they would seek to extend the life of the commission, due to expire in November, for another two years.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, Mont., told the Senate ne and Senate GOP leader Evertt M. Dirksen, Ill., would seek to attach the provision to an appropriations bill up for action Monday.

Atlanta, Ga.

This would require a two-thirds vote to suspend Senate rules, clearing the way for rights legislation to be grafted on to a money bill. Similar tactics were used in 1959 to extend the commission.

The maneuver was expected to kick off a round of impassioned debate. But it appeared unlikely that southern Democrats would resort to a filibuster to block it. They did not do so two years ago.

New York Republican Senators Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating announced they would take the same route in seeking to attach broader rights provisions. But they faced the same two-thirds vote requirement on each of their proposals.

Robinson said a two-year extension "is obviously necessary if the commission is to get its work done."

He made the comments during a radio-television interview with Sen. Keating' for weekend broadcast over New York stations.

Robinson said the uncertainty of the commission's continued existence creates staff problems. "It's difficult to get the best people on the staff when they know that their tenure may be limited," he said.

He explained that an extension "would certainly enable the commission to do longer-range planning than it has been able to do in the past."

Robinson conceded that the "present laws are not adequate" but he added that he doubted if the commission needed added powers at this time.

Lister Hill Assails Civil Rights Group

P.2

8-20-61

It's Not Impartial Group, Alabaman Charges

The Commercial

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — (UPI) — Senator Lister Hill (D., Ala.), Saturday attacked the proposal to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission which will terminate Nov. 9 unless the Senate votes otherwise.

"The commission," Senator Hill said, "has not been and is not now the impartial fact finding agency it was supposed to be. Instead, it has been an advocate of its own preconceived ideas of forcing integration of the races on the people of our states against their wishes and strong feelings to the contrary.

It was announced here Friday a move is scheduled for Monday to suspend the Senate rules in an effort to hook an extension of the commission on to an appropriations bill.

The senior Alabama senator said, "The commission has been spending its time assembling arguments in behalf of its own preconceived ideas in the field of race relations.

"The commission has degenerated into performing the self appointed job of a private pressure job, and viewed in its most favorable light can be said to be no more than a waste of time and money."

World News

Civil Rights Fracas Looms

News & Observer

WASHINGTON (AP)— Senate leaders filed notice Friday night they will move to suspend the rules Monday in an effort to hook an extension of the Civil Rights Commission onto an appropriations bill. P2

Advance notice of this unusual procedure had to be given under rules of the Senate.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., the majority leader, and Sen Everett M. Dirksen, R-Ill., the minority leader, joined in filing the notice. Sat 8-19-61

On Monday, Mansfield said, they will move to suspend the rule banning legislation in an appropriation bill. To do this requires a two-thirds majority of the senators present and voting.

The purpose, Mansfield explained, will be to try to put a civil rights rider on the $761-million appropriation bill for the State and Justice departments. The rider would extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years.

Raleigh, N.C.

The commission is due to expire Nov. 9. Originally set up under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, it was extended for two years in 1959 as part of an appropriation bill in procedure similar to that now proposed.

Rights may spark fight in Senate

Birmingham News

Sat 8-19-61

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—(AP)—A move to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission threatens to touch off a free-for-all in the Senate Monday.

Birmingham, Ala.

Senate leaders will attempt then to suspend the rules and hook onto a $741 million appropriation bill for the State and Justice Departments a measure to continue the commission for two years beyond Nov. 9. Without the legislation the commission would go out of business.

SENS. MIKE MANSFIELD of Montana and Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Dmocratic and Republican leaders, filed notice Friday night they will move for suspension of the rules when the money measure is brought up.

This is necessary because the rules bar legislation in an appropriation bill. It takes two-thirds majority of the senators present and voting to suspend the rules.

Sens. Jacob K. Javits, (R., N.Y.) and Kenneth B. Keating, (R., N.Y.) promptly announced they also will seek a suspension of rules in an effort to add other civil rights measures to the appropriation bill.

Their chances of obtaining the required two thirds majority seemed slim, however, in the absence of leadership support. And if they did succeed in suspending the rules, Southern foes of civil rights legislation could launch a filibuster to block action.

JAVITS and KEATING said that if they succed in their efforts, they will offer measures to provide federal aid for schools that desegregate, arm the attorney general with new powers to enforce civil rights, outlaw the poll tax, and extend the Civil Rights Commission indefinitely.

There was no indication the Dixie forces would make an all-out fight against extending the Civil Rights Commission, despite the battle they put up against its creation in 1957.

The commission was established to investigate complaints of denial of voting rights and other civil rights violations.

It was due to expire in 1959 but Congress continued it then for two years by the identical procedure now proposed—adding an extension bill to an appropriation measure after a suspension of Senate rules.

A SENATE judiciary subcommittee earlier this week approved by a divided vote a bill to continue the commission for two years.

The full judiciary committee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland, (D., Miss.) has taken no action on the measure. In the past the committee proved to be a graveyard for civil rights bills.

Senators To Push Civil Rights Issue

The Commercial Appeal

Move To Extend Commission Planned Monday

Sat-8-19-61

Memphis Tenn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. — (AP)—Senate leaders filed notice Friday night they will move to suspend the rules Monday in an effort to hook an extension of the Civil Rights Commission onto an appropriations bill.

Advance notice of this unusual procedure had to be given under rules of the Senate.

Senator Mike Mansfield (D., Mont).), the majority leader, and Senator Everett Dirksen (R., Ill.), the minority leader, joined in filing the notice.

On Monday, Mansfield said, they will move to suspend the rule banning legislation in an appropriation bill. To do this requires a two-thirds majority of the senators present and voting.

The purpose, Mansfield explained, will be to try to put a civil rights rider on the 761 million dollar appropriation bill for the State and Justice Departments. The rider would extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years.

The commission is due to expire Nov. 9. Originally set up under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, it was extended for two years in 1959 as part of an appropriation bill in procedure similar to that now proposed.

When the Senate leaders disclosed they would resort to the same course again, Senators Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.) and Kenneth Keating (R., N. Y.) immediately served notice they also will seek a suspension of rules to offer other civil rights measures as riders to the appropriation bill.

Vote Civil Rights As Fast As Anti-Hijack Law ....NAACP

Atlanta Daily World

Sun 8-20-61

WASHINGTON — Citing the speed with which Congress enacted a law to curb airplane hijacking, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins has called upon Congressional leaders of both parties "to act upon civil rights with at least the same speed exercised in behalf of property rights."

In identical letters, dated August 16, addressed to Senator Mike Mansfield, majority leader; Everett Dirksen, minority leader; and Speaker of House Sam Rayburn and House Minority Leader Charles Halleck, Mr. Wilkins urged early action to ban the Senate filibuster, facilitate school desegregation, and authorize the Attorney General to proceed in all civil rights cases.

"We ask first," he said, "that the Senate amend its filibuster rule to provide cloture by a majority of those present as is done with most legislation."

The NAACP leader rejected the proposal to impose cloture by a vote of three-fifths of the Senate require, in many circumstances, membership which, he said, "would more votes than are now required under the present rule. The total vote has been less than 90 in 62 of 124 roll call votes in the Senate since January," he pointed out. "In all such cases an extra burden would be imposed on cloture seekers by a mandatory requirement of 6[illegible] votes."

Atlanta, Ga.

To Negro Americans, Mr. Wilkins told the congressional leaders, their constitutional rights "are as precious — as are airplanes to any corporation or spokesman therefor. They are as precious as the right of any American to complete his journey of business or pleasure free of the threat of piracy in the skies.

"In the developing world climate," he concluded, "the protection of these rights may become, as well, a precious asset of the United States and of the West vis-avis the enemy in the East."

Rival Blocs Bog Down Rights Test

The Montgomery Advertiser

P.7

Mansfield Moves To Attach Rider On Money Bills

Tues 8-22-61

Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Objections from both sides of the civil rights fence Monday bogged down a Senate maneuver aimed at extending the life of the federal Civil Rights Commission.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., moved to suspend the rules so the commission extender could be offered as an amendment to a pending appropriations bill. Legislation can not be put into a money bill unless the rules are suspended by two-thirds of the senators present and voting.

Southern senators assailed the motion at great length because they don't want any civil rights legislation. And some Northern Republicans were just as unhappy because they want a great deal more of such legislation.

LATER IN WEEK

After several hours of talk, it became apparent that a vote on the motion to suspend the rules would not be reached Monday and perhaps not Tuesday.

In offering his motion, Mansfield said he wants a two-year extension of the life of the commission, now scheduled to expire Nov. 9. But he added he would oppose any further suspensions of the rules for introduction of other civil rights amendments backed by forces led by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, R-Ill., the minority leader, joined Mansfield in backing the suspension for the commission amendment. He indicated he might favor further suspensions to permit other amendments but there seemed to be no chance of these being voted without Mansfield's support.

KEEP IT ACTIVE

Under questioning by Javits, Mansfield said he was resorting to the rules-suspension technique to keep the commission alive because he believes a pending bill to do this never will get out of the Judiciary Committee. That group is headed by Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., a persistent foe of civil rights legislation.

Javits then made a speech sharply criticizing President Kennedy for not pressing ahead with a broad civil rights legislative program to deal with what Javits called "a highly inflammatory and dangerous situation" in this field.

LAST CHANCE

Mansfield said the Kennedy administration "has made progress all over the country in advancing the cause of civil rights" through executive orders and use of present laws.

But Javits insisted "this is our last chance for any civil rights legislation at this session of Congress" to meet "a dereliction on the part of the administration."

The bills Javits and his fellow New York Republican, Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, want to get before the Senate would provide federal aid for schools that desegregate, authorize the attorney general to sue in behalf of individuals, outlaw the poll tax and extend the civil rights commission indefinitely.

P. 11

Opposing the move to suspend the rules, Sen. John L. McClellan, D-Ark., held the floor for more than two hours and several other Southern senators indicated they intend to speak at length. And when McClellan sat down he said he'd probably have more to say Tuesday.

Tues 8-22

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., veteran leader of Southern battles against civil rights, called the commission "a useless appendage on the body politic" which now serves "only purely political purposes."

The six-man commission was created in 1957 for two years and given a two-year extension in 1959. It is charged with investigating reports of civil rights violations of all kinds. In practice most of its attention has been directed at Negroes' claims of being denied voting rights in the South.

Like Russell, McClellan called the move to suspend the rules a dangerous precedent and said "Before we are through, I think we will decide this is not the best way to legislate."

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS

Dixie Filibuster

The Atlanta Constitution

On Rights Eyed

P. 1 Tues. 8-22-61

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Southern senators squared away Monday to filibuster, if necessary, to defeat a new attempt to enact more civil rights legislation.

The politically potent civil rights issue was injected into Senate proceedings with a parliamentary maneuver designed simply to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

Atlanta, Ga.

This procedure was promptly seized by Sens. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) and Kenneth Keating (R-N.Y.) as a method to propel drastic new civil rights laws, designed to compel school desegregation.

The maneuver touched off a small-scale Southern talkathon with the threat of a full-scale filibuster if the situation got out of hand.

MOVES TO SUSPEND

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana moved to suspend Senate rules in order to tack the Civil Rights Commission amendment onto an appropriations bill.

Javits and Keating served notice they would seek to go much further than Mansfield and add their own civil rights amendments.

Mansfield made it clear he will not go along with the Javits-Keating amendments and at the proper time would move to table them.

But minority leader Everett Dirksen of Illinois refused to go along with Mansfield in opposing the Javits-Keating proposals.

This posed the threat of a prolonged and bitter wrangle, something Mansfield wants to avoid in order to complete the Kennedy administration's legislative program and adjourn by mid-September.

NO ALL-NIGHT SESSIONS

Southerners, with Sen. Richard B. Russell quarterbacking them and Sen. Herman E. Talmadge ready with a long speech when his turn comes, began talking against Mansfield's motion to suspend the rules.

Although no all-night sessions are expected, as was the case in a 1959 civil rights fight, the Dixie lawmakers were ready, as they were then, and organized into teams.

Mounting the oratorical battlements on the first day were Sens. John McClellan (D-Ark), Lister Hill (D-Ala), Sam Ervin (D-N.C.), James O. Eastland (D-Miss), and Everett B. Jordan (D-N.C.).

A two-thirds vote is required to suspend Senate rules. And Mansfield has the votes to suspend the rules and extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

But the Southerners fear that suspension of the rules could lead to passage of more than a mere extension of the commission's life. And this is why they are talking until they can be sure of enough votes to defeat anything more than the commission extension.

The debate is expected to go on for at least three days before Mansfield makes his move, possibly to invoke cloture and then suspend the rules.

When the suspension of rules is voted, as seems likely, then the Senate will have to vote on the question of whether the Mansfield amendment and the Javits-Keating amendments are germane.

This will be the key test. And, if the Senate should vote that the Javits-Keating amendments are germane, then "we will be here a long, long time," Sen. Talmadge declared.

Dixie Blocks Extension of Rights Body

Atlanta Constitution

C1 Wed 8-23-61

Atlanta Ga

By GARDNER L. BRIDGE

WASHINGTON (AP)—An avalanche of amendments Tuesday derailed an attempt to hitch a civil rights caboose to a highballing appropriations bill.

"At the moment at least," said Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, R-Ill., "that effort does not appear to be successful."

Republican Leader Dirksen supported Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana when Mansfield signaled the $761-million State-Justice department appropriation bill to a siding.

BOARD IN DOUBT

Still coupled with the stalled measure was a rider that would continue the Civil Rights Commission another two years beyond its present Nov. 9 expiration date.

Mansfield and Dirksen, who offered the rider, indicated they would consider the situation while other legislation, headed by a military construction bill which was approved promptly, is passing through.

"If senators want to adjourn by the middle of September, which is doubtful at best, we must get on with the calendar," Mansfield said.

21 OTHERS FILED

Mansfield said that since he and Dirksen had offered their rider 21 other amendments have been filed and that was "only t' start."

The Senate has a rule aga attaching legislative proposa an appropriation bill. The can be suspended, but only majority of two-thirds of the senators present and voting.

P6

A suspension of the rule must be voted each time a legislative amendment is added to a money bill.

Wed 8-23-61

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SUITS BY INDIVIDUALS

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The third is the Mansfield-Dirksen proposal.

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"We are interested in extension of the Civil Rights Commission," Mansfield said. "We'd like to have that, and that alone, considered."

UNFAIR, SAYS JAVITS

Javits contended many other methods are available for bringing civil rights proposals before Congress. He called the appropriation rider method unfair.

Keating said Mansfield should try to prevail on Chairman James O. Eastland, D-Miss., of the Judiciary Committee to approve a separate bill extending the commission.

"That is the orderly way to bring the matter before us," he said.

Both Javits and Keating contended the Kennedy administration has not lived up to Democratic platform pledges on civil rights legislation.

"Never have the American people been promised so much at campaign time and been given so little after the votes were in," said Keating.

Southern senators who have opposed the commission since it was created in 1957 contend its continuance would be only a political bid for Negro votes.

The commission was set up to investigate complaints of civil rights violations, including denial of voting rights.

Civil Rights Free-for-All Threatens

Evening Star

Sat 8-19-61 PA 9

Washington D.C.

By the Associated Press

A move to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission threatens to touch off a free-for-all in the Senate Monday.

Senate leaders will attempt then to suspend the rules and hook onto a $741 million appropriation bill for the State and Justice Departments a measure to continue the commission for two years beyond November 9. Without the legislation the commission would go out of business.

Senators Mansfield of Montana and Dirksen of Illinois, the Democratic and Republican leaders, filed notice last night they will move for suspension of the rules when the money measure is brought up.

This is necessary because the rules bar legislation in an appropriation bill. It takes two-thirds majority of the Senators present and voting to suspend the rules.

Seek Suspension

Republican Senators Javits and Keating, both of New York promptly announced they also will seek a suspension of rules in an effort to add other civil rights measures to the appropriation bill.

Their chances of obtaining the required two-thirds majority seemed slim, however, in the absence of leadership support. And if they did succeed in suspending the rules, Southerners could launch a filibuster to block action.

Senators Javits and Keating said that if they succeed in their efforts, they will offer measures to provide Federal aid for schools that desegregate, arm the Attorney General with new powers to enforce civil rights, outlaw poll taxes as a specific voting requirement and extend the Civil Rights Commission indefinitely.

There was no indication the Dixie forces would make an all-out fight against extending the Civil Rights Commission, despite the battle they put up against its creation in 1957. The body was due to expire in 1959 but Congress continued it then for two years by the identical procedure now proposed—adding an extension bill to an appropriation measure after a suspension of Senate rules.

Backs Extension

The Kennedy administration has indorsed legislation to extend the life of the commission indefinitely, but has not asked for any other civil rights legislation at this session.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee earlier this week approved by a divided vote a bill to continue the commission for two years. The full Judiciary Committee, headed by Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, has taken no action.

The effect of suspending the rules and tying an extension bill to the appropriation measure would be to circumvent any committee roadblock.

Ironically, the floor manager of the appropriation bill chosen by the leaders as a vehicle for this maneuver is Senator McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, a foe of civil rights measures and a member of the Judiciary Committee.

The bill carries $302,000 for expenses of the Civil Rights Commission, the amount voted by the House and requested by the administration.

Senate tackling hot rights issues

The Birmingham News

P1

Mon 8-21-61

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 —(AP)— The Senate plows into a scrap over smoldering civil rights legislation today, while the House takes up a bill providing a death penalty for airplane hijackers.

Promising sparks in the Senate was a leadership-sponsored move to suspend the rules and hook onto an appropriation bill a two-year extension of the Civil Rights Commission, now due to expire Nov. 9.

Advocates of other civil rights measures planned to try to get in some licks of their own despite the damper the Kennedy administration has put on legislation in this field this year.

Birmingham Ala

THE HIJACKING bill up for action in the House, along with a string of routine measures, is similar to legislation recently passed by the Senate in an effort to halt an outbreak of piracy in the skies.

It provides for a maximum penalty of death, and not less than 20 years' imprisonment, for hijacking airliners. In addition, it makes federal offenses of assaults, murder, robbery and other crimes committed aboard planes.

IN THE SENATE, Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois will try to attach a bill extending the Civil Rights Commission to a $761 illion appropriation measure for ie State and Justice Departments nd the federal courts.

P4

To carry out this maneuver, it vill be necessary to obtain a two-hirds majority to suspend a Senite rule banning legislation in an appropriation bill.

Mansfield told a reporter he expects the move to succeed—a prediction that was not challenged by Southern senators who fought creation of the commission and who oppose giving it a new lease on life.

"We appear to be at a disadvantage," said Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), leader of the Dixie forces.

HE MAINTAINED, however, that extension of the commission is wholly unnecessary. He said it already has had more time to carry out its work than its sponsors originally contended it needed.

Mon 8-21-61

"It now has become a political question, pure and simple," Russell said.

The commission was established by the 1957 Civil Rights Act to investigate violations of civil rights, and to make recommendations to Congress and the president.

In 1959, when the commission first was due to expire, Congress voted to continue it for another two years. This was accomplished by hooking an extension bill onto an appropriation measure in a procedure identical to that now proposed.

WHEN SENATE LEADER disclosed this strategy would be tried again this year, Sens. Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, New York Republicans, said they would attempt to suspend the rules and offer civil rights measures as riders to the appropriation bill.

Their bills would provide federal financial aid for schools that desegregate, authorize the attorney general to bring civil rights suits in behalf of private individuals, outlaw the poll tax, and extend the Civil Rights Commission indefenitely.

Without leadership support, however, it appeared unlikely that the required two-thirds majority could be obtained to suspend the rules to clear the way for action on these highly controversial proposals.

MANSFIELD SAID his intention was to support a rules suspension only for the bill to extend the Civil Rights Commission for two years.

Extension of the commission has been recommended by the administration, but President Kennedy has not asked Congress for any other civil rights measures at this session.

Javits, yesterday, called this "a striking dereliction in responsibility on the part of the Kennedy administration" and said it seems clear that "a campaign of appeasement of the South continues."

Civil Rights Rider Falls By Wayside

Montgomery Advertiser
61

Wed 8-23-61

Amendments Derail Move To Extend Commission's Life

Montgomery, Ala

WASHINGTON (AP)—An avalanche of amendments Tuesday derailed an attempt to hitch a civil rights caboose to a highballing appropriations bill.

"At the moment at least," said Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, R-Ill., "that effort does not appear to be successful."

Republican Leader Dirksen supported Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana when Mansfield signaled the $761-million State-Justice Department appropriation bill to a siding.

Still coupled with the stalled measure was a rider that would continue the Civil Rights Commission another two years beyond its present Nov. 9 expiration date.

OTHERS PASS

Mansfield and Dirksen, who offered the rider, indicated they would consider the situation while other legislation, headed by a military construction bill which was approved promptly, is passing through.

"If senators want to adjourn by the middle of September, which is doubtful at best, we must get on with the calendar," Mansfield said.

Mansfield said that since he and Dirksen had offered their rider 21 other amendments have been filed and that was "only the start."

The Senate has a rule against attaching legislative proposals to an appropriation bill. The rule can be suspended, but only by a majority of two-thirds of the senators present and voting.

A suspension of the rule must be voted each time a legislative amendment is added to a money bill

FILE SUITS

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One, by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., would authorize the attorney general to file civil rights suits on behalf of private individuals.

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"We are interested in extension of the Civil Rights Commission," Mansfield said. "We'd like to have that, and that alone, considered."

Javits contended many other methods are available for bringing civil rights proposals before Congress. He called the appropriation rider method unfair.

22

SEPARATE BILL

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Wed 8-23-61

"That is the orderly way to bring the matter before us," he said.

Both Javits and Keating contended the Kennedy administration has not lived up to Democratic platform pledges on civil rights legislation.

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The commission was set up to investigate complaints of civil rights violations, including denial of voting rights.

Rights Warfare Likely To Erupt In Senate Today

The Commercial Appeal

P.1

Mon 8-21-61

Javits Says Administration Is Appeasing South By Not Pressing Issue

By JOHN CHADWICK
Associated Press Staff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20. — Opening shots were fired by opposing sides Sunday in a civil rights battle expected to erupt in the Senate Monday.

Senator Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.) accused the Kennedy Administration of continuing "a campaign of appeasement of the South" by not pressing for action now on what he called meaningful civil rights measures.

Memphis, Tenn.

His statement was keyed to a leadership plan to suspend Senate rules Monday to hitch a two-year extension of the Civil Rights Commission onto a 761-million-dollar appropriation bill for the State and Justice departments and the Federal courts.

Must Suspend Rules

A suspension of the rules is necessary because they bar legislation in an appropriation bill. It takes a two-thirds majority of the senators voting to permit offering of such an amendment.

Southern senators led by Richard Russell (D., Ga.) plan to fight against giving the Civil Rights Commission a new lease on life, but the odds appear to be against them.

Russell said extension of the commission beyond Nov. 9, the date it is to expire under present law, is wholly unnecessary.

First established in 1957 and extended for two years in 1959, the commission already has had more time to carry out its work than its sponsors originally contended it needed, Russell said.

The commission was set up to investigate violations of civil rights, especially the denial of voting rights, and to submit recommendations to Congress and the President.

To Offer Riders

Javits and his Republican colleague from New York, Senator Kenneth Keating, have served notice they will offer other civil rights measures as riders to the appropriation bill.

Their riders would authorize Federal grants for schools that desegregate, empower the attorney general to initiate civil rights suits in behalf of private individuals, outlaw the poll tax, and extend the Civil Rights Commission indefinitely. Each proposed amendment would require a separate suspension-of-the-rules vote before it could be offered.

Some Fireworks Expected Today in Civil Rights Arena

Washington Post B1
Mon 8-21-61
Washington D.C.

Civil rights issues were expected to produce some fireworks in two congressional arenas today.

In the Senate, Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) and Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) will try a parliamentary maneuver to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years beyond Nov. 9.

In the House, hearings will open in a Labor subcommittee on Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's (D-N. Y.) bill to ban Federal participation in apprenticeship programs where racial discrimination is practiced. AFL-CIO president George Meany, who has been at odds with Powell for years, is scheduled as a first-day witness.

The majority and minority Senate leaders have announced that they will move for suspension of the rules when a 741-million-dollar appropriations bill for the State and Justice Departments is brought up. This would permit them to hook a measure to continue the Commission to the money bill.

Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) and Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.) will try to attach a variety of civil rights measures to the same appropriations bill. But their chances of getting the two-thirds majority necessary for a suspension of the rules seem slim.

The New York Senators' riders would authorize Federal grants for schools that desegregate, empower the Attorney General to initiate civil rights suits in behalf of private individuals, outlaw the poll tax, and extend the Civil Rights Commission indefinitely.

In remarks prepared for delivery in the Senate today, Javits accused the Kennedy Administration of continuing "a campaign of appeasement of the South" by not pressing for action now on what he called meaningful civil rights measures.

Elsewhere on last week's civil rights front, a Federal judge ruled that a 1954 Birmingham, Ala., city ordinance prohibiting joint Negro and white participation in sports contests is unconstitutional.

U. S. District Judge H. Hobart Grooms turned down a Negro request that he rule immediately that segregation in city recreation facilities be declared unconstitutional. That request was ordered to trial, probably in October.

Grooms' ruling Friday came in part of a suit against the city of Birmingham, the City Commission and members of the Parks and Recreation Boards by desegregation leaders.

In St. Louis, the Anti-Discrimination Division of the city Council on Human Relations issued a cease and desist order forbidding racial discrimination in bowling lanes. The order will be appealed by the operators of the Terry Moore Bowling Lanes, counsel announced.

Meanwhile, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, acting for the Justice Department, continued to inspect voter records in oil-rich Plaquemines Parish bordering on the Mississippi River in Louisiana, despite the protests of Leander H. Perez Sr., arch-segregationist and head of the parish for 30 years.

A U. S. Civil Rights Commission report earlier this year showed there were 44 Negroes registered out of 4135 nonwhite adults in the parish. There were 7010 whites registered out of a total white population of 8183.

The Justice Department has also announced plans to ask to inspect more Montgomery County, Ala., voter registration records in preparation of a pending civil rights suit for trial.

In the suit filed before U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., the Department charged discrimination against Negro would-be voters and named the County Voter Registration Board and the State of Alabama as defendants. A Federal attorney said fewer than 10 per cent of the County's Negro citizens of voting age are registered.

While the Civil Rights Commission's future is still uncertain, Spottswood Robinson a recentliy named member said the Commission intends to work on serious racial problems in the North as well a due in Washington Monday morning.

The White House first announced that Johnson would fly directly here from Germany to report and that Mr. Kennedy would remain here until Tuesday.

Rights Issue Nags Senate

Jackson Daily News P-1
Mon. 8-21-61
Jackson, Miss

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate plows into a scrap over smoldering civil rights legislation today, while the House takes up a bill providing a death penalty for airplane hijackers.

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To carry out this maneuver, it will be necessary to obtain a two-thirds majority to suspend a Senate rule banning extraneous legislation in an appropriation bill.

Mansfield told a reporter he expects the move to succeed—a prediction that was not challenged by Southern senators who fought creation of the commission and who oppose giving it a new lease on life.

"We appear to be at a disadvantage," said Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., leader of the Dixie forces.

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Jackson Daily News

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Mon. 8-21-61

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OUTCOME IN DOUBT

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10 1961

Humphrey Sets 7-Point Civil Rights Program

The Louisville Defender

Louisville Ky.

10

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) today proposed a seven-point legislative program on civil rights and challenged Congress to "keep pace with the efforts of the executive and judicial branches to end discrimination."

Humphrey's program includes bills aimed at preventing discrimination in employment, voting and interstate travel.

Thurs 3-9-61

The Senator praised this week's executive order by the President establishing a committee to work for equal employment opportunities in government agencies and private firms under conrtact to the government. He added:

p. 1

"This is an example of the type of action on civic rights which can be taken by the Executive Branch. I am confident than the President will continue to use his authority and influence to protect the rights of every American."

Humphrey called for "determined, constant efforts by every branch of government and by every community in America to move the Nation ahead in the field of human rights."

"The President, the courts, private organizations and groups of citizens are working ceaselessly to stamp out discrimination, which blocks the progress of millions of citizens and blotches our reputation throughout the world," he said.

p. 16

"Congress should keep pace with this effort to secure and protect the rights of every American. We cannot be satisfied with legislative action every third year. We need action and progress this year, and every year."

Louisville Ky

Humphrey called for speedy action on his civil rights program, which would:

10

1. Create an "Equality of Opportunity in Employment Commission." The Commission would have broad powers to investigate and prevent discrimination in employment.

2. Outlawing the poll tax as a voting requirement in elections involving Federal offices. (Five states now have poll taxes.-

3. Bar racial discrimination in carriers and facilities used for interstate travel.

4. Define "lynching" as a Federal criminal offense, with severe penalties.

5. Extend indefinitely the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. (The Commission would expire, under present law, on November 8 of this year.)

6. Strengthen several criminal civil rights statutes and provide additional civil remedies to persons deprived of civil rights.

7. Extend to all members of the Armed Forces protection against bodily attact now afforded to Coast Guard personnel.

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS

Extension likely—

Skirmish coming over rights group

The Birmingham News

P. 3

BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON, July 28—The Kennedy administration has done its best to avoid a civil rights showdown in Congress this year, but one skirmish is unavoidable.

The Civil Rights Commission will expire Nov. 8 unless Congress passes a bill to prolong its life.

The Democratic Party platform called for making the commission a permanent agency and giving it added powers, and bills to carry that out have been introduced in Congress. Although President Kennedy has avoided any public endorsement of the bills, Deputy Atty. Gen. Byron R. White, answering the Senate judiciary committee's routine query of departmental views on pending bills, endorsed bills to make the commission permanent, but not to broaden its powers. Fri. 7-28-61

The outlook is that the commission will be extended (a House subcommittee July 19 approved a two-year renewal), but it is doubtful it will be made permanent or that its powers will be broadened. And there are bound to be fiery speeches by Southerners denouncing the commission before the extension bill is passed.

Birmingham Ala.

THE COMMISSION was established by Congress in the Civil Rights Act of 1957. It was extended for two years in the final hours of the 1959 session of Congress after complicated maneuvering by congressional leaders.

Congress intended the commission to be a fact-finding agency. It directed it to investigate allegations of denial of the right to vote because of color, race, religion, or national origin, to study and collect information about denial of equal protection of the laws in other areas, and to appraise the laws and policies of the federal government with respect to equal protection of the laws.

The commission was also directed to file a report on its findings 60 days before it was scheduled to expire. The timing of the report did not help matters when it came to extending the commission.

The commission's 1959 report was devided into three sections—voting, education and housing. It was based on commission hearings in the North as well as the South and its findings were as harsh on housing conditions for Negroes as on school desegregation progress in the South.

THE COMMISSION made 14 recommendations for legislative and executive action in the field of civil rights. Two legislative recommendations found their way into the Civil Rights Act of 1960, though in greatly modified form.

One of the act's provisions stemming from the report required that voting records and registration papers for federal elections be preserved 22 months and be open to inspection by federal agents. The other authorized court-appointed referees to help register Negroes once the government had proved a pattern of voting discrimination in a particular area.

Implementation of administrative proposals, such as an executive order barring discrimination in federally supported housing, is still under consideration.

The commission broadened its fields of activity after the 1959 reports and extension.

In January, 1961, it released a report on discrimination in higher education. Its next report, due Sept. 9, will follow up its earlier reports on voting, housing and education and will include two areas: Discrimination in federally connected activities—federal employment, employment as a result of federal contracts, federally administered programs such as state employment agencies, and employment created by grants-in-aid programs; and discrimination in the administration of justice—such as police brutality, interracial violence, exclusion of Negroes from juries.

TWO SPECIAL studies also will be reported on in September. One covers the problems of the American Indian and the other studies counties where Negroes of voting age are a majority, or close to a majority, of the population, but less than 3 per cent of them are registered to vote.

There was little enthusiasm for the commission among civil rights backers when Congress first authorized it. They felt that what was needed were more laws, not another fact-finding group. Their pessimism deepened when President Eisenhower established the principle of dividing the commission between three Northern and three Southern commissioners.

Many of these observers now feel that the commission has made a decided impact and provided impetus for progress in civil rights. Its existence, its investigations and the publicity given its findings and recommendations are believed to have filled a void.

It is generally agreed that the commission's North-South complexion was reflected in its housing and education recommendations, which had to be modified and on which there were several dissents, but not in its voting rights proposals, which were considered strong. The division did not dampen the commission's investigatory activities.

Senate confirmation of two nominations to the commission submitted by President Kennedy will put Northerners in a majority for the first time. This is expected to produce an even stronger pro-civil rights tone in the commission's work in the future.

Lawyer Heads Civil Rights Group

New York Times

The American Jewish Committee announced yesterday that Louis Caplan, a Pittsburgh lawyer, had assumed the presidency of the fifty-five-year-old civil rights agency. P 343

Mr. Caplan succeeded Frederick F. Greenman, who died June 26 after being elected president on April 30. The new president, the eleventh in the organization's history, had been chairman of the executive board. Wed 7-19-61

An active participant in Jewish philanthropic and educational activities on both local and national levels, Mr. Caplan was founder and first president of the United Jewish Fund of Pittsburgh. He is a board member of both Dropsie College in Philadelphia and the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion of New York and Cincinnati.

Trinity Court Studio

Louis Caplan

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS

Mansfield to Go Slow On Race Issue Laws

The Sunday Star
Washington, D.C.

By the Associated Press

Senate Democratic Leader Mansfield said yesterday President-elect John F. Kennedy should have ample opportunity to act in the ~~civil rights~~ field before Congress considers new legislation.

Jan. 1-15-61

The Montana Senator said in an interview it is his belief that Mr. Kennedy plans executive action far beyond any President Eisenhower has taken under existing law.

"I anticipate on the basis of his campaign statement that the new President will operate that way," Senator Mansfield said. "His success or lack of success with executive orders probably will determine whether he makes any new recommendations to Congress."

The Democratic leader said he feels his party came through a session-opening dispute over changing the Senate's filibuster rule without suffering any lasting political wounds.

Rules Changes to Committee

Southern Democratic opponents of civil rights legislation joined with Westerners and some Republicans in a 50-46 vote sending proposed rules changes to the Rules Committee which Senator Mansfield heads. So far as he knows, Senator Mansfield said, this left no lasting Democratic scars.

I think we are now in an extremely good position to go ahead with the passage of the Kennedy legislative program," Senator Mansfield said.

The Democratic leader said neither Mr. Kennedy nor Vice President-elect Johnson took any part in maneuvering over the rules change. He said he himself asked no other Senator to support his move to send the proposals to committee.

The present rule permits the Senate to curb debate only if two-thirds of those voting agree to do so. Alternate proposals sent to the Rules Committee would have changed the majority required to three-fifths or to one-half of those voting.

Chance of Debate Later

Sen. Mansfield promised the Senate it will have an opportunity later in the session to argue the rules change proposals. He said he will have hearings in the Rules Committee, try to get a measure out of that group and then ask the Democratic Policy Committee to clear it for Senate consideration.

If it gets to the Senate, the rules proposals is almost certain to spark a Southern Democratic filibuster. Talk could be ended only if two-thirds of those voting favored such action.

Because of this, Senator Mansfield is not expected to hurry. He wants major items of the Kennedy program passed, the regular money bills approved and such issues as foreign aid disposed of before the Senate debates its rules again.

If Senators are willing to stay around in the summer months to tackle the problem, Senator Mansfield would be likely to let his assistant, Senator Humphrey of Minnesota, an ardent rules change proponent, carry the ball.

JFK may push rights under existing laws

B'ham News

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 11—There are growing signs that the President Kennedy — Vice President Johnson team wants to try its hand at promoting civil rights through better use of powers the executive branch already has before asking for new authority in this field.

3-2-61

The new executive order this week setting up "the president's committee on equal employment opportunity" is proof that it is possible to do something really significant without calling for passage of additional laws.

P. 12

No new powers are involved. Kennedy simply employed the long-standing authority of the president to state the terms of contracts entered into by the federal government so long as those terms are not contrary to existing law.

The late President Franklin

VICE PRES. JOHNSON
. . . 'By persuasion'

D. Roosevelt started it with executive orders in 1941 and 1943 barring job discrimination on racial or religious grounds in government contract work. President Eisenhower revived this approach with orders in 1953 and 1955 concerning the president's committee on government employment policy — a group headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

But it is clear that Kennedy and Johnson can get far more mileage out of their updated version of the operation. Johnson will be chairman, as was his predecessor, as vice president, but he has at his disposal a far more potent anti-discrimination vehicle.

VICE PRESIDENT Johnson stresses that every effort will be made by "persuasion and appeals to decency" to get contractors and unions doing government work to avoid racial discrimination against qualified workers. This will give LBJ a chance to put into practice his 1959 proposal for impartian mediation of major civil rights disputes.

But President Kennedy has sharpened penalty and sanction teeth of the new committee—if they have to be used. Here are some of the things that can be done to contractors, or unions, that fail to take the "affirmative action" now required on contracts performed for Uncle Sam:

1. Lists of companies or uions that fail to comply can be published or publicized. This would invite heavy pressure from political or minority groups.

2. There is authorization for requests to the Justice Dept. for injunctions against companies, persons or groups that try to prevent compliance with the order.

B'ham News

3. There is provision, for criminal proceedings against those furnishing false information to the committee.

4. Contracts or subcontracts can be terminated whole or in part for failure to comply.

5. Bidders on government contracts must, on request of the committee, submit satisfactory programs for compliance before their bids will be considered.

6. Companies and unions can get "certificates of merit" for programs of satisfactory compliance. And the committee can exempt holders of these certificates from having to file compliance reports and other paper work. This is considered an important incentive.

SINCE GOVERNMENT agencies make their contracts with companies, rather than with unions working within those companies, the committee naturally has far more direct power over the contractors. But Chairman Johnson and Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg, vice chairman o fthe committee, feel that they probably have ample weapons to take care of balky unions. Johnson has assured the president that, if it turns out that more authoritv is needed, the committee will recommend new legislation.

Committee officials close to the vice president point out two factors that may not be too well understood, particularly outside the South.

One is that the committee will concern itself only with qualified workers who are discriminated against. It may try to open more apprentice opportunities to Negroes, but it will not open any doors for jobs for anyone unless they are fully qualified.

The other is that there are probably more qualified and employed Negro carpenters, plumbers, concrete pourers and so on in the South—in proportion to the total working force—than in other parts of the country.

In short, the bulk of noncompliance is likely to be found outside the South. This may come as a shock to supporters of more civil rights bills.

Lastly, extremists have been

Lastly, extremists have been warned by Johnson that "this is not a persecuting or a prosecuting committee" that "we are acting to unify rather than divide our country." So those crying for overnight reform will be disappointed.

The committee expects to be organized and functioning by April 5.

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla
Fri. 3-3-61

Ask Kennedy Action to Aid Civil Rights

ATLANTA.—(ANP)—The Southern Regional Council has submitted to President Kennedy and his administration a 48-page report aimed at strengthening civil rights and improving race relations.

The report, entitled, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," states that the President holds power under the Constitution and existing statutes which, if used, "could carry the country far toward good race relations."

It further declares: "Presidential action should not be so emphasized as to blunt the drive for remedial legislation. But the existing powers of the office shouud be used, and every governmental program administered in such ways as to move expeditiously to end discrimination and to open all careers to talent.

"The federal government's own operations need to be a model of just race relations, or else the credentials of the government to lead others are weak."

The Southern Regional Council is an organization of white and Negro Southerners formed in 1944 to advance "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

18 Proposals

The 18 proposals made by the Council are summarized as follows:

That the President appoint a staff adviser on race relations and that he also create a single office to replace the present Committees on Government Employment and Government Contract Committee.

That the President use the influence of his office to broaden southern support for civil rights.

That the President announce as a national goal the full and free development of all our human resources.

That our overseas information programs interpret our racial strife and change truthfully and candidly.

That there be continual review of federal employment to insure nondiscrimination, rather than reliance as at present on the processing of complaints.

That there be frequent appointment of qualified Negroes to high level administrative posts in government service here and abroad.

That the President affirm his support of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his opposition to segregated schools; and that the Department of Justice test in court its existing authority to intervene in or initiate school desegregation suits.

That special attention to racial equality be given in federal aid for vocational training and the schooling of children of military personnel.

That no feedral research funds be granted to colleges and universities that restrict admission because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

That the Department of Justice be vigilant in the prevention or control of violence and intimidation connected with school desegregation or sit-ins.

That the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice be adequately staffed.

That the President sponsor a national voter registration drive, supported by wide distribution of information on voter qualifications and procedures in every state.

That the President require all National Guard units to drop racial bars.

hTat the "separate, but equal" clause in the Hill-Burton hospital construction law be examined for unconstitutioinality.

That a final, decisive effort be made to end segregation on common carriers in interstate or intrastate traffic.

That large contractors of the government be required to recruit Negro employees as a condition for contract award.

That federal cooperation with discrimination be ended at once in the apprenticeship and employment services.

That federal housing programs be guided by a policy of encouraging integration.

DENVER.—(ANP) — Samuel Adusei-Poku of Ghana was honored at an open meeting in International House last week sponsored by the Colorado Council for UNESCO. Adusei-Poku, who recently served as a member of the Ghana delegation to the United Nations, spoke on "Africa and the United Nations."

Spottswood W. Robinson, III

Journal & Guide p. 11
Norfolk, Va. Sat. 4-29-61

Howard Law Dean Named To Federal Commission

The man amazes you. For an hour he talks without halt, without consulting a note, without a moment's hesitation during the entire speech. You see and hear him and you don't believe it. He has mesmerized judges of the highest courts, citing chapter and verse of relevant cases verbatim. He is "Mr. Civil Rights" second only to the incomparable Thurgood Marshall.

He is Spottswood Robinson III, native of Richmond, graduate of Virginia Union University, and of the Howard University School of Law — where he achieved a never-before-matched academic record and where he now is the school's dean.

MR. ROBINSON gave up the private practice of law after 17 years to return to his alma mater as head of its law school. Not only Howard University considers him a brilliant advocate—so does President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. This week the Chief Executive appointed him to membership on the Civil Rights Commission.

Norfolkians had a chance to hear him this past Sunday afternoon and on Wednesday night when the astute membership of the Norfolk Medical Society chose him to be speaker at the banquet marking the close of its annual clinic.

THE WEDNESDAY night appearance was Mr. Robinson's first since his appointment to fill the vacancy created on the Civil Rights Commission by the resignation of Dr. George M. Johnson, former Howard and Michigan State University law professor.

While Mr. Robinson was careful Wednesday night to make his speech a technical one in which he lauded the medical profession for its cooperative role in helping to establish in the courts equal rights for all people, it was obvious to all that the speaker was eminently qualified for membership on the federal rights body.

AS A barrister, Mr. Robinson has been counsel in cases which 1) established the unconstitutionality of state-enforced racial segregation in public elementary and secondary schools (the Prince Edward county case; 2) established the unconstitutionality of state enforcement of racial restrictions; 3) established the unconstitutionality of racial segregation in interstate transportation; and held unconstitutional the denial on racial grounds of use of facilities of state parks (Seashore State Park case).

In addition to private and partnership law practices, Mr. Robinson has also been legal representative for the state council of the NAACP, was counsel for the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., was southeast regional counsel for the Legal Defense Fund from 1951 to 1960 and is a member of the Virginia, National, Old Dominion and American Bar associations.

MANY HONORS have come to Mr. Robinson. They include:

Honorary degree of doctor of laws, Virginia Union University, 1955; Howard University Annual Alumni Award (in law), 1951; National Bar Association, Testimonial of Merit, 1948; Maryland State Conference NAACP Branches, Award, 1959; Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Social Action Achievement Award, 1953; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Beta Gamma Lambda Chapter, Annual Non-Member Citizenship Award, 1951; Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Beta Theta Sigma Chapter Citation, 1954; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Psi Phi Chapter, Testimonial of Merit in Jurisprudence, 1946, and Frontiers of America, Richmond chapter, Citation, 1954.

S. W. ROBINSON, 3RD
Kennedy's Choice

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Biggest Question: How Will Demo. Att'y-Gen'l Handle Rights?

POLITICS

The Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rogers Leaves Big Challenge To Successor, Robert Kennedy

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

Sat. 1-28-61

ATLANTA, Ga.—When handsome William P. Rogers left his fifth floor office in the Department of Justice Building in Washington last week and youthful Robert Kennedy moved in, the departing Mr. Rogers left a great challenge for his successor.

The big question now is: How will Atty. Gen. Kennedy push the civil rights items?

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During the past year former Attorney General Rogers made monumental contributions in the civil rights field through vigorous, firm, fair and thorough processing of cases involving denial of rights to Negroes.

Mr. Anderson

There was nothing slipshod or indifferent in the way the Justice Department prepared and prosecuted cases.

Will Attorney General Kennedy be as alert, firm and vigorous? That is the big question, and all eyes in Dixie are on the youthful brother of the new President.

As a reporter in the field who has sat in on Justice Department actions in person, I can say that at no time in any court anywhere was there presented so thoroughly and soundly prepared a case as that of the United States versus the Terrell County (Ga.) Board of Registrars.

Here the Federal Government was seeking to protect the voting and registration rights of Negroes in Dawson, Ga., an area that had become a hotbed of terror, reprisals and fear.

Justice Department Attorney St. John Barrett, chief prosecutor, had left no stone unturned in preparing an ironclad case with no holes whatsoever for Georgia to shoot at. And to defend itself the state had sent its "ace" counsel, Charles J. Bloch of Macon, reputed to be a "constitutional" lawyer, although there is no record of any such cases he has ever won.

But Mr. Barrett was prepared for anything. It was so obvious that Federal District Judge William A. Bootle of Macon told Mr. Bloch at one point: "I have a responsibility in this case, and I am not going to overlook it."

The Government, of course, won that case after a week-long trial which I covered. I was thrilled by the completeness of the Government's case.

Then, there was the case of the United States versus A. T. Beaty, et al—better known as the Haywood County (Tenn.) sharecroppers evictions cases, tried at Memphis on hearing for temporary restrainer in December. Here again the Justice Department, represented by John Doar, a tall Wisconsin native bearing a resemblance to President Kennedy, left no stones unturned to offer a solid shock-proof case.

■

THE FBI had thrown its full weight into the case, as it had done in Terrell County, Ga. Mr. Doar had made personal investigation for over three weeks on the farms themselves. Nothing was left to chance.

Everything was positive and thorough, and the same applied to the suit involving the Fayette County, Tenn., sharecroppers.

In other words, the U. S. Department of Justice was not "playing." It meant business. This was no show being staged for political purposes, or to allay complaints from Negroes. This was "it," the real McCoy, and the Government pushed its cases relentlessly.

This was truly protecting the rights of Negro citizens, and the credit for it must be given to the man at the top—William P. Rogers, the Attorney General.

These are but a few cases, but they illustrate the seriousness with which Attorney General Rogers approached the issues at hand and met them head-on. The case of Tuskegee, Ala., boundary-changing could also be cited, for this reporter himself took the original complaint from C. G. Gomillion to Mr. Rogers' office on July 3, 1957.

THEN THERE WAS the probe of Wilcox County, Ala., the hell-hole of America. I know that was ordered by Washington for the two FBI agents who quizzed me about my visit to Wilcox told me that the Attorney General's office had read my series in The Courier and wanted them to contact me for information that might help in an investigation.

So, The Courier can personally vouch for the fact that Mr. Rogers had a positive interest in the welfare of Negroes in the South—and did something about it.

That puts a challenge right up to Attorney General Kennedy. Will he follow in Mr. Rogers' footsteps? Or, even do more?

Louis Lautier, Washington correspondent, has pointed out that at the Senate Judiciary Committee hearing on Mr. Kennedy's nomination, the chief Dixie race-baiters didn't ask him a single civil rights question. That was most unusual, especially for men like Senators Eastland (D., Miss.), McClellan (D., Ark.), Johnson (.D, S. C.) and Ervin (D., N. C.).

Anyway, we'll be out here in the field to see how Mr. Kennedy does things.

Civil-Rights Suit Filed In Alabama

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 20 (UP)—The Federal Government filed a civil-rights case in United States District Court Friday accusing Bullock County officials of discriminating against Negro prospective voters.

p 10

Sat. 1-21-61

p 3

Attorney General Rogers, who left office at midnight Friday, said the complaint attacks the system of vouching for voters, used widely in the South.

The suit names the State of Alabama and Bullock County registrars Julius P. Thompkins, John W. Guthrie, Jr., and Keitte S. Yon.

The complaint charges discrimination through the board's practice of requiring applications for voting registration to be supported by two persons previously registered as voters.

The Justice Department said there are 2,200 white voters registered in Bullock County, but only five Negroes.

Civil Rights Foe Given Key Post

The Commercial Appeal

Senate Subcommittee On Constitutional Rights Headed By Ervin

Memphis, Tenn.

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A leading Southern critic of civil rights measures Thursday was named to head the Senate judiciary subcommittee that will consider civil rights measures.

Fri. 1-20-61

p 17

Senator Sam Ervin Jr. (D., N.C.), was named chairman of the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. He succeeded the late Senator Thomas Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.), an outspoken advocate of civil rights measures.

The appointment of Senator Ervin came as the parent Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Senator James Eastland (D., Miss.), completed organization of subcommittees.

Hostile To Rights

The Constitutional Rights Subcommittee under Senator Ervin apparently will be considerably more hostile to civil rights measures than it was under Senator Hennings.

Other members are Senators Olin Johnston (D., S.C.), John McClellan (D., Ark.), William Blakely (D., Texas), Edward Long (D., Mo.), John Carroll (D., Colo.), Roman Hruska (R., Neb.), Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) and Kenneth Keatings (R., N.Y.).

Senator Eastland reclaimed the chairmanships of the Immigration Subcommittee and the Internal Security Subcommittee.

Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) again will head the Subcommittee on Anti-Monopoly and the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments.

The full committee approved a budget of $1,701,500 for its various activities this year.

Post For McClellan

Senator McClellan will be chairman of the Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights.

Senator Thomas Dodd (D., Conn.) took over the leadership of the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee, once headed by Senator Hennings.

GOP Sponsors 7-Point Rights Program

The Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

Wed. 1-18-61

P. 18-A

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WASHINGTON — (AP) — A seven-point civil rights program to carry out 1960 platform pledges of the Democratic and Republican parties was introduced in the Senate Tuesday.

The two principal sponsors, Sens. Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, New York Republicans, protested in an accompanying statement what they termed the incoming Kennedy administration's failure to give a top priority label to civil rights legislation.

They called this "a glaring omission," declaring President-elect Kennedy must press for action if such measures are to have a chance of being passed.

Most of the sponsors of the seven bills were Republicans, although Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, (D., Minn.), the assistant Democratic leader, was listed as a sponsor of each.

Sens. Paul H. Douglas, (D., Ill.), and Philip A. Hart, (D., Mich.), also joined in sponsoring some of them.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said recently that Kennedy should have a chance to take executive action in the party-splitting civil rights field before Congress considers new legislation.

"His success or lack of success with executive orders probably will determine whether he makes any new recommendations to Congress," Mansfield said.

But Javits and Keating said that additional civil rights laws were clearly pledged in the 1960 Democratic platform.

"A delay in implementing these pledges, and subsequent campaign promises," they said, "would be a tragic development and one which would prove a heavy blow to U.S. prestige abroad — made a major issue by the President-elect."

Here is the seven-point legislative program they offered:

1 — Authorize the attorney general to bring civil actions to protect all civil rights and permit him to intervene in similar cases brought by private individuals.

2 — Provide technical and financial assistance to state and local school districts seeking to desegregate.

3 — Establish by law a commission on equal job opportunity under government contracts, as recommended by President Eisenhower.

4. Extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission indefinitely. It now is due to expire in September of this year.

5 — Establish as sufficient proof of literacy for voting purposes the completion of the sixth grade in school.

6 — Make lynching a federal crime.

7 — Eliminate the poll tax or any other property qualification as a legal requirement for voters.

DORIS FLEESON

The Evening Star

Washington, D.C.

Tues. 1-17-61

P. A-11

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Civil Rights and New Regime

Kennedy's Cool Young Men Expected To Take Action on This Problem

What the Kennedy administration can do in civil rights if it is substantially thwarted by Congress appears again in the astringent report the Civil Rights Commission has just given President Eisenhower and Congress.

Its high point is harsh criticism of the Federal Government for tacitly consenting to segregation at the college level by permitting most Federal assistance to go to white schools. Federal aid funds, the CRC recommended, should be cut off to all public colleges and universities which bar Negroes.

In a telling phrase, Washington was called a "silent partner" in the inequitable distribution of Federal funds. It is at least inconsistent as the Federal power is being used to support the Supreme Court order requiring integrated schools.

Students of the Presidential power — including the President-elect—are generally agreed it is largely what he makes it. No one today is quite certain how, at what time and in what form a President Kennedy can act on the specific points of the CRC report, but he can act very effectively if he chooses.

What students of the situation, including the more alert politicians outside and in the South, know is that already much is being done along these lines by the Executive branch. Their actions have raised little public clamour, principally because the segregationists realize that the Federal courts are following so closely the Supreme Court lead.

An example and the political consequences which flow from it is the Department of Labor.

The departing Eisenhower chief of that department, James Mitchell, followed through to the limit of his powers in such matters and in wage and hour standards and Federal contracts. Because those directly concerned knew it, Mr. Mitchell has actually been under attack less than his Democratic predecessors. Southerners apparently felt they had no leverage on a New Jersey Republican; the deeply conservative were lulled by the fact that he came from the management side of the table.

Now Mr. Mitchell has announced that he will run for the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey. His supporters frankly expect that his record will command independent and labor support of the kind which gave the present incumbent, Democrat Robert Meyner, two terms.

Obviously Mr. Mitchell's successor, Arthur Goldberg, a labor negotiation expert, will not do less than Mr. Mitchell. The new Health, Education and Welfare Secretary, Gov. Ribicoff of Connecticut, will probably do more in the civil rights field than his predecessors in the Cabinet department created by the Eisenhower administration.

What counts overwhelmingly remains the White House and a Presidential decision to exercise moral leadership. In his campaign Mr. Kennedy accepted that challenge.

Nobody will yet admit that any study of the courses open to him is being made, but it is hardly possible that so sensitive a matter is being allowed to drift. It would not be in character for John F. Kennedy or all his cool young men to wait for a Little Rock to see what they can do.

Rayburn says—

The Birmingham News

P. 1

Birmingham, Ala.

Tues. 1-24-61

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JFK to play down civil rights issues

BY ROBERT S. ALLEN AND PAUL SCOTT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—President Kennedy contemplates asking for "no major civil rights legislation" at this session of Congress.

He will seek continuance of the Civil Rights Commission.

It expires Sept. 6. As this column disclosed a month ago, the president is having a study made for the purpose of possibly asking that this agency be made permanent and be extensively reorganized.

That includes replacing the six incumbent commissioners, and many of the 75-member staff, a number with salaries ranging from $10,000 to $22,500.

Speaker Sam Rayburn is authority for the inside word on these plans.

The veteran Texas leader discussed them in talks with close associates and at the House Democratic caucus that approved his compromise to expand the rules committee from 12 to 15 members to wrest control from a Republcan-Southern coalition.

Illustrative of Rayburn's private comments was his discussion with Rep. Frank Smith (D., Miss.) who supported the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

"THE PRESIDENT needs our help to enact the five major legislative programs he will submit to Congress," said Rayburn. "We must do our utmost to ensure he can do that for the sake of our country and party."

"What are these five legislative programs?" asked Smith.

"Aid to depressed areas, medical care for the aged, housing, education, and increasing the minimum wage," replied Rayburn.

"What about civil rights?"

"There will be no major civil rights legislation this session," said Rayburn. "The president realizes that raising this issue would only jeopardize the programs he deems urgently necessary to bolster the economy and security of the nation. So all he intends to recommend is continuance of the Civil Rights Commission. Congress has voted that twice, and he will ask it be done again."

THE CAUCUS SHOWDOWN — At the Democratic caucus, Speaker Rayburn was equally emphatic about the need to support the new president.

"As Democrats we have a responsibility to make sure the Kennedy program will be considered by Congress," said Rayburn. "A majority of the American people voted for that program, and we owe it to them to act on it."

Rep. Howard Smith (D., Va.), chairman of the rules committee and a leader of the opposition coalition, bluntly challenged this argument.

"We also owe it to the people not to pack the rules committee," he shouted.

"I have never packed a committee in my life," thundered Rayburn, "and you know it. My proposal to expand the membership of the rules ccommittee is not a packing scheme. It is a necessary step to make certain that the democratic process in the House will work and that our president's program will have a chance to be fairly and properly considered.

"I tried reason and cooperation. But I got nowhere. I have been strongly urged to purge the committee. I do not want to do that. This is a reasonable way to solve this problem, and if it isn't done in this manner, then the only alternative will be drastic measures. Because I am determined to permit nothing to stand in the way of action on the president's five legislative ograms. We can either handle this matter with this moderate proposal, or else . . ."

Rayburn also told the caucu that he plans to run for reelectio in 1962.

Now 79, the noted Texan wil complete 50 continuous years in Congress with this term—an all-time record. Several years ago, Rayburn indicated he was considering retiring after a half century in the House. But he definitely is not thinking that way now.

Cite JFK's rights push in 5 areas

The Afro American P1

Sat. 7-29-61

Baltimore, Md

WASHINGTON

Reacting sharply to criticism of the Administration for its failure to press for civil rights legislation, the Democratic National Committee claimed Friday that President Kennedy's "tough realism" has scored major gains in the fight for equal rights.

At virtually the same time U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy urged Southern religious leaders to take stronger positions of leadership against racial discrimination.

The statements were made little more than a week after conclusion of the NAACP national convention during which organization officials and other speakers were scathingly critical of the President for his failure to press for civil rights legislation.

* * *

A DELEGATION from the Philadelphia convention visited President Kennedy last Wednesday to urge that he personally press for measures which would outlaw racial discrimination in housing, education and employment.

The Democratic National Committee statement listed five broad fields in which the Administration has moved to score "a major breakthrough in the long struggle for first - class citizenship" for colored Americans.

Afro American

While Mr. Kennedy has withheld his formal support from new rights bills, the Democrats said, he and his appointees have been more active in civil rights than was the Eisenhower Administration.

P2

Sat 7-29-61

THE PRESIDENT contends that much can be accomplished in the civil rights fight that is certain to fol- without becoming involved in the emotional political ifght that is certain to follow civil rights legislation to the floor.

Baltimore Md

The areas in which the Democratic National Committee claims that President Kennedy has "moved decisively" include:

1. Integration of qualified colored persons into his Administration, including policy - making positions, which the statement says were held exclusively by whites.

2. The Justice Department has "for the first time in history" taken the initiative on a broad front to bring public practices into line with federal laws.

3. Mr. Kennedy has "thrown the moral weight of his office against racism in government" with anti-prejudice directives and creation of his Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

4. Congressional victories on legislation affecting low-income groups — specifically minimum wage, depressed areas and housing measures, all "have direct influence on civil rights."

The committee claims that these legislative gains, directly beneficial to the racial minority, would not have been possible had he antagonized Southern lawmakers by pressing for rights laws.

5. "The President has moved vigorously in foreign affairs championing aid and assistance to under developed countries through the new Peace Corps, condemning Portugal's action in Angola, and censuring the biased treatment of African diplomats in the United States.

JFK Calls For Report On Rights

The Call

P.1

Fri. 12-1-61

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — President Kennedy last week asked the Civil Rights commission to prepare a report on progress made in wiping out racial discrimination in the past 100 years.

While other recent commission reports have dealt with Uncle Sam's shortcomings in the civil rights field, this report would deal with the positive aspects of race relations.

Kansas City Mo

The report's release would be timed to coincide with the January 1, 1963, centennial of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln.

Kennedy viewed the report as a chance to proudly point out progress in the field of human rights and to gain ground in the struggle with communism for the emerging nations in Africa and Asia, said Chairman John A. Hannah.

Hannah, the other five members of the commission, and staff director Berl I. Bernhard met with Kennedy at the White House to present their reports on voting education, housing, employment and the administration of justice.

Hannah said the commission members discussed with Kennedy their plans for the next two years, along with the recommendations made in the reports.

The Call

The commission will continue to investigate complaints of civil rights violations, Hannah said. He indicated it may soon hold a full-scale hearing in Mississippi.

Hannah said the commission also plans to coordinate carefully with the Civil Rights Division of the Justice department any activity in the field of voting discrmination or other civil-rights violations.

Hannah said the commission urged Kennedy to include a number of its recommendations in his legislative program, and gave him a list indicating suggested priority.

He refused to specify what legislation was proposed to the President.

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In the field of voting, the commission has proposed that Congress:

Fri. 12-1-61

1. Specify what voter qualifications can be set by states.

2. Require that states requiring a literacy test accept six years of formal schooling as proof of literacy.

3. Make it easier for the Federal government to step in to prevent vote discrimination.

To speed school desegregation, the commission recommended that Congress set a date for all segregated school districts to file a plan for desegregation, provide federal aid where school districts run into desegregation problems, and trim aid now given to segregated school districts.

In the reports on housing and urged that the Federal government employment, the commission stop subsidizing segregated housing projects and private homes denied to Negroes and take steps to require both unions and management dealing with the government to hire and fire according to merit.

10 1961

Calls U. S. Silent Partner In Dixie College Bias

Defender Jan, 28 - Feb. 3, 1961 Chicago, Ill.

~~WASHINGTON —(UPI)—The Civil Rights commission~~ has accused the government of being a "Silent Partner" in the perpetuation of segregated universities and has urged that federal financial aid be denied public colleges which bar Negroes.

The recommendation came amid the integration controversy over efforts by two Negroes to enter the previously all-white University of Georgia.

This and two other proposals were contained in a report issued Sunday night on discrimination in public higher education. The proposed federal aid would affect at least 86 public institutions in 17 southern states.

GROUP IN SPLIT

The six-member, bipartisan commission split on the recommendation. Commissioner Doyle E. Carlton of Florida dissented. Commissioners Robert S. Rankin of North Carlina and Robert G. Storey of Texas agreed in principle but questioned the legality and effect of such a move.

Three commissioners also proposed that the federal government cut off federal funds to private colleges but failed to get majority backing needed for a recommendation.

The federal government currently spends between $1.5 billion and $2 billion annually for aid to students, teachers, and institutions for specific educational programs, and for research work.

There was no breakdown available on how much went to southern public universities and colleges. There also was no indication of which funds could be cut off by simple administrative action and which would require legislation.

SCHOOLS COURT

The commission also recommended a three-judge court be set up to rule on school integration cases. This would eliminate the court of appeals in the judicial process and expedite the efforts of Negroes seeking admission to universities and colleges through court orders.

The third recommendation called for educational programs, sponsored by the federal government at the request of the states, to help Negroes overcome handicaps created by inferior education at the grade and high school levels.

In a related development, Sen. Wayne Morse, D-Ore., said he hoped President-elect John F. Kennedy would make it "perfectly clear" in his first messages to Congress that he wants civil rights legislation passed.

Civil Rights Suit Filed Against 11

The Commercial Appeal

Economic Coercion Against Negro Farmer Charged In Louisiana

Memphis, Tenn.

By The United Press International

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Federal Government filed suit Thursday charging 11 businessmen in East Carroll Parish, La., with using "serious economic coercion" against a Negro cotton farmer who testified at a Civil Rights Commission hearing last September.

Fri. 1-20-61

Outgoing Atty. Gen. William Rogers said the suit was filed in United States District Court at Shreveport.

The complaint accused the defendants of refusing to gin cotton for the farmer, Francis Joseph Atlas, 56, of Lake Providence, La., and of using other forms of economic coercion after he testified at a New Orleans hearing Sept. 27-28 about his unsuccessful efforts to become a registered voter.

To Discourage Voting

The complaint alleged that John Gilbert, sheriff of East Carroll Parish, told Atlas the cotton ginners of the area would no longer process cotton for him after his testimony.

The coercion was applied, according to the Government, for the purpose of discouraging Atlas and other Negroes from trying to become voters or give information to the Civil Rights Commission.

The 11 individuals, and a like number of corporations, were charged with violating the 1957 Civil Rights Act, which prohibits economic pressure against a citizen attempting to exercise his voting rights.

Atlas is the father of 12 children and was described as active in community affairs.

The suit was the fourth brought by the Justice Department under the economic boycott provisions of the civil rights law.

Markets Are Closed

Asst. Atty. Gen. Harold Tyler Jr., who heads the department's civil rights division, said, "In this case, the defendants who control the means of processing cotton and soybeans have shut off a citizen's opportunity to market his crops.

"The attorney general is authorized to bring suit to require the defendents to stop this practice."

The individual defendants are Baxter Deal, operator of Planters Butane Heat & Power, Inc.; J. P. Brown, Gailliard plantation gin operator; Howard Gittinger and William T. Mitchiner, operators of Olivedell Planting Co. and Olivedell gin; Sheriff John Gilbert; George T. Hider, part owner of Hider Brothers, Inc.; Kenner Howard, manager

CIVIL RIGHTS

of Howard Gin Co.; Ebert M. Norris and John Terral, Farmer's Feed and Seed Co.; Luke Warren, Warren & Coody Grain Co.; and Andrew L. Yerger, Outpost Gin Co.

The Rights Commission Smear

The B'ham News

B'ham, Ala.

Thurs., 1-26-61

P. 14

~~The Civil Rights Commission has come up with a ghastly~~ new report which recommends (one man holding back, former Gov. Carlton of Florida) cutting off federal funds to public colleges or universities which still are segregated.

Three of the commissioners—the three whose mark is most plainly on the commission and who clearly dominate its directional drive—go further and propose that federal financial aid be withheld also from private colleges or universities which "discriminate."

These three are John Hannah, president of Michigan State University; Father Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame, and George Johnson, Negro member, an attorney.

The Congress, in *The News'* opinion, is not likely soon to carry out any such recommendations, even if they should receive the endorsement of the incoming president. It seems unlikely at this time that John Kennedy would support drastic action.

Termination of such funds would have a severe effect on virtually all higher institutions of learning. They rely heavily on federal loans for dormitory construction, for scholarship funds under the national program of education for defense, for research projects and numerous other high scholastic programs.

It had been reported that the entire make-up of the rights commission might be changed after Kennedy was in office. Perhaps. But no one concerned should take comfort from this. The commission, if anything, likely would be even more integrationist than is the present body.

The commission's latest report, further, takes pains to attack Southern higher educational programs. The length to which it goes to try to smear Southerners is evident in its criticisms of Alabama higher educational opportunities for Negroes. These have been raised enormously. Further, though the commission has to concede that while Alabama spends per student for Negroes as much as or more than for white higher education, the integrationist agency says that on a per capita—overall population—basis, the state provides less for Negroes. This totally ignores great differences in capacities for absorption of higher education on the part of many Negroes, as of the present, as contrasted with white capacity generally. No real weight is given the magnitude of effort the South has made, especially in the past two decades. All is dark, dark.

The commission report is another danger signal, showing unmistakably to the entire nation the nature of a great national campaign surely now under way to enforce integration everywhere and apparently at whatever cost necessary.

The three commissioners who also favored cutting federal aid to private schools demonstrate the mental approach of a sizable corps in this country who do not intend to condone separation of the races anywhere—in private schools, private restaurants, private housing . . . *anywhere.*

The day has passed when Negro activists and their white reformist allies would stop with wiping from law books segregation statutes. Their effort is not limited to abolishing enforced segregation in public, tax-supported facilities. They mean to go the whole way.

Northern liberals or Southern "moderates" who think relaxing the bar a little will satisfy such activists could not be more mistaken. Just as token school integration will be unacceptable to such advocates of mixing. So will any condition short of full integration on many levels, in many areas of daily life. Crusaders ever set their sights very high.

'Silent Partner' to Discrimination

The Christian Science Monitor

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Boston, Mass

Fri. 1-20-61

p. 14

The Civil Rights Commission is irrefutably correct in terming the federal government a "silent partner in the creation and perpetuation" of inferior higher education for Negroes in some states.

Clearly (1) federal aid is being given to state colleges and universities that admit no Negroes or only a token number, and (2) Negro colleges do not get even "separate but equal" support from such aid grants.

But if the facts about the problem are clear, the facts about its solution are not.

A majority of the civil rights commissioners recommends a cutoff of federal aid funds to any state institution barring qualified Negroes. Morally this would have the desired result of getting the government out of the business of condoning the very unconstitutional practice it is trying on other fronts to end.

But the practical effect of such a move is as yet unknown. The commission's report states that federal aid now comprises about 15 per cent of the amount budgeted for higher education in the Deep South. To cut this off would be to run the calculated risk that the six foot-dragging states would permit qualified Negroes to enroll rather than give white students 15 per cent less education.

Of all those fields (public housing, lower school aid, etc.) in which the government acts against its own principles, higher education seems the most logical in which to take the step recommended by the commission.

The experience of other Southern universities which have admitted Negroes should be reassuring to troubled Southerners.

Once the novelty has worn off, desegregation has proceeded smoothly, on these campuses. Negro students have been quiet, courteous, studious —obviously after an education rather than an altercation.

On the basis of this encouraging experience, Congress ought to listen with a favorable ear to any reasonable plans the new administration may develop for getting out of the silent partner business in at least the field of higher education.

To Strengthen Civil Rights

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga. 10

Wed. 2-1-61

p. 6

In a 48-page report covering 18 key proposals the Southern Regional Council has submitted to President Kennedy measures to strengthen civil rights and race relations. The study, entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," declared "Presidential action should not be so emphasized so as to blunt the drive for remedial legislation. But the existing power of the office should and every governmental program administered in such ways as to move expeditiously to end discrimination and open all careers to talent."

This newspaper wholeheartely supports the recommendations made in the report and singles out the following proposals as vital portions of the study:

"—That the President use the influence of his office to broaden Southern support of civil rights. The South should be informed of where the President stands. . . . an earnest, informed, and tactful effort should be made to reduce antagonisms and enlist a maximum of Southern goodwill and cooperation. . . .

"—That the President announce as a national goal the full and free development of all our human resources. . . . The President speaks the moral tone of America. . . . He has the incomparable position from which to define the problems of policy and to indicate by word and example what needs to be done.

"—That the President affirm his support of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his opposition to segregated schools, and that the Department of Justice test in court its existing authority to intervene in and/or initiate desegregation suits.

"—That no federal research funds be granted to colleges and universities that restrict admission because of race, creed or color, or national origin. . . . With huge sums distributed for research, the government has all discretion, and grants the money only to schools which it prefers. We think there can be no argument but it is incongruous to favor any institution which denies admission to Negro students."

"—That large contractors of the government be required to recruit Negro workers as a condition for contract award. . . . In the absence of a fair employment act . . . . the executive department might well give serious exploration to other means as well as punitive sanctions for preventing discrimination."

Significantly enough the report notes: "The federal government's own operations need to be a model of just race relations, or elsewhere the credentials of the government is too weak to lead. . . . ."

The 18 proposals by the Southern Leadership Council need the endorsement and implementation of the entire structure of government and that it implores the executive department to take the leadership, creates a climate and moral tone for acceptance by all of our citizens.

Southern Council Urges Clear-Cut Rights Policy

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Mon. 1-30-61

p. 2

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By The Associated Press

Atlanta, Jan. 29.—The Southern Regional Council Sunday laid on the shoulders of President Kennedy and his Administration the responsibility for solving the nation's racial woes.

The council outlined its recommendations in a 48-page report proposing actions by the executive department to strengthen civil rights and improve race relations.

"Race relations is America's oldest unsolved problem," the report said.

"The President holds power under the Constitution and existing statutes which, diligently exercised, could carry the country far toward racial relations that are sane and honorable. These powers should be examined and responsibly used."

Steps Recommended

Kennedy was urged to outline a clear-cut civil-rights policy.

The council proposed that the Federal Government take steps to promote integrated housing.

Here are some of the council recommendations:

1. That the President appoint a staff adviser on race relations and that he also create a single office to replace the Committee on Government Employment and the Government Contract Committee. This office would review all federal programs to ensure nondiscrimination in the Government's own operations.

2. That the President use the influence of his office to broaden Southern support for civil rights.

3. That our overseas information programs interpret our racial strife and change truthfully and candidly.

4. That there be frequent appointment of qualified Negroes to high-level administrative posts in Government service here and abroad.

5. That the President affirm his support of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his opposition to segregated schools, and that the Department of Justice test in court its existing authority to intervene in or initiate school-desegregation suits.

6. That special attention to racial equality be given in federal aid for vocational training and the schooling of children of military personnel.

7. That no federal research funds be granted to colleges and universities that restrict admission because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

8. That the President sponsor a national voter-registration drive, supported by wide distribution of information on voter qualification and procedures in every state.

9. That the President require all National Guard units to drop racial bars.

10. That a final, decisive effort be made to end segregation on common carriers in interstate or intrastate traffic.

11. That large contractors of the Government be required to recruit Negro employees as a condition for contract award.

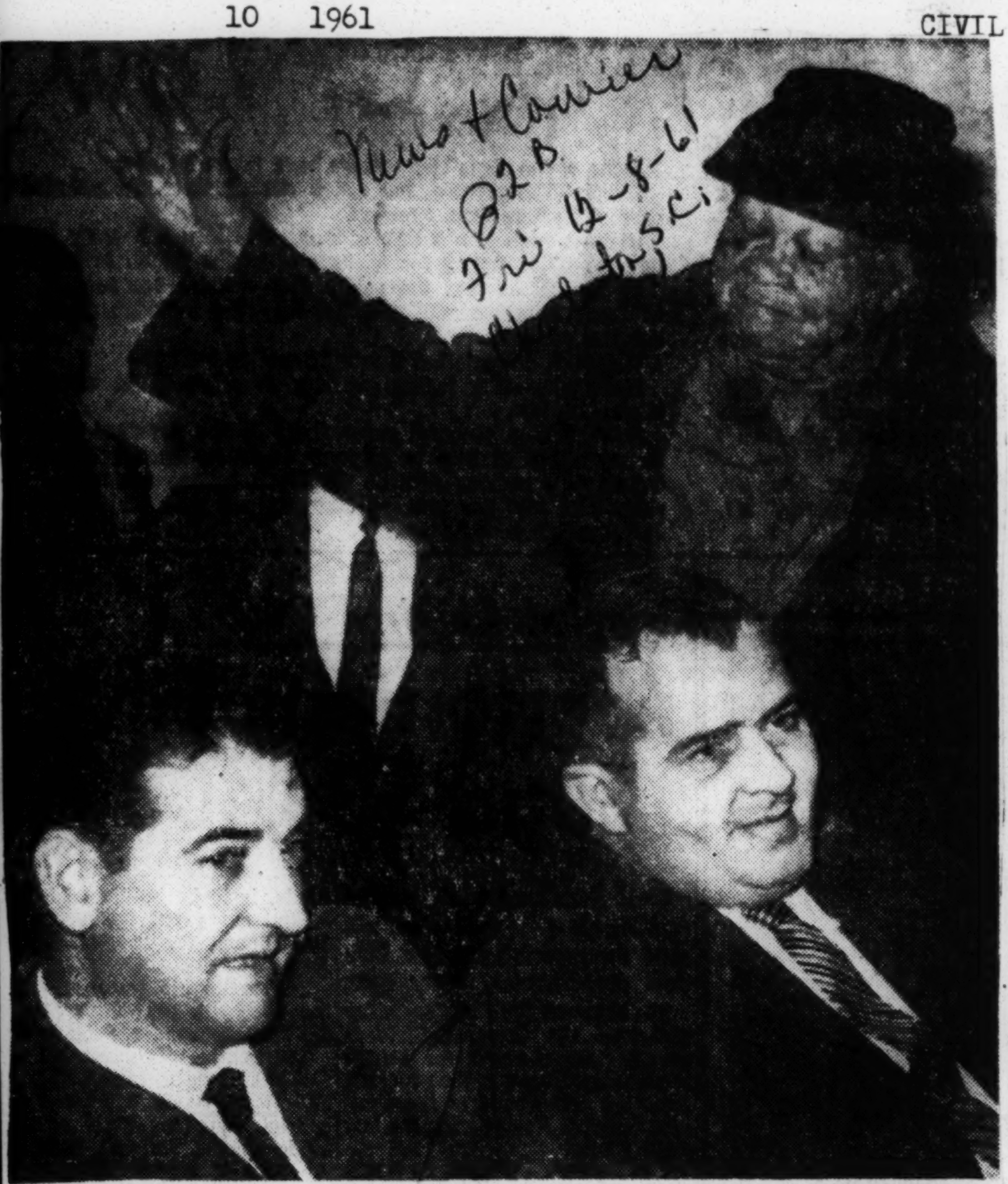
12. That federal housing programs be guided by a policy of encouraging integration.

The Southern Regional Council is an organization of Negro and white Southerners formed in 1944 to advance "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

10 1961 CIVIL RIGHTS

DEC.
SOUTH CAROLINA CIVIL RIGHTS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

✓



News + Courier
B2B
Fri 12-8-61
Charleston S.C.

(AP Wirephoto)

YOUTH'S GRANDMOTHER, MARTHA MALLOY, SPEAKS
nnettsville Policemen J. M. Hurst And Charles B. Thompson In Foreground

At Bennettsville Hearing

News & Courier B2-B
Fri 12-8-61 Charleston S.C.

Civil Rights Group Scored By Senator

BENNETTSVILLE, S.C. (AP)—A state senator told the South Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Commission Thursday there is no justification for its existence and that it serves only "as a platform where scurrilous accusations can be made . . . which seek to discredit our community and state."

State Sen. William Goldberg of Marlboro County, city attorney for Bennettsville, made the charge as the bi-racial civil rights group met here to hear charges that a young Negro had been mistreated by two city policemen.

Said Goldberg:

"The officials of this city and the people of this city will not tolerate the mistreatment of any person."

Goldberg said Bennettsville would welcome an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation if the civil rights group isn't satisfied that no mistreatment occurred.

"That boy resisted arrest and he got slapped down," Goldberg said. "That's all there was to it."

The complaint before the Civil Rights Commission was made in behalf of 19-year-old William Malloy. But neither Malloy nor the other chief complaint witness, Madie Ruth Burnttt, appeared at the hearing.

E. R. McIver of Conway, chairman of the commission, conceded at one point that their absence "does put us in a kind of bad light."

Malloy's grandmother, Mrs. Martha Malloy, made an impassioned presentation in which at one point she declared, "I'm colored but I've got a white heart."

Mrs. Malloy said she first went to Goldberg with her complaint and would never have carried it further if he had told her the results of an investigation which she said he had promised to make.

Sen. Goldberg and other city officials attending the meeting in the Bennettsville Town Hall were evidently of the opinion the hearing had completely cleared their community of the stigma of police brutality.

McIver said he personally did not think the commission would request the Justice Department to pursue an investigation. He said he thought the issue never would have been raised if some local official had made a determined effort to explain the circumstances to Mrs. Malloy and assure her that her grandson was not the victim of injustice.

Police Chief Floyd Davis introduced statements by 18 persons connected with the case, and statistics showing Bennettsville police seldom had to resort to conflict in carrying out their duties.

Malloy, while driving with the Burnett girl, was stopped by the two policemen about 1:30 a.m. Sunday, Sept. 24. on a reckless driving charge. Officers Charles B. Thompson and Jimmy Ray Hurst said he resisted efforts to get him to jail and Thompson slapped him with his left hand across the mouth.

Mrs. Malloy claimed the police were antagonistic toward her grandson because her son, James Ross Malloy, had a lengthy police record for drunk and disorderly conduct.

10 1961

NON-MIX SCHOOL AID HALT URGED

The Times-Picayune

Commission for Shut Off to State Colleges

New Orleans, La.

By W. JOYNES MACFARLAN

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Rights Commission proposed Sunday cutting off federal financial aid to publicly supported colleges and universities which discriminate on grounds of race, color, religion or national origin.

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In a report the commission said it had found "that the federal government has been a silent partner in the creation and perpetuation of separate colleges for Negroes."

Mon 1-16-61

Calling for fund cut-off action by Congress or the executive branch of government, the commission said: "The Supreme Court has held that the federal government is prohibited by the Constitution from maintaining racially segregated educational institutions. It is not sound policy for the federal government to subsidize the unconstitutional operations of others; to do indirectly what it is not permitted to do directly."

P. 1

TO IKE, KENNEDY

Five of the six civil rights commissioners joined in the recommendation. Three of the six joined on a companion proposal that federal funds be withheld from private institutions which practice discrimination. The other three took no part in this.

The report went to President Eisenhower, President-elect John F. Kennedy and to Congress.

Much of the lengthy document, titled "Equal Protection of the Laws in Public Higher Education, 1960," dealt with six Southern states, referred to as "the resistant states."

The commission labeled Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina the hard-core states of segregation, saying that when the report was drafted Negroes were not enrolled in a single one of the 49 public higher educational institutions in those states.

LOUISIANA CITED

Since preparation of the report two Negroes have been enrolled at the University of Georgia under federal court order, suspended by state and university authorities because of campus disorders, and ordered readmitted Monday.

The other two resistant states, according to the report, are Florida and Louisiana, in which Negroes have been able to enter public colleges only by court order. Involved were one institution in Florida and four in Louisiana.

Saying the government has been a silent partner in perpetuating separate colleges for Negroes, the commission declared that so far as land-grant colleges are concerned: "The federal government has been heavily involved, not only because of its sponsorship of separate colleges in the second Morrill Act of 1890 . . . but because it has allowed Southern legislatures to channel almost all federal funds for specific programs in such institutions to the separate white colleges."

P. 22

FIVE BACK PROPOSAL

Supporting the proposal to deny federal funds to public colleges practicing discrimination were: Chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University; Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey of Dallas, Tex., the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University; George M. Johnson, former dean of Howard University Law School; and Robert Rankin, chairman of the political science department at Duke University.

Doyle E. Carlton, a former governor of Florida, dissented, saying, "The objective will not be attained by any action which has the effect of withholding public funds from institutions that do not conform to a federal pattern."

"The withholding of such funds is to me unsound from a political, governmental and moral standpoint," Carlton continued.

FLORIDIAN DISSENTS

"I cannot approve the withholding of money, coming as it does to the federal government from the taxpayers of the several states, as a club to force any fixed pattern set forth by a federal agency. Such action would impede rather than advance public higher education."

Hannah, Father Hesburgh and Johnson proposed that federal funds be withheld from private as well as public colleges and universities that discriminate.

They also proposed giving the attorney general authority to institute or intervene in civil actions to prevent the denial of equal protection of the laws with respect to higher public education.

All six commissioners joined in a recommendation that the federal government, when requested by a state, sponsor programs to assist talented public school teachers and students who are handicapped professionally or scholastically "as a result of inferior educational opportunity and training."

ACCELERATE DECISIONS

Storey and Carlton dissented from a majority recommendation that Congress consider authorizing the use of three-judge courts to accelerate decisions in "cases presenting a substantial factual issue as to whether persons are being denied equal protection of the laws with respect to public education."

The report, resulting from a 12-month study, found that "discrimination in higher education, as at the public school level, centers today on the American Negro who represents more than a tenth of the total population."

And the commission said that though the public colleges in the North and West are not free from suspicion of discrimination against Negroes, "still, the heart of the problem of discrimination against the Negro today lies in the Southern states."

Dr. Elizabeth R. Cole, head of the commission's public education section and a member of the Maryland State Board of Education, directed preparation of the report.

CITES FUND SPLITS

In answer to questions, she said total federal aid, exclusive of that extended through the Veterans Administration, which went to public colleges and universities in the six affected Southern states in 1958 broke down this way:

Alabama, white institutions $4,003,454, Negro institutions $34,952; Florida, $3,662,408 and $48,822; Georgia $4,812,048 and $34,557; Louisiana $2,953,880 and $41,053; Mississippi $3,535,663 and $49,118; and South Carolina $2,35 581 and $45,559.

More recent figures were not available.

CIVIL RIGHTS

U. S. Held Aiding Race Separation

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Rights Group Urges Cutting Off Funds To Segregated Colleges

Mon 1-16-61

P. 1

By The Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Civil Rights Commission Sunday proposed cutting off federal financial aid to publicly supported colleges and universities that discriminate on grounds of race, color, religion, or national origin.

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In a report, the commission said it had found "that the Federal Government has been a silent partner in the creation and perpetuation of separate colleges for Negroes."

The Government currently spends 1½ billion to two billion dollars for aid to students, teachers, and institutions for specific educational programs, and for research work.

Calling for fund-cut-off action by congress or the executive branch of Government, the commission said:

"The Supreme Court has held that the Federal Government is prohibited by the Constitution from maintaining racially segregated educational institutions. It is not sound policy for the Federal Government to subsidize the unconstitutional operations of others; to do indirectly what it is not permitted to do directly."

Five of the six civil-rights commissioners joined in the recommendation. Three of the six joined in a companion proposal that federal funds be withheld from private institutions that practice discrimination. The other three took no part in this.

Goes To Kennedy

The report went to President Eisenhower, President-elect John F. Kennedy and to Congress.

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The commission labeled Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina as the hard-core states of segregation, saying that when the report was drafted, Negroes were not enrolled in a single one of the 49 public higher-education institutions in those states.

Enrolled At Georgia U.

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"The Federal Government has been heavily involved, not only because of its sponsorship of separate colleges in the second Morrill Act of 1890 . . . but because it has allowed Southern legislatures to channel almost all federal funds for specific programs in such institutions to the separate white colleges."

Backers Are Named

Supporting the proposal to deny federal funds to public colleges practicing discrimination were:

Chairman John A. Hannah, President of Michigan State University; Vice-Chairman Robert G. Storey of Dallas; The Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame; George M. Johnson, former dean of the Howard University Law School, and Robert Rankin, chairman of the political-science department at Duke University.

P. 12

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Louisville, Ky.

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Offer Proposal

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The report, resulting from a 12-month study, found that "discrimination in higher education, as at the public school level, centers today on the American Negro, who represents more than a tenth of the total population."

Aid Report Given

And the commission said that though the public colleges in the North and the West are not free from suspicion of discrimination against Negroes, "still, the heart of the problem of discrimination against the Negro today lies in the Southern states."

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Alabama, white institutions $4,003,454, Negro institutions $34,952; Florida, $3,662,408 and $48,822; Georgia $4,812,048 and $34,557; Louisiana $2,933,880 and $41,053; Mississippi $3,535,663 and $49,118, and South Carolina $2,356,581 and $45,559.

Gordon Tiffany Resigns Post As Director Civil Rights Comm.

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss
Sat. 1-7-61
P.1

See Need For More Vigorous Action In Civil Rights Field

Washington — Gordon M. Tiffany, quitting as staff director of the federal Civil Rights Commission, recommended Friday that Congress and the White House take more vigorous steps in this field.

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In a farewell report, he had two pieces of advice for Congress:

1. It should consider selecting its committee chairmen on some other basis than length of service. The seniority system has had the effect of making Southerners chairmen of important committees when Democrats are in control.

2. It should consider reducing the number of Congress members from states in proportion "to the extent they denied the right to vote on account of race."

This, too, was aimed at Southern states accused by commission agents of systematically keeping large numbers of Negroes from voting.

P.1

"As to the presidency and the White House staff," Tiffany said, "emphasis should be placed on leadership and giving a public impression of conviction and continuing awareness of moral and legal obligations in this area."

CIVIL RIGHTS GAINS SEEN BY JEWISH UNIT

The N.Y. Times
New York, N.Y.

A year-end survey by the Jewish Labor Committee indicates greater gains in civil right will be achieved this year.

Tues. 1-3-61

The organization, which represents 500,000 Jewish workers in the combined labor movement, said the survey showed American labor had made deep inroads in eliminating vestiges of discrimination within its own ranks. It also cited "an increased national tempo to rip down the barriers of racial and religious discrimination."

P.23

The survey said that labor and allied groups would continue their "frontal assault * * * on segregation in schools on the national, state and local levels."

The committee said that New York State would pass an anti-bias provision in a housing measure during the next legislative session, and that the city would strengthen the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs Law dealing with discrimination in housing.

Court Airs 1st State Attack On Civil Rights Act Today

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Arguments in Alabama's first attack on the 1960 federal civil rights act will be heard by the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals this week in New Orleans

Mon. 1-16-61

The suit, in which the state challenges the Justice Department's right to see Montgomery County voter registration records, is one of three racial-civil rights cases to be heard by the three-judge court this week.

P.1

Two of them center on the federal inspection of Montgomery County voter registration records last September, when agents sought evidence of racial discrimination.

The third is an appeal by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People seeking to override a state court ruling that the NAACP is a foreign corporation which has failed to qualify to operate in Alabama.

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion heads the delegation of lawyers to the hearings which open at 10 a.m. Monday. With him are Willard Livingston, senior assistant attorney general; Gordon Madison and Leslie Hall of the attorney general's staff; and Nicholas Hare, attorney for the Alabama state docks who was an assistant attorney general in the early stages of the suits. Since replaced by Hall, Hare is assigned to the civil rights cases as a special assistant.

FIRST ON DOCKET

The federal government's suit against the Montgomery Board of Registrars is first on the docket, though it may not be heard first. The Justice Department won a ruling in U.S. District Court in Montgomery that its agents had a right to inspect the records.

In its appeal of this decision, Alabama is making its first attack on the constitutionality of the 1960 civil rights act, a spokesman for the attorney general's office said. The state also is expected to contend that, even if the act is constitutional, the federal agents failed to follow procedures it sets out for inspection of such records.

In the second case, a countermeasure, the state asks a court order permitting it to see the complaints and correspondence on which the federal government bases its attempt to investigate the Montgomery records. Alabama's request was denied in federal district court here. The decision is being appealed.

The NAACP was barred from operating in Alabama four years ago under a 1901 state law. State courts ruled that it is an out-of-state corporation failing to qualify for operation in Alabama under the law. The NAACP tried unsuccessfully in federal district court here to have the ruling thrown out. It now is appealing to the federal circuit court in New Orleans.

Bobby Promises Tough Civil Rights Program

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

ATHENS, Ga. (AP) — Robert F. Kennedy, making his first major address as attorney general, told a Georgia audience Saturday civil rights statutes would be vigorously enforced.

P.1

He spoke at the University of Georgia, where students rioted last January when two Negroes were admitted.

Sun. 5-7-61

One of the Negroes, Charlayne Hunter, who is studying journalism at the school, covered the speech for the Atlanta Daily World, Negro newspaper.

Kennedy said the federal government would not threaten but would try to help bring about observance of civil rights statutes.

"We will not persecute, we will prosecute," he said.

"We will not make or interpret the laws. We shall enforce them vigorously without racial bias or political slant."

Kennedy appealed to all sections to breathe meaning and force into law. He said the South, perhaps more than any other section, has the opportunity, challenge and responsibility of demonstrating America "at its full potential for liberty under law."

"We just can't afford another Little Rock or New Orleans," he said.

LAW DAY SPEECH

The attorney general spoke at a Law Day observance at the university. About 1,800 persons were present.

He was greeted with warm applause and received a standing ovation at the conclusion of his address.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver and other state officials did not attend. Vandiver recently criticized Kennedy for bringing federal court action to reopen public schools in Prince Edward County, Va. The governor's office advised university officials a month ago that Vandiver would be out of the state Saturday.

Vandiver sent 100 or more state patrolmen here to maintain order during the January disturbance, but city officials quelled the rioting with tear gas and state troopers were not used.

"Here on this campus about half a year ago," Kennedy said, "you endured a difficult ordeal and when your moment of truth came, the voices crying 'force' were overridden by the voices pleading for reason.

P.2A

"And for this I pay my respects to your governor, your legislature and most particularly to you, the students and faculty of the University of Georgia."

Kennedy said that civil rights is one of "three major areas of difficulty . . . that sap our national strength, that weaken our people, that require our immediate attention."

Montgomery, Ala.

He listed the other two as organized crime and illegal price-fixing. Organized crime, he said, has become big business. "It drains off millions of dollars of our national wealth, infecting legitimate businesses, labor unions and even sports."

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He called for a change in the basic attitude, or "the rackets will prosper and grow."

Price fixing is merely "symptomatic of many other practices commonly accepted in business life," Kennedy said. "Where we have evidence of violation of laws by the 'respectables', we will take action against the individuals involved, as well as against their companies."

But civil rights, he said, is the area which affects all the most directly. He hit at hypocrisy in dealing with the problem, saying:

"Financial leaders from the East who deplore discrimination in the South belong to institutions where no Negroes or Jews are allowed and their children attend private schools where no Negro students are enrolled.

"Union officials criticize Southern leaders and yet practice discrimination within their unions. Government offcials belong to private clubs in Washington where Negroes including ambassadors are not welcome even at mealtime . . .

"We must be quite aware of the fact that 50 per cent of the countries in the United Nations are not white; that around the world in Africa, South America and Asia, people whose skins are a different color than ours are on the move to gain their measure of freedom and liberty."

Times Picayune

6-4

BLOCK IS EYED IN RIGHTS FIGHT

Solons Hold Filibuster Curb Essential

Mon 9-4-61

By JOHN CHADWICK

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two Republican senators agreed Saturday a change in Senate rules to make it easier to choke off filibusters is necessary to give civil rights legislation a chance of passage next year. But they disagreed on the chances for such a change.

New Orleans

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., said that if the Kennedy administration will throw its full weight behind a change in rules, "we may still end this session on a rosy note."

But Sen. Clifford P. Case, R-N.J., another leading advocate of civil rights measures, said, "The outlook is black."

The rules fight is to get underway next Saturday if a heavy schedule of legislation is cleared by then.

The Senate's Rules Committee has submitted, without recommendation, a proposal that would permit filibusters to be brought to a halt by three-fifths of the senators present and voting rather than the two-thirds majority now required.

This does not go far enough to suit senators like Javits and Case. But it goes further than Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Rules Committee Chairman, has recommended.

Mansfield has proposed that three-fifths of the entire Senate membership of 100 be required to bring debate to an end.

Southern senators, who long have relied on filibusters or threats of them to block civil rights measures, are fighting against any modification of the present rule.

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., chief spokesman for the Dixie forces, recently said, however, that the leading backers of a change in rules are more interested in altering the nation's economy than in protecting Negro rights.

"They want to make it wasier to gag the Senate as they have a lot of economic legislation they want to get through," Russell said.

Javits said in a taped radio broadcast for New York stations that just the threat of a fillibuster is enough "to kill off civil rights legislation or modify it very materially."

"Certainly the administration ought to know by now," Javits added, "that its efforts to appease the South by laying off civil rights legislation have not paid off."

He said, "The very things that have been defeated—federal aid to education, medical care for the aged, tax reform—are dead because of Southern opposition."

Case, interviewed by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y., on a television program transcribed for New York stations, also chided the administration for not backing civil rights legislation at this session of Congress.

Case said civil rights legislation can't be passed without administration support and that any action is difficult, if not impossible, without a change in present Senate rules.

Amendments Avalanche Derails Civil Rights Rider

the Times Picayune

Wed 8-23-61

GOP Senator Concedes Defeat Near

New Orleans

By GARDNER L. BRIDGE

WASHINGTON (AP) — An avalanche of amendments Tuesday derailed an attempt to hitch a civil rights caboose to a highballing appropriations bill.

"At the moment at least," said Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, R-Ill., "that effort does not appear to be successful."

Republican Leader Dirksen supported Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana when Mansfield signaled the $761-million State-Justice Department appropriation bill to a siding.

Still coupled with the stalled measure was a rider that would continue the Civil Rights Commission another two years beyond its present Nov. 9 expiration date.

TO MULL PROBLEM

Mansfield and Dirksen, who offered the rider, indicated they would consider the situation while other legislation, headed by a military construction bill which was approved promptly, is passing through.

"If senators want to adjourn by the middle of September, which is doubtful at best, we must get on with the calendar," Mansfield said.

Mansfield said that since he and Dirksen had offered their rider 21 other amendments have been filed and that was "only the start."

The Senate has a rule against attaching legislative proposals to an appropriation bill. The rule can be suspended, but only by a majority of two-thirds of the senators present and voting.

VOTE IS NEEDED

A suspension of the rule must be voted each time a legislative amendment is added to a money bill.

Mansfield said only three of the 21 amendments proposed have any relation to civil rights.

One, by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., would authorize the attorney general to file civil rights suits on behalf of private individuals.

Another, by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y., would provide federal financial aid to schools that desegregate voluntarily.

The third is the Mansfield-Dirksen proposal.

SOUTHERNERS ACT

Some of the other amendments were filed by Southern opponents of civil rights legislation. They cover a wide field, including one proposal to bring labor unions under the antitrust laws.

"We are interested in extension of the Civil Rights Commission," Mansfield said. "We'd like to have that, and that alone, considered."

Javits contended many other methods are available for bringing civil rights proposals before Congress. He called the appropriation rider method unfair.

Keating said Mansfield should try to prevail on Chairman James O. Eastland, D-Miss., of the Judiciary Committee to approve a separate bill extending the commission.

ORDERLY WAY

"That is the orderly way to bring the matter before us," he said.

Both Javits and Keating contended the Kennedy administration has not lived up to Democratic platform pledges on civil righ legislation.

er have the American people been promised so much at campaign time and been given so little after the votes were in," said Keating.

Southern senators who have opposed the commission since it was created in 1957 contend its continuance would be only a political bid for Negro votes.

The commission was set up to investigate complaints of civil rights violators, including denial of voting rights.

Rights Issue On Agenda Of Students

The Washington Post

[illegible]

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 21 (UPI)—The National Student Association today awaited a convention bid for conservative control with a Governor's plea not to confuse native American drive with alien Marxism.

Tues 8-22-61

The 14th NSA Congress opened yesterday for more than 1000 delegate members of the non-partisan campus group.

Wisconsin Gov. Gaylord Nelson accused the right-wing John Birch Soci of blocking progressive leg tion under the guise of anti-communism. He warned delegates not to confuse with Communists those who differ with the majority.

Washington, D.C.

Minority rights both inside and outside the NSA dominated the convention. Civil rights, with emphasis on "freedom rides" and "sit-ins" were on the agenda and a floor battle was expected over NSA control by an alleged liberal majority.

Nelson said "freedom rides" and Peace Corps enthusiasm by young people "surely . . . is not conservative." He urged a "massive infusion of the idealism that has traditionally marked the thinking of young people."

The Nation has become "soft and cynical and smug," he said.

Nelson referred to the John Birch Society and said the "attack on freedom of speech and freedom of inquiry is frequently masked as a crusade against Communist subversion.

"The expression of an indigenous American drive toward progress is often branded as alien Marxism by those who are committed to the status quo, if not to the status quo ante," he said.

Civil Rights Maneuver Hits Snag

Florida Times Union

[illegible]

Tues 8-22-61

Move to Suspend Rules In Senate Delayed by Both Sides

Jacksonville, Fla

Aim Guns at Reds, Not at the South Editorial, Page 4

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Objections from both sides of the civil rights fence today bogged down a Senate maneuver aimed at extending the life of the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., moved to suspend the rules so the commission extender could be offered as an amendment to a pending appropriations bill. Legislation can not be put into a money bill unless the rules are suspended by two-thirds of the senators present and voting.

Southern senators assailed the motion at great length because they don't want any civil rights legislation. And some Northern Republicans were just as unhappy because they want a great deal more of such legislation.

No Vote in Sight

After several hours of talk, it became apparent that a vote on the motion to suspend the rules would not be reached today and perhaps not tomorrow.

In offering his motion, Mansfield said he wants a two-year extension of the life of the commission, now scheduled to expire Nov. 9. But he added he would oppose any further suspensions of the rules for introduction of other civil rights amendments backed by forces led by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, R-Ill., the minority leader, joined Mansfield in backing the suspension for the commission amendment. He indicated he might favor further suspensions to permit other amendments but there seemed to be no chance of these being voted without Mansfield's support.

Under questioning by Javits, Mansfield said he was resorting to the rules-suspension technique to keep the commission alive because he believes a pending bill to do this never will get out of the Judiciary Committee. That group is headed by Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., a persistent foe of civil rights legislation.

RIGHTS SKIRMISH STARTS IN SENATE

The New York Times

[illegible]

Tues 8-22-61

Move to Extend Commission May Take Several Days

New York, N.Y.

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 — A wrangle over civil rights broke out in the Senate today. It may hold the floor for several days.

The skirmish was set off by a proposal to attach a civil rights rider to an appropriation bill. The rider would extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years from Nov. 9, its present expiration date.

To attach such a rider requires a suspension of the rules, for which a two-thirds vote is necessary.

The Senate leaders of both parties are sponsoring the rider and probably can command the necessary votes to adopt it. Southerners, while opposed to prolonging the Civil Rights Commission's existence, would be content to put up token resistance.

Others Plan Amendments

Complications have arisen, however, by the proposals of other Senators to throw in additional civil rights amendments. Once the rules gate is opened by a two-thirds vote, their amendments could be adopted by a majority vote.

Southerners rolled out their big guns as the move to suspend the rules was made. They have been assured by Senator Mansfield that he will move to table every civil rights amendment except the two-year extension of the commission.

A tabling move can be carried by a simple majority.

The Southerners apparently have decided to spend a couple of days serving notice that while an extension of the commission may be tolerated, any concerted drive for new civil rights changes will be met by extended oratorical delays.

The Commission on Civil Rights was established in 1957 to inquire into allegations that certain citizens were deprived of their right to vote and to have that vote counted by reason of their color, race, religion or national origin.

Its extension is the only civil rights legislation proposed by the Kennedy Administration this year. A bill providing for the extension is locked up in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate, therefore, have resorted to the rider method, a legislative approach that is usually controversial in itself.

Senators Kenneth B. Keating and Jacob K. Javits, Republicans of New York, propose to call up amendments that would eliminate poll-tax restrictions on voting and would authorize the Attorney General to initiate civil suits to enforce civil rights, including school desegregation cases.

Delays Are Threatened

Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, told the Senate in a speech that if it was going to resort to this method of legislating "it is going to take appropriation bills a good long time to get through."

Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, said that "if we are going to be forced into a corner and have to make an all-out fight, we might as well start with the Civil Rights Commission."

The pending bill appropriates $761,452,510 for the State, Justice and Commerce departments.

At the same time, the Senate leadership began an adjournment drive.

Senator Mansfield announced that the Senate would meet on Saturdays and on Labor Day, Sept. 4.

No Date Has Been Set

No adjournment date has been set, but Sept. 9 is regarded as the earliest likely date.

Senator Joseph S. Clark, Democrat of Pennsylvania, trying to show that the Senate's rules are archaic, gave a demonstration of his point by tying up the Senate for about three-quarters of an hour.

He asked for reading of the preceding day's proceedings, for a quorum call, and for other delays within his rights according to Senate rules.

"These somewhat comical proceedings which I have forced on the Senate in the last few minutes are in reality deadly serious," he said. He expressed the hope that some of these rules that he had exploited for demonstration purposes would be changed at this session.

10 1961 CIVIL RIGHTS SEN. HERMAN TALMADGE ✓

Let Rights Board Die, Talmadge Urges Senate

Atlanta Constitution 8 9

Wed 8-30-61

By ALBERT RILEY

Constitution Washington Bureau

Atlanta Ga

WASHINGTON — Sen. Herman E. Talmadge urged the Senate Tuesday to let the Civil Rights Commission die and rid the nation of a divisive influence.

But, if the life of the commission is extended, Talmadge suggested that it investigate crime in the nation's capital.

The junior senator from Georgia spoke as the Senate moved toward a vote Wednesday afternoon on the question of extending the life of Civil Rights Commission for two more years.

Under existing law, the commission, created in 1957 and twice extended already, is scheduled to expire in November. Some liberal senators want it made permanent; the Kennedy administration is backing a two-year extension.

Majority leader Mike Mansfield of Montana has moved to extend the commission for two years as an amendment to an appropriations bill for the Justice and State departments, under a suspension of Senate rules.

Mansfield apparently has the two-thirds vote needed to get the amendment adopted under suspension of the rules.

But he has served notice he will move to table civil rights amendments proposed by Senators Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y., and others.

These proponents of tougher civil rights legislation will seek to amend a Mexican Labor bill later, if they are defeated in the scheduled Wednesday maneuver. But they are certain to run into a Southern filibuster.

Leading off the Senate debate against extending the commission, Talmadge said its abolishment "would rid our country of a divisive influence at a time when our greatest national need is for unity among all Americans of all races, all faiths and places of residence."

Sen. Spessard Holland, D-Fla., joined Talmadge in criticizing the commission and declaring that it should look into the crime situation in Washington.

The crime rate in the nation's capital is "a national disgrace," Talmadge said.

Yet, the Georgian added, "no federal marshals have been ordered into the District of Columbia and no parachute troops have been sent in."

The two Southerners cited criminal attacks and other crimes of violence in the district.

Both Talmadge and Holland also criticized the make-up of the Civil Rights Commission, especially a new member, Spotswood Robinson III, a Negro and a lawyer for the NAACP in a number of desegregation lawsuits.

Holland said Robinson's appointment was "just as biased" as would have been the appointment of a member of the Ku Klux Klan or the White Citizens Council.

Talmadge hit the commission as "a paper-shuffling agency of waste and harassment" that suppressed a report of Negro advancement in the South when another Negro commissioner objected to the report being published.

Talmadge reminded the Senate of his own warnings when the commission was created in 1957 that its sponsors would seek to perpetuate it and increase its power over the citizens of the United States.

Senators Allen Ellender, D-La.; Strom Thurmond, D-S.C., and John Stennis, D-Miss., joined Talmadge in attacking the commission.

URGES EXPIRATION
Sen. Herman Talmadge

10 1961

HIGH COURT SHIFT ON RIGHTS IS CITED

The New York Times

C 50

Jewish Group Calls Body 'Guardian of Liberties'

Wed. 8-30-61

New York, N.Y.

The American Jewish Congress said yesterday that there had been a "revolutionary change" in the role of the United States Supreme Court during the past quarter century.

The finding was part of the congress' annual survey of the court's decisions in civil rights and civil liberties cases.

During the 1960-61 term, ended last June, fifty-four of the 120 written opinions of the court dealt with civil rights and liberties, the report noted. This was contrasted with the 1935-36 term, when only two of 160 written decisions dealt with constitutional freedoms.

The eighty-six-page study described the court's increasing concern with cases involving the Bill of Rights as "a profound change in the philosophy of the court and the nature of its caseload."

The congress' analysis was prepared by the organization's commission on law and social action. Shad Polier is chairman of the commission. Leo Pfeffer is director.

Two Courts Seen

The report suggested there had been two different Supreme Courts in American history. The first, ended in 1936, was fashioned by John Marshall [Chief Justice from 1801 to 1835] to be "the supreme protector of property rights and to safeguard commerce, industry and finance from hostile legislators," the report said.

"The second court, which has developed during the past quarter century, has become the nation's supreme guardian of the liberties of the people," the report declared.

The report singled out a decision last June that upheld the constitutionality of three state laws prohibiting most commercial activity on Sundays.

These laws were sustained, the report said, as social welfare legislation, aimed at assuring rest, repose and relaxation, despite "arbitrary distinctions and classifications" in the statutes that the pre-1937 court might have invalidated.

1937 Plan Cited

The asserted change in the role of the court was attributed to President Roosevelt's 1937 plan to liberalize it. He sought authority to increase the size of the court from nine justices to a maximum of fifteen by making new appointments if incumbent justices refused to retire.

Although the proposal was rejected by Congress, its net effect, the report said, was a radical alteration in the court's viewpoint that has continued regardless of the party in power.

The report analyzed fifty of the fifty-four civil rights and civil liberties cases that were decided in the term just ended. Twenty-seven decisions upheld the individual's claim that his rights or liberties had been infringed upon. Twenty-three decisions rejected the claim.

SENATE VOTE DUE ON RIGHTS TODAY

New York Times

C 70

Extension of Commission for 2 Years Expected

Wed 8-30-61

By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times.

WSHINGTON, Aug. 29—The Senate has agreed to a test vote tomorrow on extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two more years.

New York

Eventual Senate approval is now considered likely despite Southern opposition and the prospect for some lengthy speeches aimed at keeping individual political records intact.

What may prove the more significant development on the civil rights front occurred quietly at the White House today, when the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights presented a detailed plan for ending racial discrimination by executive action in a variety of areas.

The sixty-one-page memorandum was delivered by Roy Wilkins, chairman of the conference and executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Arnold Aronson, secretary of the conference and a director of the National Community Relations Advisory Council.

Asks Presidential Move

The memorandum gives illustrations of discrimination in many activities supported by Federal funds and urges the President to take executive action insuring that the Government "will no longer participate in any program that requires it to be a partner in supporting discrimination."

Specifically, the report urges the President to issue a "Federal Civil Rights Code" governing operations of the Executive Branch. This code, it suggests, should require all agencies receiving Federal support to assure:

¶Non-discrimination in personnel appointment, assignment and promotion; in all employment resulting from Federal contracts, licenses, grants-in-aid or loans; in all job traing, counseling, recruitment and referral programs.

¶Non-discrimination in all institutions, facilities and services maintained or operated by the Government, including parks, prisons, Veterans Administration hospitals, restaurants and rest rooms in public housing; in farm home and crop loans, and in the military services, including the Reserves.

¶Non-discrimination in all programs, services and facilities—whether administerd privately or by local government—that receive the benefit of any Federal subsidy, loan, or guarantee; in off-duty military training programs; in health, recreation and research services, and in airports, hospitals, libraries, schools and colleges.

The report was submitted to Harris Wofford and Richard Goodwin, assistant special counsels to the President.

It grew out of a conference between Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Aronson on Jan. 6 dential advisers headed by Theodore C. Sorensen, special counsel to the President. and a later White House conference with a group of Presi-

The problem about getting Senate approval for extending the civil rights commission arises from refusal of the Southern-dominated Judiciary Committee to report the measure to the Senate floor.

CIVIL RIGHTS AUGUST

Stennis To Lead Anti-Rights Team

Jackson News

C 69

Wed 8-30-61

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., urged yesterday that the Senate lte the Civil Rights Commission expire Nov. 9 as "a paper-shuffling agency of waste and harrassment."

He and Sen. Allen J. Ellender D-Fla., assailed the four-year-old commission as useless, expensive and a cause of needless division in this nation.

Jackson Miss

Talmadge took the Senate floor as Senate leaders sought to extend the commission's life for two years by an amendment to other legislation.

"If the American people could be made aware of the seeds of tyranny which are sown in this commission they would rise up in righteous indignation and demand as one that this Congress not only not extend its life, but, rather, abolish it forthwith," Talmadge said.

Talmadge said the commission had sought authority to register voters and tried to integrate schools and public housing.

"It has paid for a list of controversial recommendations which Congress could have gotten for nothing from the NAACP and pages of reconstruction history," he said.

Talmadge said most of the nearly $3 million spent to date had gone for high salaries to commission officials and employes or for futile activities.

Ellender agreed, noting that the chairman of the commission gets $22,500 a year, or the same pay as a member of Congress and more than heads of many federal agencies.

Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana hoped to add an amendment to extend the commissions life to a $761 million appropriation bill for the State and Justice Departments. He hoped any other ammendments could be sidetracked.

But civil rights advocates kept him guessing whether they would press for a score or more of amendments they offered when Mansfield was forced to postpone action on the measure last week.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., indicated that he may withhold what he called substantive amendments until the Senate takes up a bill later dealing with imported Mexican labor. Since most of this labor is used in the South, opponents of civil rights legislation are urging its passage.

If Javits and others finally decided to delay their amendments, Mansfield said he hoped the money bill could be passed with the rider. Southerners are expected to offer only token opposition to continuing the commission beyond its present Sept. 9 expiration date.

Nevertheless Southern forces had their teams of speakers organized for a filibuster. Some of them insisted, for the record at least, that even the commission extending rider would be met with long talk.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., captained the lead team for such an effort. Leading the other two were Sens. Allen J. Ellender, D-La., and Lister Hill, D-Ala.

Others on the starting team were Herman Talmadge, D-Ga.; Strom Thurmond, D-S.C.; Russell Long, D-La.; John Sparkman, D-Ala.; and John G. Tower, R-Tex.

The system consists of keeping at least three of the senators on the floor at all times, one to speak and the other two to aid him by asking questions and taking up more time.

When a speaker finishes he asks for a quorum call, requiring Northerners to produce the 51 senators required to do business. That lets the Southerners sleep while the Northerners are roused every few hours for the quorum calls.

The strategy worked in a 1959 fight by wearing out civil rights legislation backers. There appeared no doubt that an effort to put through more substantial civil rights legislation would set it in motion again, but the leadership hoped to avoid it if the issue could be narrowed to the single point of keeping the commission alive.

South Claims Victory Even Though Rights Commission Gets New Life

Montgomery Advertiser B1

Thurs 9-31-61

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate voted Wednesday night to extend the Civil Rights Commission for two years after rejecting several more far-reaching civil rights measures.

Montgomery Ala.

The measure extending the life of the commission until Nov. 9, 1963, was hooked on as a rider to an appropriation bill for the State and Justice departments.

The measure appropriating funds for the State and Justice departments and related agencies has yet to be passed. ~~but the~~ fight over civil rights had ended in what was largely a victory for Southern senators.

Although the Dixie forces opposed renewing the life of the Civil Rights Commission, first created in 1957, attempts to make the agency permanent and to hook on other civil rights measures all went down to defeat.

Extension of the Civil Rights Commission was the only civil rights measure asked of Congress at this session by President Ken~~nedy—a point that brought~~ taunts from some Republicans that the administration had turned its back on Democratic platform pledges.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana moved to table and thus kill all the proposals that were offered except the one to extend the commission for two years, which passed on a roll-call vote of 70 to 19.

FIGHT KILLED

Southerners took the floor before the voting began to direct a withering blast of invective at the commission as an "irritant and insult" to the South, a "merchant of discord" and "a trouble-making body" with "a complete disinterest in the truth."

But they apparently were resigned to a two-year extension and confident of the ability of the Senate leadership to limit the fight to the two-year extension proposal.

A potential full-scale fight was snuffed out with defeat of an amendment proposed by Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., who accused President Kennedy of reneging on his civil rights campaign promises and "appeasing" civil rights opponents in Congress.

Civil Rights Test Vote Slated Today

Florida Times-Union

B1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP) — The Senate agreed today to take what may be a make-or-break test vote tomorrow on the question of extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two more years.

Wed 8-30-61

The vote, set for 2 P.M. EST, will be whether to suspend the rules so the Senate may consider nailing the extension to a $761-million money bill to finance operations of the State and Justice departments.

Jacksonville Fla

It takes the approval of two-thirds of the senators voting to suspend the Senate rules—that is, 67 out of 100 if the entire Senate should take part. Such approval is necessary to permit writing legislation into a money bill.

If Democratic and Republican leaders cannot muster the necessary two-thirds majority, this short-cut move to keep the commission alive would fail.

Even if the rules are suspended, the fight probably would not end there.

Southern foes of the commission could filibuster against the extension proposal itself. In today's preliminary skirmishing, they made their opinions of the commission abundantly clear.

Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., called it "a paper-shuffling agency of waste and harrassment." Sen. Strom Thurmond, D-S.C., spoke of it as an "arbitrarily administered disgrace to our governmental structure."

However, Dixie senators are expected to mount only for-the-record opposition—provided proponents of stiffer and broader civil rights bills refrain from pushing their proposals at this time. So far, there is no clear sign of what the pro-civil rights group will do.

Southerners Fight To Kill CR Commission

Jackson Miss

B1

Wed 8-30-61

Jackson Miss

By FRANK Van Der LINDEN

Daily News Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON (Special)—The senate votes today on a move to suspend its rules in order to tack a Civil Rights Commission amendment onto the $751 million appropriations bill for the State and Justice departments and related agencies.

The vote was delayed a day, after Sen. Strom Thurmond (D.-SC) Tuesday attacked the commission in a 44-minute spech on the Senate floor and continual efforts to extend its life. The commission expires this year.

Thurmond said "continued extension of this commission, and especially by such an irregular procedure, constitutes a tarnish on the record of the senate."

The South Carolina senator said that recommendations of the commission, formed under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, "were absurd." He added that the senate previously had rejected the commission's reorts during lengthy debate in 1959.

Thurmond charged that the commission was created "ostensibly for the purpose of dealing exclusively in the field of voting rights. They have, as anticipated, delved into the fields of housing, education and employment.

"They have contributed nothing to improve race relations but have done much to deteriorate them," he continued.

The group of amendments would extend the commission's life as far ahead as 1967.

In order to suspend the rules to handle the amendments on an appropriations bill, it will take a two-thirds majority vote of the Senate. And a block of Southern senators, including Thurmond, are ready to filibuster to prevent such a vote. The ammendments are being offered by northern liberal Senators Keating of New York and Clark of Penna.

Before Tuesday's one-day delay on the suspension vote, several teams of Southerners were on the floor, ready to filibuster if necessary.

B8

Senator Stennis of Mississippi captained the leadoff team, while Senators Ellender of Louisiana and Hill of Alabama led the others. Also on the starting team were Talmadge of Georgia, Thurmond, Russell Long of Louisiana and Sparkman of Alabama, all Democrats. The lone Republican helping out was new Senator John Tower, the Texas conservative

Wed 8-30-61

The system consists of keeping at least three of the southerners on the floor at all times, one to speak and the other two asking questions and taking up more time.

When a speaker finishes, he asks for a quorum call, requiring northerners to produce the 51 senators needed to do business. That lets the southern senators sleep while the opposition is roused every few hours for these quorum calls.

If any of the commission extension efforts should carry — by a suspension of the rules — an all-out fight to prevent final passage will ensue. But they are expected to fail, possibly with a compromise on an extension of only two years for the civil rights commission.

RIGHTS ISSUE TEST VOTE OK'D

Times Picayune

B17

Life of Commission at Stake in Senate

Wed 8-30-61

By FRED S. HOFFMAN

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate agreed Tuesday to take what may be a make-or-break test vote Wednesday on the question of extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two more years.

The vote, set for 2 p.m., will be on whether to suspend the rules so the Senate may consider nailing the extension to a $761-million money bill to finance operations of the State and Justice departments. It takes the approval of two-thirds of the senators voting to suspend the Senate rules—that is, 67 out of 100 if the entire Senate should take part. Such approval is necessary to permit writing legislation into a money bill.

Wed 8-30-61

If Democratic and Republican leaders cannot muster the necessary two-thirds majority, this short-cut move to keep the commission alive would fail.

Even if the rules are suspended, the fight probably would not end there.

New Orleans

Southern foes of the Commission could filibuster against the extension proposal itself. In Tuesday's preliminary skirmishing, they made their opinions of the commission abundantly clear.

Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., called it "a paper-shuffling agency of waste and harassment." Sen. Strom Thurmond, D-S.C., spoke of it as an "arbitrarily administered disgrace to our governmental structure."

However, Dixie senators are expected to mount only for-the-record opposition—provided proponents of stiffer and broader civil rights bills refrain from pushing their proposals at this time. So far, there is no clear sign of what the pro-civil rights group will do.

Obviously seeking to reduce opposition to continuing the embattled commission, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana gave notice he would move to kill all proposals except the two-year extension.

Before Mansfield won unanimous consent for the test vote Wednesday, Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois demonstrated his backing for the move to keep the commission in business for two more years beyond Nov. 9.

"It looks like the prudent course to pursue," Dirksen told the Senate.

Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., said Mansfield's decision dealt a death blow to any civil rights legislation at this session.

"Rather than wait for the funeral," Scott said, "I'd like to deliver my eulogy beforehand. We know that this administration does not want civil rights legislation to be added on. These proceedings are cut and dried. The fate of civil rights legislation is foredoomed."

Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) told the Senate that to continue the commission would be "meer political expediency and not make any contribution to the overall problem of civil rights."

He said the commission's activities hurt rather than helped efforts to bring about better racial understanding.

Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.) called proposed extension of the commission a political question, and said the effort to suspend the rules had more serious implications than the legislation itself.

He told the Senate it should adhere to its rules rigidly. Only in case of emergency, he said, should they be suspended—and certainly not to "attach a political football" to an appropriations measure.

Stennis stressed that he its opposed to extending the commission's life in any event.

"It has contributed nothing to a solution of the problems it was created to study," he said. "On the contrary, it has created additional problems."

DEC.
21 STATES PASS CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS IN 1961

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS

21 States Pass Civil Rights Laws In 1961

The Call P.1 Kansas City Mo.

NEW YORK. —More states enacted more anti-discrimination laws in 1961 than in any previous year, the American Jewish Congress reported on Thanksgiving Day.

Fri., 12-1-61

In its biennial survey of state anti-bias legislation, the Congress said that 21 states passed 39 laws this year covering racial and religious discrimination in employment, education, housing and public accommodations.

"Figured either by the number of states, the number of bills or the breadth of their scope," the report noted, "the year 1961 set records for state civil rights legislation not achieved in any preceding year."

The American Jewish Congress study was prepared by the agency's Commission on Law and social Action under Shad Polier, chairman.

While pointing out that none of the 1961 laws blazed new trails in anti-discrimination legislation, the report found as "a very significant development" the fact that "legislatures throughout the country have observed the enactment of civil rights laws in other states, have satisfied themselves that the laws work and have decided to follow suit."

Steady Progress Since 1945

Since enactment of the first fair employment laws in 1945 and the report of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights in 1947, it was noted, "the fact of continued inequality has not been allowed to lapse from the consciousness or conscience of the American people.

"Steady progress has been made during that period in breaking down long-existing barriers," the survey found, adding:

"The wide success of legislative campaigns in the states this year shows that the civil rights movement is still growing in strength."

The 24-page American Jewish Congress report also covered five anti-bias statutes enacted in three states during 1960. Most state legislatures meet in odd-numbered years.

As a result of the actions of 1961 state legislatures, the study pointed out, "a very impressive number of state anti-discrimination laws are now in effect." The report listed them as follows:

On discrimination in EMPLOYMENT:

The Call

Nineteen states have fair employment laws enforceable by an administrative agency using the method of conciliation, backed with authority to issue administrative orders enforceable in the courts.

Two states have fair employment laws enforceable by criminal penalties.

Fri. 12-1-61

One state has a fair employment law without enforcement provisions.

Kansas City, Mo.

On discriminating in EDUCATION:

Five states have laws broadly prohibiting discrimination in education, enforced by administrative agencies, while a number of other states have more limited legislation.

On discrimination in HOUSING:

Nine states have laws prohibiting discrimination in a substantial portion of the general housing market and a number of states have more limited statutes applying to public and publicly-assisted housing.

On discrimination in PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS:

Twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia have prohibited discrimination in places of public accommodation. Ten of these provide for administrative enforcement.

Highlights Of 1961

According to the report, the principal anti-bias measures enacted during 1961 sessions of state legislatures were:

(1) Illinois, Kansas and Missouri enacted fair employment laws fully enforceable "through the administrative process that has proved so successful in other states." This process include establishment of a state commission with power to hear complaints, conciliate them, hold hearings and issue formal orders enforceable in court. The Missouri law is "particularly significant," the report said, since it is the first such measure passed in a border state.

(2) Five states—Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire—passed laws prohibiting discrimination in significant portions of the housing market. Connecticut and Massachusetts strengthened the fair housing laws they adopted in 1959.

(3) Idaho, New Hampshire, North Dakota and Wyoming were added to the list of states that bar discrimination in hotels, railroads, theaters, bathing beaches and other places of public accommodation. Pennsylvania and Ohio strengthened their laws in this area by providing for enforcement through the administrative process already in effect for their fair employment laws.

(4) Pennsylvania passed broad legislation prohibiting discrimination by colleges, universities and other educational institutions.

AJ Congress Leader Comments On Anti-Bias Progress

Noting that the American Jewish Congress had pioneered in the drafting of anti-discrimination legislation, Shad Polier, chairman of the organization's Commission on Law and Social Action, expressed gratification "that the solid achievements scored in the fight against bias and bigotry by the outlawing of discrimination have been recognized in the enactment of new legislation extending the scope of such laws by the various states."

At the same time, however, he contrasted this record with the failure of the United States Congress to enact any significant civil rights legislation in 1961. The only law affecting civil rights passed at the last session of Congress was a rider extending the life of the United States commission on Civil Rights for two years, he said, adding

"The Broad acceptance of anti-discrimination legislation by the states is the most effective answer to those who claim that the country is not ready for effective action by the Federal government to enforce the principles of the Constitution under which it operates."

Ike Renews Recommendation For Civil Rights Proposals

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed 1-18-61
P.1
10

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—President Eisenhower, in his message sending to Congress the Federal Budget for fiscal year 1962, renewed his recommendation that Congress enact the two of his civil rights proposals which it rejected last year.

The two proposals are:

1. That Congress authorize Federal financial aid and technical assistance to states which seek to desegregate their public schools.
2. That the President's committee on Government Contracts be given statutory authority to police the clause in Government contracts forbidding the contractor to practice race or religious discrimination in employment.

Mr. Eisenhower also recommended that the life of the Civil Rights Commission, which is due to expire n 1962, be extended for two more years.

In his message, Mr. Eisenhower said:

"The enactment of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960, the activities of the Department of Justice in enforcing these statutes, and the contribution of the Civil Rights Commission in identifyng basic problems and legislative action required, represent significant progress in the field of civil rights.

THOROUGH EXPLORATION

"To permit the Commission to explore more thoroughly the necessity for further legislation in the field, its life should be extended for another two years.

"As part of the effort to extend civil rights in education to all our citizens, the Congress should enact legislation to assist State and local agencies to meet costs of special professional services needed in carrying out public school desegrregation programs.

"Also, legislation should be enacted to establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity to make permanent an dexpand, with legislative backing, the important work of the President's Committee on Government Contracts."

$302,000 SALARIES

President Eisenhower, in the Federal Budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, submitted to Congress Monday, recommended an appropriation of only $302,000 for salaries and expenses of the Civil Rights Commission to Nov. 9 of this year.

The Commission was given an appropriation of $850,000 for salaries and expenses for the current fiscal year. Under present law, however, he life of the Commission will expire 60 days after it submits a final report to the President and Congress on Sept. 9, 1961.

If Congress extends its life, the Commission can ask for additional funds to carry on its work.

Civil Rights Group Extension Sought

The Commercial Appeal

But Suggested Funds For Work Sharply Cut

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

Memphis, Tenn.
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Tues 1-17-61
P.3

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — President Eisenhower, in his final budget message to Congress, recommended Monday that Congress extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission another two years.

The controversial agency, created in 1957 and extended for two years in 1959, is slated to expire Sept. 9, and to deliver a final report to the President and Congress within two months thereafter.

President Eisenhower said the commission should be extended to permit it "to explore more thoroughly the necessity for further legislation" in the field of civil rights.

However, the President recommended an appropriation of only $332,000 for the commission in the fiscal year starting July 1. This compares with $884,000 this fiscal year.

The retiring President recommended $708,000 for the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, compared to $689,000 this fiscal year.

Mr. Eisenhower's recommendation will be subject to revision by the incoming Kennedy administration.

Court Hears Attack On Civil Rights Act

The Commercial Appeal

Alabama Cases Argue Voter Record Inquiry By U.S.

Memphis, Tenn.
Tues 1-17-61
P.9
10

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—(AP)—A Federal Appeals Court Monday took under advisement two Alabama cases challenging the constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

The cases involve demands by the Department of Justice to examine and photograph voter registration records in Montgomery and Wilcox counties in Alabama.

Alabama Asst. Attys. General Leslie Hall and Gordon Madison argued the cases before the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

One of Hall's main contentions was that the act gives the United States attorney general too much power in the institution of voter registration investigations.

He termed them "Star Chamber" powers which violate the due process clause of the Constitution.

Asst. United States Atty. Gen. Harold Tyler Jr., argued that the law is extremely fair to both the states and the Federal Government and described it as a "two-edged" sword. He said that in many investigations there have been no prosecutions and no irregularities found.

The court consisted of Chief Justice Elbert Tuttle, Federal District Judge Warren L. Jones of Jacksonville, Fla., and Federal District Judge Sidney C. Mize of Mississippi.

Hits Civil Rights Rebuff

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 1-21-61
P.2
10

INDIANAPOLIS — (UPI) — Indiana's president of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People was miffed because Indiana House Speaker Richard W. Guthrie "left the enactment of new civil rights legislation off the priority list."

The Rev. Ford Gibson, Indianapolis, said if Guthrie did not include civil rights on the priority list, "it was sure to raise deep questions as to the sinceritl of Guthrie's own statement at a recent meeting of the Indiana Conference for Civil Rights Legislation."

"At that meeting, Guthrie pledged that the Republican Party would support a civil rights bill," Gibson said.

Gibson did have praise for two prominent politicians, outgoing Governor Handley and Republican Senate Minority Leader C. Wendell Martin, Indianapolis. Gibson said they "highlighted" civil rights.

Republicans Offer Rights Legislation

The Commercial Appeal

Bill Would Abolish Poll Tax, Limit Literacy Tests

Memphis, Tenn.
Wed. 1-18-61
P.1
10

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. — (UPI) — Republican Senators Kenneth Keating and Jacob Javits of New York introduced a civil rights bill Tuesday and urged President-elect John Kennedy to give it his full support.

Meanwhile, Senator John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.) introduced a bill to authorize the attorney general to intervene in school desegregation cases brought by individuals.

The legislation introduced by Keating and Javits would:

Authorize the attorney general to intervene in civil action brought by individuals in civil rights cases.

Provide technical and financial aid to states and districts attempting to integrate their schools.

Provide that any person who has completed the sixth grade need not offer further proof of literacy for voting purposes.

Make it unlawful to deprive any person of his rights under the 14th Amendment, such as the right to a fair trial.

Eliminate the poll tax and property ownership requirements for voting.

Civil Rights Group Hit By Stennis

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Tues. 1-17-61
13

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., says the Civil Rights Commission seeks to buy integration in Mississippi universities and colleges with federal funds.

He made his accusation Monday in commenting on a commission recommendation that federal funds be withheld from all colleges and universities that have declined to integrate.

This, Stennis said, would be "bribery."

"We hope the new administration will not follow the misguided recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission by attempting to inflict this punitive action on the South by executive order," Stennis said in a statement.

"Such a recommendation as the Civil Rights Commission makes . . . requires congressional action. I shall oppose it with all the strength at my command."

Stennis said the recommendation is "another example of what will be attempted if advocates of federal aid to education at the elementary and high school level are successful in pushing their bills to passage at this session."

New Congress Gets First Civil Rights Legislation

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 1-21-61

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON---(ANP)-- The first civil rights bills of the 87th Congress were introduced by Congressman John D. Dingell (D., Mich.).

The opening day of the new Congress saw Dingell put into the hopper a comprehensive legislative package aimed at eliminating discrimination in all fields of American life.

In introducing his measures, Dingell stated, "In the incoming administration there is vigorous and sincere interest in the whole area of civil rights and equal opportunity, the likes of which I have not seen in Washington for a number of years.

"I think this improved climate, brought about by a new and forceful President, will usher in a new era of progress in this all-important area. It is my hope that protection of human rights will now receive the attention it so desperately requires in all branches of government."

PROTECTS RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS

Dingell's package included legislation aimed at protecting the right of individuals to be free from discrimination because of race, color, or religion in housing, employment, education and voting. Among them were:

A bill to permit the Attorney General to initiate civil action in the name of the United States to prevent denials of rights guaranteed by the Constitution. This is the same Title 111 which was deleted from the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

A federal antilynching bill to protect all persons from violence and lynching.

A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry.

BANS JIM CROW ON GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

A bill to establish an agency of the legislative branch of the Federal Government authorized to conduct the elections of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

A joint resolution to establish a free and universal franchise throughout the United States.

Important Legislation On Rights Is Doubted

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

By The Associated Press

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 17.—Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton predicted Tuesday that no important civil-rights legislation will be passed by the current Congress.

Wed. 1-18-61

In an interview, Morton also said he expects the budget finally passed to be somewhere near the one recommended by President Eisenhower.

The Kentucky senator received a citizenship medal here Tuesday night from the National Society of The Sons of The American Revolution.

On another subject, Morton said acreage allotments for burley-tobacco growers probably will be increased for 1961.

He said a net disappearance of burley for six consecutive years, plus the lowering of exports, indicates the need for growing more.

His own recommendation, Morton said, will be for a 10 per cent increase. But he declined to predict what increase will be approved by the incoming secretary of agriculture, Orville Freeman.

Morton said he definitely will seek re-election next year. He added that he has no doubt the Democrats will provide "forceful opposition."

Rights Act Hit at Hearing

The Times-Picayune

Chief Jurist Says Provisions in Other Laws

New Orleans, La.

Two cases attacking the constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act were taken under advisement Monday by the United States fifth circuit court of appeals.

Three judges took the matter under advisement after oral arguments were presented in the cases involving demands by the United States depatment of justice to examine and photograph voter registration records in Montgomery and Wilcox counties, Ala.

Tues. 1-17-61

Leslie Hall, an assistant Alabama attorney general, argued that the act gives the attorney general of the United States too much power in initiating investigations with no constitutional protection for those being investigated. He termed them "star chamber" power.

P. 8

Commenting on this portion of the argument, Chief Judge Elbert P. Tuttle likened the civil rights investigations to those conducted by the internal revenue service in tax cases where tax records are examined and before any judicial processes such as presentation to a grand jury are called into play.

CITIES OTHER AGENCIES

Judge Tuttle also observed that the language of the act is too broad and indefinite.

The government was represented by Harold R. Tyler Jr., assistant attorney general in charge of the civil rights division, who contended that the whether or not the Congress of the United States has the right to inspect records of federal elections.

"I think that question answers itself," Tyler said.

He contended that the attorney genera neither has the power nor is trying to adjudicate in the civil rights cases. The prosecutor said that afte an investigation the attorne general only has the right to fil suit in a court.

Tyler expressed resentmen at what he termed the implica tion that the law is unfair. H termed the act "a two edge sword" which is very fair t the states and to the federa government. Many complaints which have been filed have been proved to be unfounded after investigation he asserted.

SAYS RIGHTS VIOLATED

Gordon Madison, another Alabama assistant attorney general argued that the action of the civil rights commission violated the provisions in the United States constitution against unreasonable searches and seizures as well as the Fifth amendment since, he claimed, sobe of the records sought may be incriminating.

At the beginning of the hearing Tyler conceded that a motion to dismiss the Alabama appeals should not be considered. The government moved for dismissal on the grounds that since the records in question have already been examined and the cases are moot.

Tyler explained that since the motion was filed it was found in one Louisiana parish where registration records were examined that some records were inadvertently omitted from the inspection and the agents had to return and ask for them. There is no reason to believe that this will happen in the Alabama cases, he said, but there is a chance.

Sitting with Judge Tuttle were Circuit Judge Warren L. Jones and District Judge Sidney L. Mize of Mississippi.

Court Takes State Rights Act Challenge Under Advisement

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A three-judge federal appeals court Monday took under advisement two Alabama cases that challenge the constitutionality of the 1960 Federal Civil Rights Act.

The cases stemmed from demands by the Department of Justice to examine and photograph voter registration records in two Alabama counties, Montgomery and Wilcox.

Alabama Assistant Atty. Gen. Leslie Hall, who argued the case with Gordon Madison for the state, said the act gives the U.S. attorney general too much power in starting such voter probes.

Tues. 1-17-61

He labeled them "star chamber" powers and violations of the due process clause of the Constitution.

But Assistant U.S. Atty. Gen. Harold Tyler Jr., contended the law is extremely fair to both the states and the federal government. He said in many cases there have been no prosecutions and no irregularities found.

In one case, Alabama challenges a federal court ruling that federal agents have a right to examine voting records. In the other, the state is trying to force the Justice Department to release complaints and correspondence on which the investigation is based.

Chief Judge Elbert Tuttle of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, along with Federal District Judges Warren Jones of Jacksonville, Fla., and Sidney C. Mize of Mississippi, heard the arguments.

10 1961

ZEALOTS LOSE THE BALL

Kennedys Blow Whistle On Civil Rights Drive

Jackson Daily News Jackson Miss

By FRANK VAN DER LINDEN
Daily News Washington Correspondent

4.5

WASHINGTON — The Kennedy "touch football team" has blown the whistle and stopped the introduction of a bill carrying out the Democrats' 1960 platform promises on civil rights.

Instead, the President and his brother, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, will push a drive for Negro jobs and voting rights. They will move slowly in school integration, which would drive away Southern votes they must have to pass such bills as Federal aid to schools and medical care for the aged.

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House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler of New York confirmed the Kennedy strategy in an interview with the Jackson Daily News.

TOP BALL CARRIERS

Celler and Senator Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania were especially chosen by Kennedy, as a presidential candidate last year, to draft a bill carrying out all the Democratic platform pledges on civil rights. Kennedy promised to fight for it "early" in this session of Congress.

As late as mid-March, Celler and Clark predicted they would offer the bill, possibly within ten days.

Jn 4/18/61

Clark said they were just waiting for clearance by the Justice Department.

Now, however, Celler admitted the bill will remain under "study" in Robert Kennedy's shop for "at least two months," perhaps longer.

"I'm a member of the team and I've got to play it that way." Celler said.

"They want to try executive orders first. They mean to do a job on job discriminatio and voting rights."

A month ago, Celler had said it was "ridiculous" to wait on executive orders. He had said he and Clark were "not bound by" the administration's policy, since they had their own responsibilities. But he is a "team" player now.

President Kennedy has touched off a drive by his new committee to assure Negro jobs on government contracts and in Federal offices. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, as vice chairman of the committee, is sharing in whatever political credit may ensue.

GEORGIA GAMBIT

Attorney General Kennedy will go to Athens, Ga., May 6, to speak to the University of Georgia Law School.

This will be his first major address as Attorney General, and it will be "a straight forward speech dealing with civil rights," one of his assistants said.

The attorney general may also use the occasion to plug for more Negroes to register and vote in the South, as he considers the rise of a large Negro voting bloc would eventually lead to integration generally, his associates say.

The attorney general plans no general Southern tour at this time. He will fly from Washington to Atlanta; then, after his speech at Athens, he will fly to Chicago to address a Polish-American group, his office said.

Robert Kennedy has haid he lacks the power to bring lawsuits, on his own motion, for Federal court orders integrating Southern schools.

He has been quoted in the Negro magazine "Jet," as saying: "The pace of school desegration will depend upon the initiative of Negro parents." The Celler-Clark bill would give him the power to bring the suits and speed up integration. Apparently, the Kennedy policy is to wait and do that later.

CIVIL RIGHTS - PRESIDENR KENNEDY

ALABAMA

...Should know

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FREE

The Birmingham News

President informs NAACP he'll handle rights his way

WASHINGTON, April 1—President Kennedy has served notice to the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People that he will handle civil rights matters in his own way—not their way.

Sat. 4-1-61

The president's message went through two White House staff members who specialize in minority rights: Harris Wofford and Frank Reeves. And the NAACP didn't like it at all. Roy Wilkins, the head man of NAACP, blasted the chief executive for not pressing for new civil rights legislation.

Birmingham Ala

Here's the essence of the Kennedy message:

1. It's better to make progress with economic programs like aid to depressed areas, housing, and so on, than it is to waste a lot of time in this 1961 session of Congress fighting a civil rights battle that isn't too important.

2. The White House and the Justice Department are making progress in civil rights through executive action and quiet negotiation. Why ask for new laws or file cases in court when a satisfactory solution can be found to particular problems?

KENNEDY

Signs of teamwork

There were two signs this past week of improved relations between the Kennedy administration and Alabama political leaders.

First, the Justice Department and Alabama Attorney General McDonald Gallion had some productive talks that probably will lead to a voluntary opening of at least part of the Jefferson County voting records to representatives of the department. This might even lead to a satisfactory solution to some voting rights complaints without a court fight and without national publicity.

Sat. 4-1-61

Second, the Alabama delegation in the House was the only Southern state group to vote unanimously for the Kennedy administration's depressed areas bill.

This clean sweep cannot be expected on other controversial "New Frontiers" programs, but it showed an interesting—if temporary—trend in administration support from Alabama House members.

When the showdown came on the rules committee expansion, five Alabamians voted against the administration: Reps. Frank Boykin, George Andrews, George Grant, Armistead Selden and George Huddleston.

On the minimum wage bill's key provision, Huddleston joined the four strongest administration supporters, Rep. Albert Rains, Kenneth Roberts, Robert E. Jones and Carl Elliott.

GALLION

Questions To Kennedy And Answers On Civil Rights

The Informer

Houston Texas

Sat 1-21-61

P 2

WASHINGTON D. C. — (NNPA) - The questions and answers on civil rights of Robert F. Kennedy, brother of President John F. Kennedy, at the hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on his nomination as Attorney General follow:

SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA, Nebraska Republican — Now, referring to a well publicized document and one which undoubtedly will be referred to a good deal in the future — namely, the platform of the Democratic party — I repeat or read part of it here. It has to do with the subject of civil rights.

And after discussing some of the generalities and so on, this is found in the text of the platform:

"For this and for the protection of all other Constitutional rights of Americans, the Attorney General should be empowered and directed to file civil injunction suits in Federal courts to prevent the denial of any civil rights on the grounds of race, creed or color."

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I do not recall whether you, during the progress of the campaign elaborated on that particular subject, but I should like to inquire as to your views on that, as to whether or not in your judgment it would be wise or necessary to have the Attorney General so armed?

A. I would say in answer to the first part of your question, I supported the platform in Los Angeles, the Democratic platform.

As to what we will do at the present time as now I become - am about to become an official member of President Kennedy's Cabinet, all of these matters, policy mattes, will be decided by the President, not me.

I am in the Department of Justice to enforce the law, and that is what my responsibility and obligations will be.

Q. Would the same apply as to the declaration in the platform that the new Democratic Administration will support Federal legislation establishing a fair employment practice commission to secure effectively for everyone the right to equal opportunity for employment?

A. The same answer, Senator.

SENATOR KENNETH B. KEATING, NEW YORK Republican — The Democratic platform recommends a permanent commission on civil rights. Would it be your expectation that you would recommend legislation to do that?

A. Senator, I have not had a chance to study the situation, the laws, in this whole field. My general philosophy is that we have to move strongly and vigorously in the field of civil rights.

I do not think that this is a subject or matter that can be solved overnight. However, I think that there has to be understanding and tolerance on all sides.

I am not familiar enough with the particular laws or what the suggestions have been in order to deal with the problem, so I could not make any comment specifically on your statement.

Q. But you would approach it, would you not, from the point of view of a very sympathetic attitude toward the provisions written into the Democratic platform, which you say in its entirety you suport.

A. Senator, I would wait for my instructions and guidance from President-elect Kennedy on this matter. He is the one that is going to make the decision, not me. I will support what he does.

Kennedy's Actions In Civil Rights Field Defended by Aides

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

By Jean M. White

Staff Reporter

Fri. 3-24-61

P B6

Civil rights champions were told yesterday that they should not discount the executive powers of the President as a help in their fight to advance civil liberties and wipe out discrimination.

The advice came from Harris Wofford, a special assistant to President Kennedy, after two other speakers had sounded a call for the Administration to take the lead in pushing civil rights legislation through Congress.

"We still will not make first base without legislation," Thurgood Marshall, legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told delegates to the 13th annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House.

He called for a "determined and affirmative drive" for civil rights legislation. The time for "bargaining" in Congress is over, Marshall declared.

Woffard and Marshall appeared on a panel discussing "New Frontiers in Civil Rights." Joining them as a speaker was a Republican Congressman, John V. Lindsay (R-N. Y.), who said he had looked "vainly" for a presidential message on needed civil rights legislation. Congress is not doing its job, Lindsay said, and so far "the Executive is not suggesting that it should."

In the midst of expressions of some disappointment with the pace of civil rights advances on the New Frontier, Wofford and another White House assistant, Frank D. Reeves, told the civil rights champions, in effect, that they must face up to political realities.

Reeves, Negro Democratic National Committeeman for the District, noted that the "existence of the Kennedy Administration is part of the political picture and structure of the country." Civil rights leaders, he said, cannot afford to exist "in the ivory twoer of professional professionalism" and should not overlook the area of political action in their fight.

As Wofford put it: "It took the combination of Lyndon Johnson and a strong civil rights plank—the combination of a strong appeal to the South and a strong civil rights campaign, the combination of a large part of the white South and of Negro voters, North and South—to elect Kennedy. It will take that same combination to move this country ahead on the new frontiers at home and abroad, in civil rights here and in human rights everywhere."

He warned against the tendency to prefer to "lose a long, loud fight" for a civil rights bill in Congress rather than to win a "quiet, steady campaign for effetcive executive action."

In the last years, Wofford said, the Government has been flying on only one engine in civil rights, the Federal judiciary. But now, he promised, the executive branch "is beginning to turn" and he cited the President's executive order on Government employment and contracts.

CRC urges Congress pass voting laws

The Birmingham News

By W. JOYNES MACFARLAN

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Rights Commission recommended today that Congress enact legislation to ensure the right of all qualified Americans to vote. It said six years of schooling should meet any state literacy requirement.

Bir. 9-9-61

Evidence of balloting discrimination has been found in eight Southern states, the commission reported.

P. 1

The commission divided 4 to 2 on the recommendation that Congress pass laws to deal with discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups in voting.

This recommendation was in two parts. Citing the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution as establishing a federal say in voting matters, the commission majority said Congress should:

Declare that voter qualifications other than age, residence, confinement and conviction of a crime are susceptible to use and have been used to deny the right to vote on grounds of race and color:

Enact legislation providing that all citizens shal have a right to vote in federal or state elections and that this right shall not be interfered with except for inability to meet reasonable age or length of residence requiremnts or on grounds of conviction of a crime..

The Birmingham News

The right to vote, the commission added, should also include the right to register or otherwise qualify to vte and have the vote counted.

The majority included Chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University; Spottswood W. Robinson III, dean of the Howard University Law School, and Dean Erwin N. Griswolf of the Harvard Law School.

The dissenters were Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey, former dean of the Law School of Southern Methodist University, and Robert S. Rankin, chairman of the Department of Political Science at Duke University.

Storey said there was no need to alter long-standing federal-state relationships such as that incorporated in the federal Constitution, "declaring that the qualifications of electors shall be left to the several states."

Rankin agreed and said Congress has never interpreted the 15th Amendment "as a mandate to usurp the power of each state to determine the qualifications of electors."

Sat. 9-9-61

The commission was unanimous in recommending legislation providing that completion of at least six grades of formal education is sufficient for voting qualification in all elections in which a literacy test is applied under state law.

These recommendations were in the first portion of the commission's 1961 report. Other portions will be released shortly.

Under law the commission had to file a report with the President and Congress by today. It must wind up its work and go out of business by Nov. 9 unless Congress again extends it life. A new two-year extender, such as was voted in 1959, has been approved by the Senate but the House has not acted.

PANEL TIES IN VOTING TO OTHER DIXIE BIAS

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

P. 1 Journ. 9-10-61

U.S. Rights Commission Claims Poll Discrimination in 8 States

By FRED POWLEDGE

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission, in a searching appraisal of constitutional rights in the South, said Saturday there is a distinct relationship between voting rights and other discrimination in the region's "black belt."

The commission found evidence of voting booth discrimination in eight Southern states, and it recommended that the Congress write new legislation to correct the abuses.

In some places, said the group in a report to the President and Congress, Negroes are denied their rights by discriminatory laws and regulations. Elsewhere, said the commission, there are threats of "intimidation" and "retaliation" which keep the Negro away from the polls.

* * *

IN ITS RECOMMENDATION, the commission voted 4-2 to ask Congress for new legislation. It said that two constitutional amendments—the Fourteenth and the Fifteenth—empower Congress to do so.

In Georgia, the commission listed a report that voting discrimination does exist, but it is not nearly as widespread as is generally believed. It noted also that Negroes themselves are not bothering to register in some areas.

The commission's report, filed Saturday with the President and Congress, is a bulky document that contains recommendations on several other topics. It submitted, for instance, many reports of police brutality in Alabama, a suggestion on school desegregation in Louisiana, word that there is calm in Florida, and the report that discrimination, while not a public policy, is clearly evident in Chicago.

* * *

FOUR MEMBERS of the six-man commission recommended that Congress enact legislation giving all citizens the right to vote in federal and state elections except for reasons of age, residence, or criminal record.

The two dissenters said the federal government already has sufficient power to correct voting abuses.

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

The Georgia Advisory Committee to the federal agency is headed by Sylvan Meyer, Gainesville newspaper editor. Other members of the state group, who participated in sending information and recommendations to Washington, are L. D. Milton of Atlanta; Dr. F. D. Funderburg of Monticello; Rev. James Lane Hooten Sr., of Savannah; Mrs. H. B. Trimble of Atlanta; Howard See of Atlanta and Fairburn, and Dr. Guy Wells of Statesboro. Mr. Milton and Dr. Funderburg are Negroes.

Journ. 9-10-61

In Georgia, the local advisory committee reported that voting discrimination "is not as widespread as generally assumed," and that the state's attitude on school desegregation was tempered by what happened previously in Little Rock and New Orleans.

* * *

ON THE MATTER of voting rights, the group said, "obviously there are isolated and specific incidents of out-and-out discrimination." But the report added:

"Many of the complaints from Negro leaders indicate that white registration officials are willing to be helpful, but that the Negroes themselves are not taking the initiative to register."

The committee recommended that separate posting of Negro voting results be discontinued; more voting education and a better protest apparatus; and a survey to determine the effectiveness of the federal government's probe into voting discrimination in Terrell County.

* * *

ON EDUCATION, the committee found that desegregation strife in New Orleans and Little Rock caused some Georgians to work toward peaceful integration. The committee credited HOPE, Inc., with providing the first public forum to compete with those who advocated the closing of schools.

The group, which compiled its report and sent it to Washington last June, made these recommendations and interpretations on the school situation:

1. "At least in urban areas, desegregation sentiment is moving more rapidly than would have been expected in an assessment last year."
2. "The committee recommends federal aid in schools without restrictions pertaining to desegregation or other issues so that the quality of education may be improved as quickly as possible."
3. "The committee finds that responsible political leadership on the state and local level is probably the most important single element in maintaining order and complying with court decisions."

* * *

ON HOUSING, the Georgia group presented three proposals: "that the federal government should approve legislation now and invoke executive authority now to the end that all government-financed and insured housing should be open to all;" that present policies of "working toward desegregated public housing in the future" should be continued;" and that "having improved housing available for lower income people and encouraging better housing for everyone is to be preferred to no housing at all."

On discrimination in employment, the Georgians suggested that the federal government "implement desegregation through assignment of funds and by example in federal agencies where justified by merit and capabilities of employes."

Other state advisory committees throughout the nation submitted reports to the federal commission. Here is a spot survey of some of their reports, including the one from Chicago, compiled by The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, the Associated Press and United Press International:

South Carolina

The national commission said Negroes suffer substantial deprivation of voting rights in Calhoun, McCormick and Williamsburg counties. But "no case alleging the denial of the right to vote was brought before the (state advisory) committee," said the report.

The local group recommended that the state "improve the training and caliber of men entrusted with the enforcement of the law."

Tennessee

The state advisory group here noted that 11 of the state's 154 public school systems are now desegregated, and commented that "desegregation . . . in Tennessee has moved with more deliberateness than speed."

The essence of the Tennessee report was that much has been done toward eliminating discrimination, but that much more needs to be done.

Louisiana

New federal laws to smooth the way for orderly school integration were suggested by the local group. One recommendation would give the U.S. attorney general the power to bring suit against an entire state which tries to block school desegregation. Others would protect parents and teachers at integrated schools and set up a study commission to think out desegregation plans in advance.

North Carolina

The state advisory committee found that "the registered electorate of North Carolina remains overwhelmingly and disproportionately white." It added:

"Some counties which have disproportionately low nonwhite registration and disproportionately low voter turnout also have disproportionately high representation in the General Assembly.

Alabama

The Alabama Advisory Committee recommended that a full-scale civil rights investigation be made on charges of police brutality. The group, which is headed by Rev. Albert Sidney Foley of Mobile, a Jesuit priest, said in its report:

"We must report more widespread and varied forms of official misconduct. These include violent physical attacks by police officers on members of minority groups, the use of 'third-degree' methods to extort confessions, and brutality against prisoners. . .

"The highest recorded vote of nonconfidence was for the local officials of Montgomery and the next highest for those of Birmingham. In the rest of the state, however, the majority of the respondents seemed to feel that the local officials did enjoy a measure of confidence on the part of Negro citizens."

Montgomery Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan said the committee's report was untrue.

Florida

The Florida Advisory Committee, headed by Harold Colee of Jacksonville, reported that the state is experiencing relative calm in race relations. The biggest difficulty in recent months, it said, comes from the influx of Cuban nationals.

Mr. Colee said his group has received no complaints during the past year. He added: "The committee continues to feel that Florida has progressed in a sound and equitable program at both the state and local levels in its efforts to review and assess transition problems as they arise in the entire spectrum of civil rights."

Chicago

The situation here has been vitally affected by a great increase in the Negro population, concentrated housing patterns, and a lag in new school facilities, said the Illinois Advisory Committee.

The committee said there is no "deliberate policy of discrimination" in the city's public schools, but that:

"The fact remains, by reason of housing, patterns or other factors, that 90 per cent of the elementary pupils in Chicago attend schools which are predominantly of one race.

"There is also no question that the schools which are predominantly Negro suffer from serious problems by reason of the size of school population and classroom membership."

Senate Okays Rights Rider

The Times-Picayune

Commission's Life May Be Extended

24 Sec. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate voted Wednesday night to extend the Civil Rights Commission for two years after rejecting several more far-reaching civil rights measures.

Thurs. 8-31-61

The measure extending the life of the commission until Nov. 9, 1963, was hooked on as a rider to an appropriation bill for the State and Justice departments.

The measure appropriating funds for the State and Justice departments and related agencies has yet to be passed, but the fight over civil rights had ended in what was largely a victory for Southern senators.

New Orleans, La.

OTHERS FAIL

Although the Dixie forces opposed renewing the life of the Civil Rights Commission, first created in 1957, attempts to make the agency permanent and to hook on other civil rights measures all went down to defeat.

Extension of the Civil Rights Commission was the only civil rights measure asked of Congress at this session by President Kennedy—a point that brought taunts

bsenate bdemocatic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana moved to table and thus kill all the proposals that were offered except the one to extend the commission for two years, which passed on a roll-call vote of 70 to 19.

First the Senate voted to suspend its rules so the extender could be considered.

Then it defeated an effort to make the commission a permanent agency with broadened and strengthened powers.

BILL TABLED

On a roll call vote announced as 56-36, the Senate tabled and thus killed an amendment offered by Sen. Joseph S. Clark, D-Pa., to continue the commission's life indefinitely.

The tabling motion was made by Mansfield. He has proposed, with the support of Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, to extend the commission for only two years beyond Nov. 9.

If the tabling motion had failed, Southern senators opposed to the commission were expected to launch an all-out fight to block passage of the legislation.

Mansfield and Dirksen hope to hook the two-year extension of the commission onto a $761 million approrpriation bill for the state and justice departments.

Earlier, the two party leaders won a preliminary test when the senate voted 72-61 to suspend a rule barring legislation in an appropriation bill. This was 10 more votes than the two-thirds majority required.

Chances Good For Passage Of Rights Bill

Evening Star

P1

Tues 8-29-61

Broader Version Will Be Dropped For Time Being

By J. A. O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

Senate leaders have a good chance of passing a two-year extension of the Civil Rights Commission today.

Washington D.C.

A week ago this proposal was bogged down in controversy over the efforts of liberals to put through broad new civil rights laws. But the liberals apparently have decided to cooperate in getting quick action to keep the commission alive and make a separate fight later for the other civil rights bills.

While the Southern Democrats are opposed to any extension of the commission, it was learned they will not try to prevent action if the extension is limited to two years.

Filibuster Threatened

Nevertheless Southern forces had their teams of speakers organized for a filibuster. Some of them insisted, for the record at least, that even the commission-extending rider would be met with long talk.

Senator Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, captained the lead-off team for such an effort. Leading the other two were Democratic Senators Ellender of Louisiana and Hill of Alabama.

Others on the starting team were Democratic Senators Talmadge of Georgia, Thurmond of South Carolina, Russell Long of Louisiana, Sparkman of Alabama, and Republican Senator Tower of Texas.

The system consists of keeping at least three of the Senators on the floor at all times, one to speak and the other two to aid him by asking questions and taking up more time.

Quorum Calls Planned

When a speaker finishes he asks for a quorum call, requiring Northerners to produce the 51 Senators required to do business. That lets the Southerners sleep while the Northerners are roused every few hours for the quorum calls.

Senators Keating, Republican of New York, and Clark, Democrat of Pennsylvania, have motions pending to make the commission permanent or to extend it for four or six years.

If any of these motions should carry, the Southerners would wage an all-out fight to prevent final passage. But these motions are expected to fail.

Extension By Rider

The two-year extension will be offered as a rider to the State-Justice appropriation bill. This will require a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules to make it in order as legislation on an appropriation bill.

The liberals originally had intended to use the same strategy of suspending the rules to attach other civil rights proposals to the appropriation bill. But their present intention is to wait and offer their proposals as amendments to some other bill, probably the measure already passed by the House to regulate the use of migratory Mexican farm workers in this country.

PA-4

The liberals will not be required to suspend the rules to amend that bill, which is not an appropriation measure.

Senator Keating is the author of one new civil rights bill which would seek to induce Southern cities to speed up school integration by offering Federal funds for technical assistance in working out integration plans. He gave assurance today he would try to expedite extension of the commission's life by not offering his school bill as a rider on the appropriation measure.

Tues 8-29-61

Senator Javits, Republican of New York, is the author of another bill to give the Justice Department broad power to use injunctions to enforce any civil right. Congress rejected this proposal in 1957 when it gave the Federal Government limited authority to use injunctions only to enforce voting rights. The Javits bill would apply to school integration or integration at bus stations or other public places.

The Southerners are expected to make a last-ditch fight against these new civil rights proposals no matter which bill they are offered as amendments to. This may prevent the liberals from getting their measures approved this year, but their new strategy will at least preserve the Civil Rights Commission, which otherwise would die on November 9.

The Senate met at 9 a.m. to get an early start and may dispose of the State-Justice bill this evening.

Senate Civil Rights Rider Stirs Southern Talkathon

New York Tribune

Tues 8-22-61

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A bipartisan leadership move to engineer an extension of the Civil Rights Commission as a rider on an appropriations bill detonated a Southern talkathon today in the Senate.

The endless oratory was aimed only formally at the leadership proposal. Its actual target was an effort by Northern Senators to use the rider as a wedge to put new teeth into existing civil rights laws.

New York

The Southerners, with a maximum voting strength of nineteen, were reported to feel that they had no chance of stopping the leadership plan, which is simply to extend the Civil Rights Commission's life for two years beyond Sept. 9, its present expiration date. But they were reported determined to tie up the Senate indefinitely unless assured that there are enough votes to prevent any other civil rights action.

The Southerners have an assurance of help in killing amendments to the rider from the Democratic leader. Sen Mike Mansfield, Mont. They are also working under advantageous parliamentary conditions.

P21

The key to this situation is that Sen. Mansfield and the Republican leader, Sen Everett M. Dirksen, Ill., elected to move the Civil Rights Commission extension—long stalled in the Southern-dominated Senate Judiciary Committee—as rider on a bill appropriating $761 million for the State, Justice and Commerce Departments.

New York

The rules of both houses forbid inclusion of substantive legislation in appropriations bills. But the rule can be suspended by a two-thirds vote, as was done two years ago when an earlier extension of the Rights Commission was voted as an appropriations rider.

Anticipating that Sen. Mansfield would follow this course, Southern Senators agreed in caucus this morning to a demonstration in force, primarily for home consumption. Under the plan, each Southerner would have used up an hour attacking the rider but no serious effort would have been made to stop it.

Barrage of Oratory

This strategy was scrapped and a barrage of oratory started when strong advocates of civil rights action followed through on announced plans to use the rule suspension to try to amend the rider with a series of broadening amendments.

Some of these amendments, co-sponsored by Sens. Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, R., N. Y.; Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N. J., and Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., would outlaw poll taxes, authorize Federal "technical assistance" in court-ordered desegregation of school districts, and allow the Attorney General to initiate action to protect the civil rights of any citizen.

Other amendments, offered by Sens. Joseph S. Clark, D., Pa., would alternatively make the Civil Rights Commission permanent or extend its life four years.

Advance warning that there would be no leadership backing for any of these inevitably controversial — and time-consuming proposals—came from Sen. Mansfield. In a debate with Sen. Javits, he announced that he would "probably" move to table any and all amendments to the Mansfield-Dirksen rider. Such proposals, he said, should be dealt with in due process."

"If we become involved here to any great extent," Sen. Mansfield told the adjournment-minded Senate, "we could be here until Columbus Day or possibly Thanksgiving."

McClellan Holds Floor

The majority leader's meaning was illustrated by Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark., who took the floor at 1:15 p. m. to discuss the appropriations bill and held it all afternoon with a spread-eagle denunciation of any and all attempts to broaden civil rights laws.

But even as his voice rose to a roar audible in the corridors, Sen. McClellan hinted that the Southerners aren't seriously trying to block the leadership rider. He conceded there is "justification" for the rider procedure, even though he wasn't going to vote for it. His plain allusion was to the refusal of Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., the Judiciary Committee's chairman, to process any civil rights legislation.

JAN.1961

MR. BERL I. BERNARD
ACTING DIRECTOR- CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS

Berl I. Bernhard named acting director of CRC

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md

WASHINGTON

President Eisenhower has named Berl I. Bernhard, 31, deputy staff director of the Commission on Civil Rights, to serve as acting staff director of the Commission.

P. 7

Mr. Bernhard will assume the duties of staff director until a successor is named for Gordon M. Tiffany who resigned the post Jan. 2.

Apr. 1, 61

Mr. Bernhard joined the Commission as general attorney in Nov., 1958, and was advanced to deputy staff director April 4, 1960. He received a law degree at Yale in 1954 and a B.A. degree at Dartmouth College in 1951.

The Chevy Chase, Md., resident was previously a law clerk to Luther W. Youngdahl, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. He was in private law practice in Washington, before joining the staff.

Bernhard is married and has three children.

G.O.P. WILL OFFER CIVIL RIGHTS BILL; KENNEDY CHIDED

The New York

Fri 2-24-61

Dirksen Acts to Emphasize Administratioin Omission and Mollify Factions

1 P. 1

By RUSSELL BAKER
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 — Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen announced today that the Republican leadership would sponsor civil rights legislation in the Senate this year in the absence of any rights program from President Kennedy.

Mr. Dirksen, the Senate Republican leader, thus moved to spotlight what is regarded as a conspicuous political weakness in the Administration's Congressional program and to mollify many Republicans who want their party more closely identified with the civil rights cause.

The Democratic response was a suggestion that Mr. Dirksen was trying to maneuver them into political embarrassment.

The Republican plan represents "the usual politics," Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of Brooklyn declared. He said that he and Senator Joseph S. Clark, Democrat of Pennsylvania, planned to introduce a civil rights bill soon. He said they had been working on it with the Kennedy Administration.

Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic leader, said the Republicans had the right to introduce their own bill. But, he continued, "I would hope that the national interest would be placed above politics."

He said he hoped President Kennedy would be given a chance to test the Executive powers in the civil rights field.

Senator Dirksen also announced today that he had conversed by telephone with former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and former Vice President Richard M. Nixon and expected them to meet with Republican Congressional policy groups in the spring.

G. O. P. Unity Sought

These and other developments among Republicans reflected today the continuing effort by the leadership to keep the party in the public eye, remove friction points between factions and reach some kind of consensus on national issues that would tend to unite its disparate elements.

In this last category the leaders struck what Mr. Dirksen called "a party posture" on three issues of immediate concern—sugar quotas, the minimum-wage bill and the emergency unemployment compensation bill.

Following are the positions as outlined by Mr. Dirksen and Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, House Republican leader:

SUGAR QUOTAS—The party will support a twenty-one-month Administration-backed extension of the quotas, with a provision to prevent a "windfall" to the Dominican Republic be-

crease to eight-tenths of 1 per cent but does not raise the taxable base.

P. 14

The civil rights area opened by Mr. Dirksen today is one of the most sensitive political fields for the Administration. Despite a platform plank on civil rights widely celebrated in the campaign as the most liberal in history, the President has proposed no civil rights legislation in the sixteen-point agenda laid down for Congress.

"Nothing has been done, nothing has been advanced," Senator Dirksen said today. Accordingly, he continued, he will "unfurl" a civil rights bill within the next few weeks to give Congress an opportunity to act.

New York

The Senator indicated, however, that he still had few firm ideas about what his bill would include. So far, he said, he has decided only on two parts.

One would give additional enforcement authority to the President's Committee on Government contracts, now headed by committee is designed to relieve job discrimination in industry operating under Federal contract.

The second, he said, would provide Federal assistance to school districts planning to segregate. Both measures were defeated in the civil rights fight in Congress last year.

Obstacle to Passage

At present, parliamentary obstacles to passing civil rights leegislation appear insurmountable without a major drive by the White House. Mr. Dirksen's effort, however, would help the Republican record and might embarrass the Administration.

Two principal reasons are given for the President's failure to include civil rights legislation in his program for this year. One is his need for Southern support in Congress to pass his economic program. The other is the theory that the Negro cause can be amply served by determined enforcement of laws now on the books and by what Mr. Kennedy has called the moral power of the Presidency.

Thus far, Democrats generally are not disturbed by Mr. Kennedy's failure to urge legislation. They believe that the President's recent appointments of several Negroes to high office mitigate against immediate political losses. They also believe that his enforcement activities, when the time comes, will compare favorably with Mr. Eisenhower's.

GOP Vows To Push a Rights Bill

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

Dirksen Assails Lack of Priority

Fri 2-24-61

P16

10

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Republican congressional leaders announced Thursday they will push their own civil rights bill since President Kennedy failed to propose one in his 16-point priority legislative program.

Everett Dirksen

Senate GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois said he would offer the GOP measure in a couple of weeks because "there is no clear and immediate indication the administration is going to introduce something."

House GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck of Indiana said House Republicans noted with "considerable interest" the absence of a civil rights bill in Kennedy's program. But Halleck left it up to Dirksen to apply the pressure, saying he planned no action now.

The Kennedy administration has said it feels that execution might accomplish more now than a congressional battle over legislation. Spokesmen said the administration would concentrate on the elimination of discrimination in such fields as housing and education.

Dirksen said his proposal would include, among other things, proposals to give the President's Committee on Government Contracts statutory authority to wipe out job discrimination in work on federal projects. It also would provide financial aid to school districts trying to integrate.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said the Republican leaders had a right to introduce their own bill and promised to "do everything to safeguard that right."

But Mansfield said he hoped "the national interest would be placed above politics and that President Kennedy would be allowed to carry out his campaign pledge" to use his executive office to bring about improvements.

Republican Sens. Kenneth B. Keating and Jacob K. Javits of New York already have introduced a sweeping civil rights bill containing many proposals which were rejected when the 1957 and 1959 Civil Rights Acts were passed.

The bill would authorize the attorney general to intervene in civil rights suits brought by individuals, eliminate the poll tax as a voting requirement and provide aid to schools attempting integration.

GOP To Push Own Rights Program

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

10

By WILLIAM THEIS
(United Press International)

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Fri. 2-24-61

9/1

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LOOKS TO PRESIDENT

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Administration forces sidestepped a civil rights battle earlier this session when the Senate agreed to put off until later an effort to tighten the Senate's antifilibuster rule. Under present rules, Southerners have been able to delay — and sometimes block — civil rights bills.

V

—Associated Press Wirephoto

John F. Kennedy

. . . at press conference

The Miami

'I Will Use Influence On Rights'

Herald

Miami Fla.

Thurs 2-9-61

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Kennedy pledged Wednesday to use the "moral authority" and influence of the White House in the New Orleans school integration crisis and other civil rights disputes whenever such action promises results.

P. 1

He told a news conference his administration is "carefully considering" what specific steps to take in New Orleans where segregationists have organized a campaign to block white children from entering schools opened to Negro pupils.

He promised that "at such time as I think it is most useful and most effective, I will attempt to use the moral authority or position of influence of the presidency in New Orleans and in other places."

Kennedy refused to say what steps the government might take in the New Orleans school dispute until the administration's present "analysis" of the situation is completed.

"I want to make sure that whatever I do or say will have some beneficial effect and, therefore, it is a matter which we are considering," he said.

He said all students should be given a chance to attend public school regardless of race. Such privilege, he said, is in accordance with the Constitution and, "in my opinion, with the judgment of the people."

The wide-ranging news conference, the third held by the President since he entered the White House 19 days ago, produced these other major developments:

Kennedy will meet this week with Llewellyn Thompson U. S. ambassador to Russia, "to chart our future relations with the Soviet Union." The President said he hopes some "full results" can be worked out with the Russians concerning such issues as the Congo and Laos.

P. 2-A

The administration is giving "high priority" to problems stemming from the attempt by Fidel Castro's Cuban regime to "export its revolution" to the rest of Latin America.

Miami Fla.

The President is not prepared to follow through, at least now, on a task force proposal that he be given authority to cut taxes within a sliding scale laid down by Congress. He said the administration will make another "judgment" on the state of the economy in April.

Rights Division Chief Nominee Is Hit By The South

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

By WARREN DUFFEE
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Kennedy's nominee to head the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division denied Thursday that he has any chip on his shoulder against the South.

Burke Marshall took issue with an accusation by Chairman James O. Eastland D-Miss., of the Senate Judiciary Committee that he was "going to deal in the rankest kind of sectionalism" aimed at alleged southern votiong discrimination.

19

2-2-61

Marshall acknowledged at his confirmation hearing that thus far he has not seen any evidence of voting discrimination from other areas but said "that doesn't mean that here isn't any, or that it may not delvelop."

P. 1

He said he would not hesitate to order federal investigation and prosecution in any geographical sector where there was evidence of racial discrimination against voters.

For instance, Marshall said, the Justice Department may eventually intervene in a pending New Mexico case where there have been charges of discrimination against Indian voters.

"I will act on any evidence coming from any section," the nominee said.

Southerners Questioned Critically

Marshall was questioned critically by Eastland and a fellow Southerner Sen. Olin D. Johnston, D-S.C. Eastland said another hearing would be scheduled later to permit further questioning by Johnston and Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr., D-N.C., who was absent Thursday.

The nominee was praised and defended by Sens. Este Kefauver, D-Tenn., John A. Carroll, D-Colo., Philip A. Hart, D-Mich., and Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y.

Marshall is 38, a native of Plainfield, N.J., and a graduate of Yale University Law School. He has been a member of a large Washington law firm for the past 10 years but told the committee he has had no experience in civil rights cases.

Other highlights at Thursday's hearing:

-Marshall said he had "no knowledge at this time" whether President Kennedy plans to ask Congress for new civil rights legislation "but that doesn't mean there are no plans."

DENIES LOUISIANA "ARMISTICE"

-He denied that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and the state of Louisiana had made a deal for an "armistice" in the New Orleans school desegregation dispute.

P. 5

-He told Sen. Roman L. Hruska R-Neb., the Justice Department was mainly concerned with enforcing federal court orders in the New Orleans dispute and about insuring funds for school system. If the funds are made available, he said, the action might end the need for civil contempt proceedings which the Justice Department has filed against state officials.

Discussing school integration cases in general, Marshall said "I believe the federal governmten has the responsibility to carry out due administration of justice under court orders."

Atlanta Ga.

Johnson asked if Marshall would follow the section of the Constitution "that leaves to the states to determine what the qualifications of voters might be." Marshall said "I do not consider it the jursidiction of the department to attempt to change the Constitution." Eastland Muttered audibly: "I have my doubts."

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NAACP Aide Blasts Kennedy on Rights

The Evening Star

Washington D.C.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27 (AP). —**An official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last night attacked the Kennedy administration for what he termed failure to fulfill campaign promises.**

Mon. 2-27-61

"To date the new administration, which made so many promises in its party platform and during the election campaign, has not issued a single executive order protecting the civil rights and has not proposed a single civil rights bill as part of its must legislative programs," said Clarence Mitchell, director of the association's Washington office.

19

"It is ironic that in a time when the Government is trying to pacify the critical situations in the congo and Laos, it can do nothing to relieve the problem of integration in its own back yard.

P. 3-B

"So far as civil rights are concerned," Mr. Mitchell added, "the New Frontier looks suspiciously like a dude ranch with Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, Senator in charge of civil rights, as the general manager, and Senator Smith, Democrat of Virginia, House Rules Committee chairman, as the foreman."

Speaking at a meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club of the Johns Hopkins University, Mr. Mitchell said Government leaders still do not accetp colored citizens as persons entitled to equal treatment under the law.

"This is verified by the fact that on the list published last week of the 16 priority legislative measures, not one concerns civil rights," Mr. Mitchell said.

He said Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, recently announced that the Government would continue to provide funds for racially segregated schools.

"Thus, seven years after the Supreme Court decision and about four months after a national campaign in which upholding the court's decision was a major issue, the Government still is willing and eager to underwrite continued segregation in public schools," Mr. Mitchell said.

CIVIL RIGHTS

10 1961 4 CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS CONGRESSMAN ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Rep. Powell introduces 4 civil rights bills

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Jan. 14, 1961
Sect.
p. 6

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, introduced four bills on the opening day of the 87th Congress dealing with discrimination in this country and annuity for construction service in the Panama Canal.

One of Rep. Powell's bills aims to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

Another called for the elimination of discrimination and segregation in the National Guard and Air National Guard. This bill would also prohibit the use of the National Guard to aid or abet the violation of Federal law.

The third bill authorizes appropriations for the operation of public schools in the several states which would otherwise be closed by state action intended to prevent compliance with certain orders of courts of the United States.

His fourth measure would extend the benefits of the Panama Canal Construction Service Annuity Act of May 29, 1944, to certain individuals. The origianl act dealt with the payment of pensions to civilians employed on the construction of the Panama Canal.

CAPITOLIZATIONS

Shands Stands Between State And Integration

Jackson Daily News P. 3 Sec. B

By BOB PITTMAN
Daily News Staff Writer

A white-haired, slow-speaking lawyer stands between Mississippi and racial integration.

For 55-year-old attorney Dugas Shands there is only one legal battle—this state's fight to retain local laws, rights and customs.

An assistant attorney general for Mississippi since 1954, Shands was designated as chief of the civil rights division of that office about two years ago.

He has been seen seldom except in the courtroom since that time.

Jun. 8-13-61

When he's not in court on civil rights matters, Shands is behind the closed doors of his crowded quarters in the office of Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson.

Jackson

CASES BEING HEARD

On his heavily-burdened shoulders Shands carries now the weight of the state's defense in "freedom rider" attacks on segregated transportation facilities, efforts by the NAACP to open the doors of the state's white colleges and universities to Negroes, attempts by the federal government to control voter registration, and efforts to integrate Gulf Coast beaches.

Born in Bolivar county in the heart of the Delta in 1906, Shands is a graduate of Vanderbilt and the University of Mississippi school of law.

He has practiced law since 1929 and served at various times as an attorney for the school board of the City of Jackson, attorney for the State Tax Commission and an attorney for the judiciary committee of the U. S. Senate under Sen. James O. Eastland.

He was appointed as assistant attorney general by then Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman in 1954 and was named to head the state's civil rights defense team by Patterson, who succeeded Coleman when he became governor.

Shands' value to Mississippi is recognized by the federal courts, where most of the civil rights issues have been heard.

VALUE RECOGNIZED

A three-judge federal court opened hearings on "freedom rider" efforts to end the policy of segregation in transportation facilities on July 10.

Laboring night and day to prepare to defend the suit, Shands worked himself into a state of physical exhaustion and was hospitalized just before the case came to trial.

The state asked for a delay until Shands could regain his strength and the court, in a two-to-one decision, continued the hearing for a month.

In stating his reasons for agreeing to the continuance, federal district Judge Sidney Mize pointed out that Shands has carried the load for the state's defense in all civil rights matters and added that to require the state to go into court without him would be to take unfair advantage.

Mize recalled that Shands had clutched a railing in federal court in another civil rights matter only a few days before to keep from falling to the floor.

Friday Judge Mize recessed one hearing until Tuesday to permit Shands to represent the state in another civil rights matter scheduled for Monday.

SHANDS STILL WEAK

A quick thinker but deliberate speaker, Shands has not completely recovered.

He has appeared pale and worn in federal court this week.

Judge Mize has granted him the privilege of questioning witnesses while seated, not normally permitted in federal courts.

Flanked by a team of three assistants, Shands listens intensely to every word spoken by his opponent, rises slowly to question a witness or address the bench.

He wastes few words although opponents charge he has on occasion, deliberately delayed proceedings.

He asks no special favors from the court.

"All we want for the State of Mississippi," he has said repeatedly, "is a fair hearing."

His cases are well prepared; Mississippi is ably defended.

Shands is confident.

He's tied up in three suits at the same time now.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People seeks to restrain state and local officers from enforcing local laws in public transportation facilities and Shands represents the attorney general, who is a defendant, in that suit.

Negro college student James H. Meredith seeks a federal court injunction restraining University of Mississippi officials from refusing to enroll him and, at the same time, to open the doors of all state white colleges and universities to Negroes. Shands represents the defendants in that case.

The third suit opens Monday. In it the federal government charges Negroes have been discriminated against in voter registration in some counties. Shands will be back in court for that suit.

The "freedom rider" suit has been continued until September 25 and the Meredith matter will be taken up again Tuesday, if the voter suit is completed or continued.

When he has nothing else to do Shands gets back to the suit filed last year in Biloxi in which Negroes charge they have been denied use of public beaches along the Gulf Coast.

Jun. 8-13-61

P. 3 Sec. B

Jackson Daily News

MISSISSIPPI'S CIVIL RIGHTS DEFENSE TEAM—Asst. Atty. Gen. Dugas Shands, left, 55-year-old attorney, is the expert in civil rights defense efforts in Mississippi. Here he leaves the federal building in Jackson with Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson after one of many days in court this summer.—Daily News Staff Photo by Jack Thornell.

10 1961

Civil Rights Act Major 1960 Move

B'ham World

B'ham, Ala.

Sat. 1-7-61

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The major accomplishment of the Justice Department in the field of legislation during the past year was the enactment of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh declared in his report to Attorney General William P. Rogers on the activities of his office during 1960.

According to the report the Act establishes "effective machinery" for enforcing the voting rights of colored citizens and others.

It authorizes court - appointed voting referees to protect such voting rights, Judge Walsh said, and explicitly authorizes the Federal Government to proceed against a state as well as against state election officials who have violated federal law.

Judge Walsh pointed out that those features of the new Act have been utilized in litigation now pending in the courts.

In addition, the Act requires retention of state voting records for 22 months and provides for their inspection by the Attorney General. Judge Walsh said this section of the Act has been "vigorously enforced." He pointed out that demands for voting records already have been made in 17 counties in six states.

The Act also makes it a crime for anyone to attempt to obstruct any court order by force or threat of force, and provides criminal penalties for flight across state lines to avoid prosecution for the destruction of property.

It also provides for free public education of children of members of the armed forces if local public schooling facilities are not available.

Judge Walsh concludes his report:

"It has been a privilege to have discharged this office under your leadership. Each of the past three years has had its high points of achievement

"In 1958, you entrusted to this office the coordination of the Department's litigation and related activities in the school desegregation cases. As a result of careful preparation ,your policy in this field has been clear to all, and every federal court order during the past three years has been effectively enforced, not only without military support but without even the resort to force by a single federal officer.

"In 1959 the number of federal judges confirmed exceeded that ever recorded during a single session of the last Congress of an administration when Congress and the President were of opposite political faiths.

"This year it has been an honor to assist your successful advocacy of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 which, I believe, presages true political equality for all Americans regardless of race."

1960 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

Alabama loses appeal—

The B'ham News P. 8

Judges reject challenges of federal Civil Rights Act

B'ham, Ala., Tues. 1-24-61

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24—(AP)—A three-judge federal appeals court today quashed two Alabama cases challenging the constitutionality of the 1960 federal Civil Rights Act.

The cases involved demands by the Department of Justice to examine and photograph voter registration records in Montgomery County.

The three judges—Elbert Tuttle of Atlanta, Warren Jones of Jacksonville, Fla., and Sidney Mize of Mississippi—affirmed the decision of the lower court "on the basis of the well-reasoned opinion by the trial court."

Alabama, in one case, challenged a federal district court ruling that Justice Department agents have a right to examine voting records. The state, in the other case, tried to force the Justice Department to release complaints and correspondence on which the investigation was based.

The court, in its one-paragraph decision today, said the two cases were consolidated for hearing.

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, in Montgomery, said, "Indications are that we certainly will appeal the decision to the Supreme court. However, I want to study the opinion first."

THE TWO APPEALS grew out of the Justice Department's demand for access to Montgomery County's voter registration files for possible evidence of discrimination against Negroes.

FBI agents inspected the records while the appeals were pending.

The 1960 Civil Rights Act which the Alabama cases contested gives federal agents the right to inspect state voting records. It extends federal rights previously granted under a 1957 Civil Rights Act.

The drive for a stronger civil rights law was spurred by congressmen who cited Alabama and some other Southern states as "proof" that voting rights of qualified Negroes could not be protected under the 1957 act.

Among the strongest backers of the law was Sen. Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.).

LOWER COURT UPHELD

The Montgomery Advertiser

State Suffers Setback In Rights Act Ruling

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 1-25-61

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Three federal judges upheld a lower court Tuesday and tossed out Alabama's challenge to the constitutionality of the 1960 Federal Civil Rights Act.

The two cases under scrutiny involved demands by the Department of Justice to examine and photograph voter registration records in Alabama's Montgomery County.

The three-judge panel — consisting of Elbert Tuttle of Atlanta, Warren Jones of Jacksonville, Fla., and Sidney Mize of southern Mississippi — affirmed the lower court's decision "on the basis of the well-reasoned opinion."

Alabama, in one of the cases, challenged the lower court's ruling that Justice Department agents have the right to examine such voting records. In the other case, the state tried to force the Justice Department to release complaints and correspondence on which the investigation was based.

The court issued a one-paragraph ruling:

"The judgment of the trial court in these two cases, consolidated for hearing on the trial, is hereby affirmed on the basis of the well reasoned opinion of the trial court."

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion said in Montgomery "indications are that we certainly will appeal the decision to the Supreme Court. However, I want to study the opinion first."

FBI agents inspected the records in Montgomery County while the case was appealed to the court in New Orleans.

Enforce Brown Decision —

Louisville Defender

Cooper Introduces Rights Bill

Louisville, Ky.

Washington, D. C. — Senator John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.) has introduced a Civil Rights bill authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to intervene in school desegregation cases instituted by individuals.

Thurs. 1-26-61

This bill "would go precisely and directly to the immediate problem before our country — whether the Congress will meet its responsibility of enforcing the Brown Decision," Cooper said. "It is whether we will support the Constitution, the Courts, law and order, and do our duty to achieve the promise of the United States that all of its citizens shall have equal political and Constitutional rights."

"We have to meet what is both a moral and a Constitutional crisis," Senator Cooper declared. "Equal protection of the laws — in this case that children shall not be discriminated against in their right to enter public schools — is guaranteed by the Constitution in its 14th Amendment. The bill I have offered goes directly to this chief issue."

Sen. Cooper

The measure was offered by Senator Cooper last year as an amendment to the 1960 Civil Rights Act, and after his testimony before the platform Committee was included in the Republican Platform.

In 1957 the Congress provided an even stronger remedy in the case of voting rights, Senator Cooper pointed out. That Act permitted the Attorney General not only to intervene on behalf of individuals already a party to a suit before a United States Court, but also to institute suits in the name of the United States for persons whose right to vote had been denied by reason of race or color.

By Javits and Keating—

The B'ham News

Seven civil rights bills given Senate

B'ham, Ala.

Tues. 1-17-61

P.1

10

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—(P)—A seven-point civil rights program to carry out 1960 platform pledges of the Democratic and Republican parties was introduced in the Senate today.

The two principal sponsors, Sens. Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, New York Republicans, protested in an accompanying statement what they termed the incoming Kennedy administration's failure to give a top priority label to civil rights legislation.

They called this "a glaring omission," declaring President-Elect John F. Kennedy must press for action if such measures are to have a chance of being passed.

Most of the sponsors of the seven bills were Republicans, although Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), the assistant Democratic leader, was listed as a sopnsor of each.

Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), and Philip A. Hart (D., Mich.), also joined in sponsoring some of them.

SENATE DEMOCRATIC leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said recently that Kennedy should have a chance to take executive action in the party-splitting civil rights field before Congress considers new legislation.

"His success or lack of success with executive orders probably will determine whether he makes any new recommendations to Congress," Mansfield said.

But Javits and Keating said that additional civil rights laws were clearly pledged in the 1960 Democratic platform.

"A delay in implementing these pledges, and subsequent campaign promises," they said, "would be a tragic development and one which would prove a heavy blow to U. S. prestige abroad—made a major issue by the president-elect."

HERE IS the seven-point legislative program they offered:

1. Authorize the attorney general to bring civil actions to protect all civil rights and permit him to intervene in similar cases brought by private individuals.

2. Provide technical and financial assistance to state and local school districts seeking to desegregate.

3. Establish by law a commission on equal job opportunity under government contracts, as recommended by President Eisenhower.

4. Extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission indefinitely. It now is due to expire in September of this year.

5. ESTABLISH as sufficient proof of literacy for voting purposes the completion of the sixth grade in school.

6. Make lynching a federal crime.

7. Eliminate the poll tax or any other property qualification as a legal requirement for voters.

New 'Rights' Bill Tossed In Hopper

The Defender

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — New York Republican Sens. Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating Tuesday introduced a seven-part civil rights bill and urged President-elect John F. Kennedy to give it his full backing.

Wk Jan. 28-Feb. 3-61

P.2

They said the new administration "must take the initiative to recommend civil rights legislation and constantly press for consideration of it by Congress."

"The announced intention of the new administration to exercise executive action to end discriminatory practices in such areas as education, housing, employment and voting is not adequate to do the job," Keating and Javits said, "and will not remedy the legislative gaps which exist."

The civil rights legislation introduced by the two senators included many proposals which were defeated when the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 were fashioned.

BILL OUTLINED

The proposals would:

—Authorize the Attorney General to intervene in civil action brought by individuals in civil rights cases.

—Provide technical and financial aid to states and districts attempting to integrate their schools.

—Establish a statutory Commission on Equal Job Opportunity under government contracts.

—Extend the life of the Civil Rights commission which is due to expire in September.

—Provide that any person who has completed the sixth grade in school need not offer any further proof of literacy for voting purposes.

—Make it unlawful to deprive any person of his rights under the 14th Amendment, such as the right to a fair trial.

—Eliminate the poll tax.

The bills were co-sponsored by several other Senators, Republicans and Democrats.

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Nevada Passes First Civil Rights Bill

CARSON CITY, Nev. — (ANP)— The State of Nevada, known for its segregated gambling and quickie divorces, last week reversed itself and passed its first civil rights bill.

B'ham Ala

Following a lively demonstration by 35 Negroes at Reno in an attempt to win such legislation, the measure was approved by the legislature during a session here.

Apr. 8-61

The relatively mild bill was sent to Democratic Gov. Grant Sawyer for signature. It establishes a "Nevada Commission on Equal Rights of Citizens" to study racial problems.

P.1

While the legislature was considering the proposal the demonstrators crowded into a small Reno restaurant and were refused service. When they declined to leave, restaurant employes locked the door.

During the confusion a Negro turned in a fire alarm on grounds a city fire ordinance held an accupied public place could not be locked, and a cook caught her finger in a swinging door.

10

Nevada Passes Civil Rights Bill After Protest

The Call

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 4-7-61

CARSON CITY, Nev. (ANP) — The state of Nevada, known for its segregated gambling and quickie divorces, last week reversed itself and passed its first civil rights bill.

P.1

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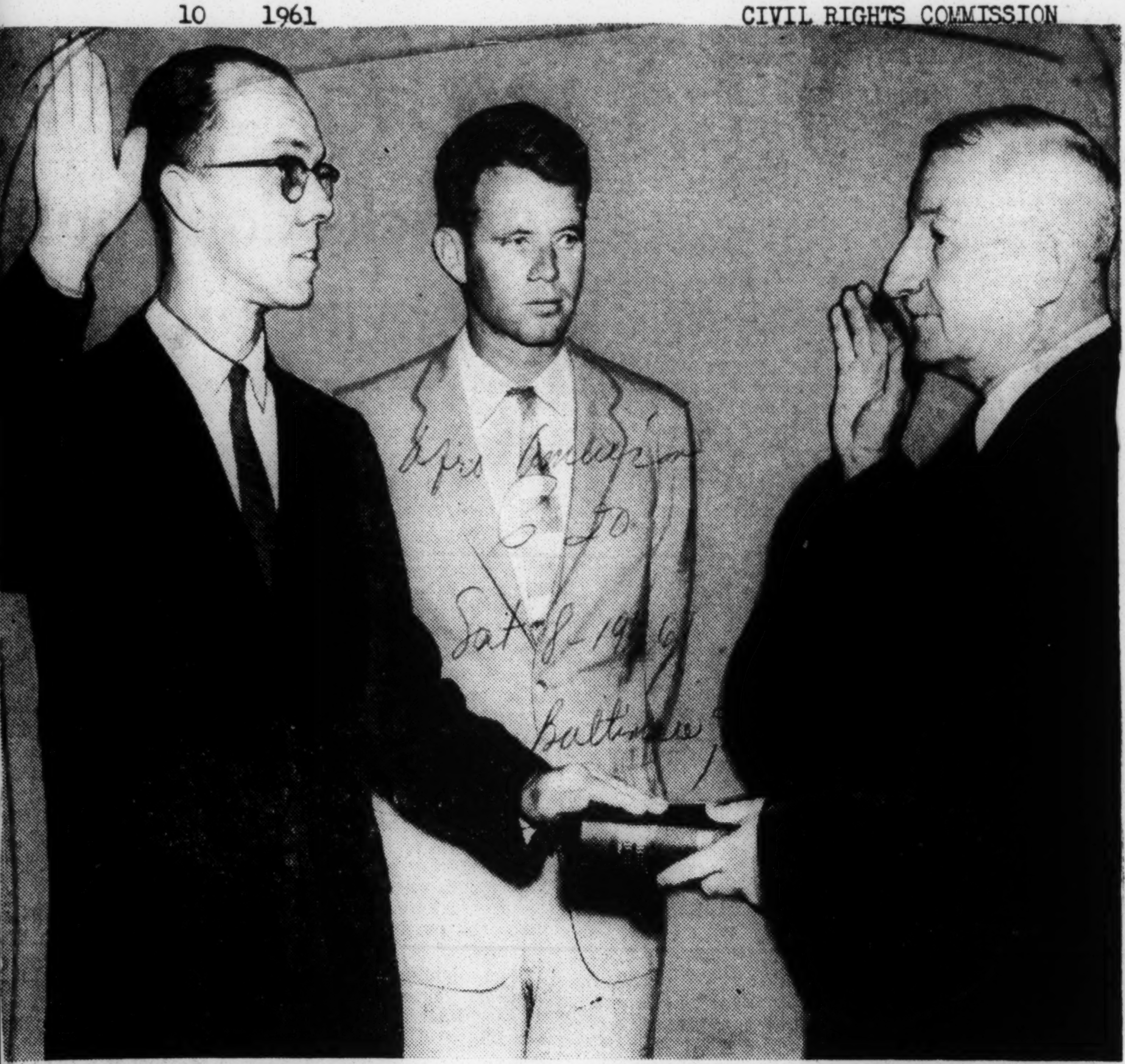
ocked, and a cook caught her fin-er in a swinging door.

After the demonstrators were re-eased they moved to a downtown ank carrying signs reading "Bankers Are Prejudiced." The lacards referred to the fact that ne of the bank's directors op-osed the civil rights bill.

The picketing ended when word as received the proposal had assed.

Charles Keller, Las Vegas at-orney and chief lobbyist for the egroes, indicated the demonstra[illegible] stopped because the assembly decided to restore some of the bill's teeth.



Afro American

Sat 8-19-61

Baltimore

I DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR . . . Thus spake Howard University Law School dean, Spottswood W. Robinson III, as he was sworn in last week as a member of the U.S. Commission ~~on Civil Rights~~. Shown doing the honors is, right, Court of Appeals Judge Charles Fahy. Attending the swearing-in ceremonies was Atty. General Robert Kennedy. (AFRO photo by Sorrell)

Fighter for Civil Rights

The New York Times

Spottswood William Robinson 3d

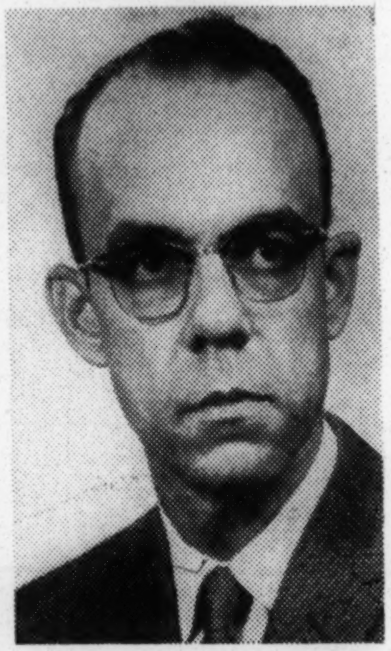
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27—The highest scholastic average in the history of the Howard University Law School is held by Spottswood William Robinson 3d. "Intellectual" is the word people use to describe him. Howard is a Negro institution here, supported in part by the Federal Government.

7-28-61

Man in the News

Mr. Robinson has been dean of its law school for the last eleven months. Today was confirmed by the Senate as a member of the Civil Rights Commission. The Southern Senators who opposed his nomination made an issue of his legal work for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.



United Press International

Fighter for civil rights

Mr. Robinson has indeed been involved in work for the association, though his specialty in private practice was the law of real property. He argued three times before the Supreme Court on one of the historic school integration cases decided in 1954. He was legal representative in Virginia for the N. A. A. C. P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund for a number of years, and subsequently was its southeastern regional counsel until last fall.

New York

He was involved in so many civil rights cases at one time or another that it was a bit of a task making sure that he had severed all connections when President Kennedy nominated him to the commission in April.

Wil! Continue to Teach

Commisison membership is a part-time job, at $50 a day once or twice each month. Mr. Robinson will continue to work full-time at Howard, as a professor as well as dean. Last year he taught a course in torts and conducted two seminars.

Mr. Robinson is a native and lifetime resident of Richmond, Va.

Mr. Robinson's father was a lawyer, and there was never much doubt that he would follow suit. He went through public school in Richmond, then to Virginia Union University there, and then to the Howard Law School. He was graduated in 1939, magna cum laude.

He started his law career as a teacher at Howard, principally in property law. He took a leave of absence in 1947, from which he did not return until he was named dean last fall. In the meanwhile he practiced in Richmond, for general clients and the N. A. A. C. P. fund.

His argument in the school integration cases was on behalf of Negro students seeking admission to schools in Prince Edward Country, Va. His other principal civil rights cases involved interstate bus travel, public parks and restrictive covenants.

Mr. Robinson's manner is mild. "He is the precise opposite of a firebrand," said one man who knows him. "He is not the type you tell anecdotes about," said another.

The Robinsons live on the Howard campus, a few miles north and a little west of the Capitol, in a house they rent from the university. They also have a home in Richmond, where Mr. Robinson built himself a boat eight years ago to use for fishing.

Mr. Robinson, who was 45 years old yesterday, is married to the former Marian Wilkerson of Richmond. They have two children in their twenties, Spottswood 4th, who has just finished five years in the Air Force, and Nina, who is a graduate student at Howard.

AUGUST
SENATE VOTED 70-19 FOR A TWO
YEAR EXTENSION

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

10 1961

Showdown Near

Thurmond, Johnston Blast Civil Rights Commission

The News and Courier P. 8

Wed. 8-30-61

WASHINGTON (Special) — The Civil Rights Commission has "complete disinterest in the truth and operates to the sole end of fabricating support for preconceived prejudices," Sen. Strom Thurmond charged Tuesday as he and Sen. Olin D. Johnston joined in fighting extension of the commission's life.

Johnston told the Senate he would demand a full-scale congressional investigation of the commission if the Senate insists on extending its term for another two years.

He said the commission purposely suppressed facts proving progress in Southern race relations "in order to continue their jobs and their positions of authority," and that it deliberately distorted facts in an effort to justify its continuance.

Charleston S.C.

The two South Carolina seantor were joined by Sen. Herman Talmadge D-Ga., in their attack on the commission. Talmadge, agreeing with Johnston, cited a News and Courier exclusive story of June 1 as evidence of commission suppression of facts. He said that if it had dealt with any other issue than race, "it would have been nominated for a Pulitzer Prize."

The three senators spoke as the Senate moved toward a vote Wednesday afternoon on an amendment to the Justice Department appropriations bill to add two years to the bi-partisan commission's life which expires 60 days after Sept. 9, the date it must file its "final" report.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield D-Mont., sponsored the amendment to the money bill in an effort to get the commission's life extended before Sept. 9. If it has not been extended before that date, it must begin to skeletonize its staff for lack of appropriations.

The Senate agreed to vote on the issue at 2 p.m. Wednesday. It will take a two-thirds vote of the Senate to write the amendment into the money bill because Senate rules must be suspended to permit inclusion of legislation in an appropriations measure.

Senate Extends Rights Agency

The Commercial Appeal

Vote Is 70-19 For Two More Years Of Existence For Controversial Unit

P1

Thurs 8-31-61

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30. — The Senate voted 70-19 Wednesday night for a two-year extension of the controversial Federal Civil Rights Commission.

The action came at the end of a day which saw the Senate vote down attempts to give the commission a longer lease on life. Also rejected was an attempt to link civil rights legislation to the extension plan.

Voting against the extension were 18 Southern Democrats and GOP Senator Milton R. Young of North Dakota.

Legislative Rider

The extension was hitched as a legislative rider to a money bill for the State and Justice Departments, the Civil Rights Commission and other agencies. The Senate previously voted 72-21 to suspend its rules to attach the rider.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana joined his Republican counterpart, Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, in heading the drive for the two-year extension.

He disposed of the other proposals by moving to table them—on the grounds that a longer extension or a more elaborate civil rights amendment might provoke a Southern filibuster.

Just before the final vote, the chamber tabled 50-40 a proposal by Senator Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.) to authorize Federal financial assistance to school districts beset with desegregation problems.

OK All But Certain

Both the Javits and Keating proposals were parts of the old civil rights package recommended during the Eisenhower Administration.

Technically, the Senate's action on the extension was subject to final approval later of the appropriations bill. This appeared all but certain.

The 72-21 margin by which the Senate suspended its rules to clear the way for the showdown votes was 10 votes more than the required two-thirds majority.

OCT.

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION

Rights Unit Calls Attack On Job Bias

Montgomery Advertiser

81

Oct 10-14-61

Urges Washington To Help Negroes Cut 'Vicious Circle'

Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Rights Commission has called for a full scale attack by the federal government on racial discrimination that keeps Negroes trapped in unskilled, low paying jobs.

It urged the government, by use of its federal authority and in its role as the nation's largest employer, to help Negroes break away from the "vicious circle of discrimination in employment opportunities."

Lack of opportunity over a long period, the commission said, eventually destroys the desire of many Negroes to improve their educational and occupational status.

NATIONAL PATTERN

In a report Friday on employment, the commission said the Negro is denied, or fails to apply for, training for jobs which have traditionally been denied him; when jobs do become available, there are consequently few, if any, qualified Negroes available to fill them; and often, because of lack of knowledge of such newly opened opportunities, even the few who are qualified fail to apply.

The commission said the pattern of job discrimination is nationwide, not merely centered in the South.

Staff director Berl I. Bernhard said the federal government spends billions of dollars each year and creates "innumerable employment opportunities."

URGES EXPANSION

He added at a news conference that the federal government subsidizes state employment agencies, vocational education and other training programs, sponsors and advises apprentice training programs and regulates certain activities of labor unions.

It is through these activities that the commission, in unanimous recommendations, urged the government to act.

"Since 1946," Bernhard said, "such efforts have been confined, in large measure, to actual federal employment including membership in the armed forces, and to employment by government contractors."

FALLS SHORT

The commission urged that these efforts be expanded to require equality of opportunity in all employment supported by government contracts and by grant-in-aid funds, and also in all vocational education and training programs so supported.

The commission said that while the authority of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's committee on government contracts was limited, its efforts had resulted in Negroes being offered some jobs they normally might not be given, even if many times it was on only a token basis.

And althought President Kennedy's committee on equal employment opportunity has broader authority, the commission said it falls short in a number of areas.

The commission recommended creation by Congress of an agency to enforce a policy of equal opportunity in all employment financed entirely or in part by federal dunds, in all federally assisted training and recruitment services and with respect to membership in labor unions representing employes of firms having government contracts or federal grants-in-aid.

Oct 10-14-61

"It appears to the commission," Bernhard said, "that equality of opportunity in training and employment is more readily available to the Negro in the armed forces."

"The same comment cannot be made regarding the Reserve components," he said.

"In certain states," he said, "Negroes are excluded from, or denied the opportunity to participate equally in federally subsidized National Guard and Reserve units, and in student military training programs, such as the ROTC and National Defense Cadet Corps."

The commission recommended a presidential order directing equal treatment for all in the Reserve branches of the armed forces.

SEPTEMBER
10 1961 CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION EDUCATION

COMMISSION ASKS JFK, CONGRESS TO APPLY SPURS

Rights Group Urges Step-Up In School Mixing

Montgomery Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U.S. Civil Rights Commission said Sunday the pace of school desegregation "is slow indeed" and urged Congress and the President to hasten it with financial and other pressures.

Mon. 9-25-61

It rapped racial discrimination in schools outside the South as well as the officially supported segregation of that area. p. 1

A unanimous recommendation of the six-member commission called for Congressional action to require every local school board to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions in school segregation cases.

The report was the second of a series of five the commission is issuing on various phases of civil rights.

A 5-1 recommendation proposed that Congress withhold from the various states up to 50 per cent of the federal education grants normally available to them unless all public schools within them are operated on a nondiscriminatory basis.

The dissent by Commissioner Robert S. Rankin of Duke University, Durham, N.C., said that while the recommendation does not provide for the withholding of all funds from public schools, "its net effect might be punitive."

'I do not believe that school children should be made to suffer for the errors of their elders," Rankin added.

While dissenting on this recommendation, Rankin went along with a unanimous reaffirmation of a prior proposal that federal funds be withheld from publicly controlled institutions of higher education which discriminate on grounds of race, color, religion or national origin.

A footnote to the recommendation on higher education said four present members of the commission believe that as a matter of

to assure that dependents of military personnel living on or near bases have an opportunity for education in schools open to all such dependents without discrimination because of color or race.

There were 12 recommendations and all were unanimous except one.

In addition to Rankin, commission members are: Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, chairman; Robert G. Storey, Dallas, Tex., vice chairman; Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard University Law School; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, and Dean Spottswood W. Robinson III of the Howard University Law School.

sis?

In this battered Katanga capital, where life is beginning to return to normal along the tree-shaded avenues, no one appeared to have the answer.

"I am executing orders," said O'Brien, a dark-haired 6-footer.

The Katangans have called him

The commission found that between 1959 and 1961 only 44 school districts in the 17 Southern and Border states initiated desegregation programs—28 of these because of court orders or pressues of pending suits.

There were only seven per cent of the Negro children in the 17 states attending desegregated schools in 1960-61 and more than

complying with the Supreme Court decisions, the commission said.

It also found that "in the North and the West, where segregation by race, color, religion, or national origin is not official countenanced, it exists in fact in may public schools."

"The nation's progress in removing the stultifying effects of segregation in the public elementary and secondary schools—North, South East, and West—is slow indeed," it concluded.

Three states, Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina were listed as continuing to operate completely segregated school systems.

Other commission recommendations;

— That Congress consider the advisability of adopting measures to expedite federal court actions involving admissions to publicly controlled educational institutions without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.

—That Congress enact legislation authorizing a federal agency upon request of local school districts or eligible local citizens' groups, to provide technical or financial assistance at any time within five years after the initiation of a desegregation program. Financial aid would be limited to school districts, on a 50-50 matching basis.

Montgomery

—That Congress authorize loans to local school districts from which state or local financial aid has been withdrawn as a result of desegregation.

Advertiser

—That the President direct or that Congress authorize the commission to serve as a clearing house for information on programs and procedures used by school districts in desegregating schools.

Mon. 9-25-61

— That the President or the Congress direct the attorney general to take appropriate action to provide federal protection during school desegregation moves to school board members, supervisory officials and teachers in schools, pupils, and their parents when they are engaged in trying to meet constitutional requirements.

Reversal of role—

Civil rights agency asked to make progress report

The Birmingham News

By The Associated Press

The Civil Rights Commission has been asked to reverse its role and present the progress America has made in the past century toward erasing racial bias.

Commission reports up to now have concentrated on this country's shortcomings in the civil rights field.

Fri. 11-24-61

The new report was requested by President Kennedy Wednesday. He wants it to be released coincidental with the Jan. 1, 1963, Centennial of the signing of the emancipation proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln.

Kennedy viewed the progress report as a chance to advance in the field of human rights and to gain ground in the struggle with communism for emerging nations in Africa and Asia, said Commission Chairman John A. Hannah.

P. 5

The chairman indicated the commission may soon hold a full scale hearing in Mississippi on alleged civil rights violations.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department filed suit in Shreveport, La., to prevent Louisiana State officials from blocking deseregation of bus and railroad facilities in Alexandria, La.

Birmingham,

IT WAS THE fourth suit filed by the government since a new set of Interstate Commerce Commission rules against bus segregation became effective Nov. 1.

In Brownsville, Tenn., a crusading minister announced he will end a 25-day fast Friday. The Rev. Maurice F. McCrackin of Cincinnati has refused to eat since he was jailed on a loitering charge. McCrackin came to Brownsville to help Negroes engage in a civil rights dispute.

Attempts of the Young Socialists of America to join a sit-in movement in Baltimore have been rebuffed. The Rev. Logan Kearse, leader of the demonstrations, said he had notified the FBI about attempts of the socialistic organization to join his movement.

The Atlanta Board of Education has been ordered to pay an education grant to a sixth-grade girl who is attending a private school.

Superior Judge Dunwood T. Pye ruled that the board would have to pay grants to any school-age child who wanted to attend a private school. The grants were provided in a state law designed for parents who did not want to send their children to school with Negroes.

POLICE ARRESTED three Negroes in Albany, Ga., for trying to obtain service in a white Trailways bus terminal restaurant. The officers said that the presence of the Negroes tended to create a disturbance.

The Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee announced, **meanwhile, that it has asked the** ICC to seek an injunction against police in Albany and Atlanta to prevent them from allegedly upholding segregation in interstate travel.

Police recently arrested four Negroes who tried to get service in a white restaurant in an Atlanta bus terminal.

Pennsylvania's **Equal Rights Council adopted a resolution urging President Kennedy to issue an executive order to end racial discriminatoin in federal housing.**

A faculty member of the University of South Florida in Tampa said that **the institution should get more Negro students. Prof. Thomas B. Wenner said the university** should be proud that it has accepted Negroes.

A judge in Nashville, Tenn., levied $50 fines against 14 persons, mostly Negro college students, for disturbing the peace during a stand-in demonstration.

X

Kennedy Seeking Progress Report

Atlanta Daily World P. 1

Sun. 11-26-61 Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — President Kennedy last week asked the Civil Rights commission to prepare a report on progress made in wiping out racial discrimination in the past 100 years.

While other recent commission reports have dealt with Uncle Sam's shortcomings in the civil rights field, this report would deal with the positive aspects of race relations.

The report's release would be timed to coincide with the January 1, 1963, centennial of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln.

Kennedy viewed the report as a chance to proudly point out progress in the field of human rights and to gain ground in the struggle with the communism for the emerging nations in Africa and Asia, said Chairman John A. Hannah.

Hannah, the other five members of the commission, and staff director Berl L. Bernhard met with Kennedy at the White House to present their reports on voting, education, housing, employment, and the administration of justice.

Hannah said the commission members left with Kennedy their plans for the next two years, along with the recommendations made in the reports.

The commission will continue to investigate complaints of civil-rights violations, Hannah said. He indicated it may soon hold a full-scale hearing in Mississippi.

Hannah said the commission also plans to coordinate carefully with the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department any activity in the field of voting discrimination or other civil-rights violations.

Hannah said the commission urged Kennedy to include a number of its recommendations in his legislative program, and gave him a list indicating suggested priority.

He refused to specify what legislation was proposed to the President.

In the field of voting, the commission has proposed that Congress:

1. Specify what voter qualifications can be set by states.
2. Require that states requiring a literacy test accept six years of formal schooling as proof of literacy.
3. Make it easier for the Federal Government to step in to prevent vote discrimination.

Sun. 11-26-61

To speed school desegregation, the commission recommended that Congress set a date for all segregated school districts to file a plan for desegregation, provide federal aid where school districts run into desegregation problems, and trim aid now given to segregated school districts.

In the report on housing and employment, the commission urged that the Federal Government stop subsidizing segregated housing projects and private homes denied to Negroes and take steps to require both unions and management dealing with the Government to hire and fire according to merit.

Kennedy Seeks Special Report

The Commercial Appeal

Civil Rights Commission Asked To List Progress In Erasing Bias

Fri. 11-24-61

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Civil Rights Commission has been asked to reverse its role and present the progress America has made in the past century toward erasing racial bias.

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Memphis, Tenn.

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P. 29

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Louisiana Suit Filed

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Police arrested three Negroes in Albany, Ga., for trying to obtain service in a white Trailways bus terminal restaurant. The officers said that the presence of the Negroes tended to create a disturbance.

The Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee announced, meanwhile, that it had asked the ICC to seek an injunction against police in Albany and Atlanta to prevent them from allegedly upholding segregation in interstate travel. Police recently arrested four Negroes who tried to get service in a white restaurant in an Atlanta bus terminal.

Pennsylvania's Equal Rights Council adopted a resolution urging President Kennedy to issue an executive order to end racial discrimination in Federal housing.

A faculty member of the University of South Florida in Tampa said that the institution should get more Negro students. Prof. Thomas B. Wenner said the university should be proud that it had accepted Negroes.

A judge in Nashville levied $50 fines against 14 persons, mostly Negro college students, for disturbing the peace during a stand-in demonstration.

Kennedy Taking 2 Vital Steps Toward Better Jobs For Negroes

The Courier-Journal

By VINCENT J. BURKE

Associated Press Writer

Washington, Nov. 24.—The Kennedy Administration will take two vital steps in the coming week to intensify the Government's efforts to spen up better job opportunities in private industry for Negroes.

Informed sources said the problem of racial discrimination will be approached on two levels—one voluntary, the other compulsory.

Here is what they predicted is in the offing:

Sat. 11-25-61

1. Representatives of 12 of the nation's biggest corporations will meet at the White House to sign voluntary agreements promising to encourage Negroes to apply for skilled jobs and to help train them for such work. Nine big corporations have signed similar pledges in the past.

p. 3

2. The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities headed by Vice-President Johnson will meet next Friday to approve a compulsory reporting system by Government contractors to carry out President Kennedy's order to curb discrimination.

Louisville, Ky.

The voluntary signing of antidiscrimination pledges by the 12 corporations is set tentatively for Friday with Kennedy and Johnson expected to be present.

This would mean that 21 of the country's biggest employers with 1,300,000 workers have joined up in what Kennedy has called a program for "equal employment opportunities for all citizens."

The Johnson committee, in approving a Kennedy executive order, would be relying far less on the voluntary approach. It would require that firms with Government contracts totaling $10,000 or more would have to show they are not practicing racial or religious discrimination.

System To Begin Operating Next Year

In order to cut down on voluminous red-tape procedure, the committee may specify that only those firms doing $50,000 worth of business with the government shall have to fine reports although all with $10,000 contracts would have to comply.

The system, which will begin operating early next year, might require reports from 30,000 to 40,000 firms. It would be the first large-scale effort to force compliance with previous antidiscrimination orders issued by former presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Government would have three weapons to use against contractors who are found responsible for discrimination and refuse to change their employment practices. These would be public exposure, contract cancellation, and blacklisting on future contracts.

NOVEMBER

REPORT ON RACIAL DENIALS

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Civil Rights Unit Gives Report On Racial Denials

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights today submitted a report to the President and Congress which documents racial denials of the right to vote and recommends remedial legislation and executive action.

Chicago

Defender

The report, entitled "The Right to Vote" is the first of a series of five volumes prepared by the Commission on five areas of civil rights: discrimination in voting, education, employment, housing and administration of justice.

Nov-10-1961

Finding evidence of discrimination in some 100 counties in eight Southern States, the Commission urged Congress to enact legislation barring States from denying the franchise except on the basis of reasonable age or residence requirements, legal confinement at the time of registration or election or conviction of a felony. This and another recommendation for legislation which would make a sixth grade education sufficient proof of literacy, are designed to deal with the use of "educational" or "interpretation" tests as devices for disqualifying Negro applicants. In calling for new legislation, the Commission noted that discrimination persisted despite the fact that existing Federal laws "have been vigorously and effectively invoked" by the Department of Justice.

P8

Chicago, Ill.

THE COMMISSION REPORT ALSO INCLUDED:

All recommendations were unanimous except the call for legisation to limit Stats voting qualifications. To this, Vice-Chairman Robert G. Storey and Commissioner Robert S. Rankin dissented with the statement that "the Federal Government has sufficient authority . . . to deal with the denials of the right to vote" without altering "longstanding Federal-State relationships . . . in the Federal Constitution, declaring that the qualifications for electors shall be left to the several States."

In his letter of transmittal to the President, Chairman John A. Hannah said:

"It is our hope that the 1961 report will shed important light on the problems and progress in securing equal protection of the law to all persons."

Other Commissioners are Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, President of Notre Dame University; Spottswood W. Robinson II, Dean of the Howard Law School; and Erwin N. Griswold, Dean of the Harvard Law School.

RECOMMENDATIONS

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS

Recommendation 1. — That Congress, acting under section 2 of the 15th amendment and sections 2 and 5 of the 15th amendment, (a) declare that voter qualifications other than age, residence, confinement, and conviction of a crime are susceptible of use, and have been used, to deny the right to vote on grounds of race and color; and (b) enact legislation providing that all citizens of the United States shall have a right to vote in Federal or State elections which shall not be denied or in any way abridged or interfered with by the United States or by any State for any cause except for inability to meet reasonable age or length-of-residence requirements uniformly applied to all persons within a State, legal confinement at the time of registration or election, or conviction of a felony; such right to vote to include the right to register or otherwise qualify to vote, and to have one's vote counted.

Recommendation2. — That Congress enact legislation providing that in all elections in which, under State law, a "literacy" test, an "understanding" or "interpretation" test, or an "educational" test is administered to determine the qualifications of electors, it shall be sufficient for qualification that the elector have completed at least six grades of formal education.

INTERFERENCE WITH THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Recommendation 3. — That Congress amend subsection (b) of 42 U.S.C. 1971 to prohibit any arbitrary action or (where there is duty to act) arbitrary inaction, which deprives or threatens to deprive any person of the right to register, vote, and have that vote counted in any Federal election.

SEPTEMBER

10 1961 CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION ALABAMA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Alabama 'Rights' Report

The Birmingham News

Tues. 9-12-61

P. 14

It may be that civil rights have been abused in Alabama, in cities or counties, by lawmen. If so, proof is still to be produced tangibly despite a report by the Alabama Advisory Committee of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Charges of abuse of police power in the Deep South are not unusual. But currently news dispatches are reporting a presumed "study" by a group of Alabamians, some said to be white, some Negro, which purports to be evidence for the U. S. rights body to make an investigation.

The Alabama group reports in the newest of many Civil Rights Commission publications (this one titled "The 50 States Report") that "in conducting its investigation, the (Alabama) committee sent out a community factfinding questionnaire to about 120 well-informed observers throughout the state in February and March, 1961."

Typical In Alabama?

Names are not given, says the Alabama group, because persons might be subjected to harassment if identified. But the Alabama advisory group does say that "owing to the pressures of time, the returns on the survey had to be compiled when only 46 of the 120 citizens had returned their forms."

The report states that the questionnaire was returned by "about 25" Negroes and 21 whites. Reason for indefiniteness of the number is not specified. If racial identification on questionnaires was included, then the number presumably could have been exact. If none was included, there's no indication as to why "about 25" were assumed to be Negro answers.

A copy of the questionnaire so submitted was *not* included in the rights report. It is said that those who received the questionnaires "were mostly well-educated, well-informed middle and upper class persons who felt free in responding to an intricate series of technical questions." Norms for such identification of the level of the respondents are not given. What is an "intricate series" or what are "technical questions?" This is not stated so that the reader can draw any conclusions of his own.

The nature of complaints, as reported, is definite in that charges of particular types of police abuse are set forth. But not one case is cited by name of person abused, nor is any given case identified by location as to abuse—though both Birmingham and Montgomery are repeatedly named in generalities.

At one point it is said that one-half the 46 respondents (23) "indicated that use of mounted posses and of vicious dogs as guards" were used against Negroes. Again, no precise cases. Newsmen may be able to recall only one case, in Montgomery, when a mounted posse was recently used, in connection with disturbances there. The "vicious dogs" reference is to police dogs—now being used over the nation widely.

But if at one point 23 were said to have referred to posses and dogs (Page 7 of the report), at another point (Page 9) it was stated that "only nine of the respondents" cited use of the dogs in making arrests.

Birmingham, Ala.

The report uses phrases such as "respondents indicated there had been reports of arrests." No certainty is apparent in this. At another point: "Twelve of our respondents indicated that they had heard of cases" of lengthy detention of arrested persons.

Twenty-four respondents "reported that police in their area allegedly" use intimidation to extort confessions.

The vagueness is shocking in a report nationally released, which likely will be accepted, not as vague "report" of "alleged" conditions, but as fact.

The Alabama advisory group summary is a collection of assumptions, set forward as grounds for inquiry, conveyed without identifications, times, places. Even if one assumed such charges had bases, there is nothing upon which local citizens—proper correctors of abuses—might take action. Meanwhile, grist is further supplied to the national anti-South mill.

Rights Commission Reports Vote Denials In 100 Counties

Atlanta World P.1

Document Submitted To President, Congress

Sun 9-10-61
Atlanta Ga

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights Saturday submitted a report to the President and Congress which documents racial denials of the right to vote and recommends remedial legislation and executive action.

The report, entitled "The Right to Vote" is the first of a series of five volumes prepared by the Commission on five areas of civil rights: discrimination in voting, education, employment, housing and administration of justice.

Finding evidencence of discrimination in some 100 counties in eight Southern States, the Commission urged Congress to enact legislation barring States from denying the franchise except on the basis of reasonable age or residence requirement, legal confinement at the time of registration or election or conviction of a felony. This and another recommendation for legislation which would make a sixth grade education sufficient proof of literacy, are designed to deal with the use of "educational" or "interpretation" tests as devices for disqualifying Negro applicants. In calling for new legislation, the Commission noted that discrimination persisted despite the fact that existing Federal laws "have been vigorously and effectively involked" by the Department of Justice.

The Commission report also included:

A study of the effect of unequal representation upon the right to vote.

A special study of the status of civil rights in 17 rural counties in the South where Negroas constitute a majority of the population but none or very few vote, and four other similar counties where Negroes vote in larger numbers.

MANY TECHNIQUES USED

The results of hearings and investigations in 11 parishes in Louisiana where the Commission found that a variety of techniques were used to deprive Negroes of the right to register and vote.

The Commission declared that malapportionment of State and Congressional election districts throughout the United States dilutes the right to vote and, by operating to the disadvantage of mnority groups in urban areas, intensifies the effects of racial disfranchisement. It recommended that a Federal law be passed to require that voting districts be substantially equal in population.

In its study of rural counties, the Commission found that "a dependent economic position appears to be one of the most significant factors that inhibits Negroes from registerng and voting."

Finding that unequal conditions existed to some extent in all counties, the Commission said "it cannot be concluded that the free exercise of the right to vote .... necessarily results in quick tangible gains in other areas." The Commission recommended Federal and State action to reduce economic deprivations in these counties.

In Louisiana, the Commission found that the Association of Citizens Councils of Louisiana and the state legislature exerted pressure against Negro electors and that the legislature actively encouraged registrars to use a variety of devices to thwart Negro applicants. Economic reprisals in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tennessee, discriminatory purges of Negroes from the registration rolls in three Louisiana parishes; and restrictive voter qualification laws in Mississippi and Louisiana were also noted.

OTHER PROPOSALS

Sun 9-10-61

Other Commission recommendations included proposals that Congress amend the Civil Rights Act to prohiibt arbitrary as well as discriminatory denials of the right to vote, and that the Bureau of the Census compile voting statistics in every State by race, color and national origin of the registrants.

All recommendations were unanimous except the call for legislation to limit State voting qualifications. To this, Vice - Chairman Robert G. Storey and Commissioner Robert S. Rankin dissented with the statement that "the Federal Government has sufficient authority .... to deal with the denials of the right to vote" without altering "longstanding Federal-State relationships .... in the Federal Constitution, declaring that the qualifications for electors shall be left to the Several States."

In his letter of transmittal to the President, Chairman John A. Hannah said:

"It is our hope that the 1961 report will shed important light on the problems and progress in securing equal protection of the law to all persons."

Other Commissioners are Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, President of Notre Dame University; Spottswood W. Robinson III, Dean of the Howard Law School; and Erwin N. Griswold, Dean of the Harvard Law School.

Laws Asked To Bolster Voter Rights

The Montgomery Advertiser
P.1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The civil Rights Commission asked Congress Saturday for legislation spelling out the right of all Americans to vote in federal or state elections.

Sun 9-10-61

That right, the commission said, should be abridged only in case of failure to meet reasonable age or length-of-residence requirements or conviction of a felony.

However, the commission reported, evidence of balloting discrimination based on race has been found in eight Southern states.

"If Congress found that particular voter qualifications were appled by states in a manner that denied the right to vote on grounds of race," the commission said, "it would appear to have the power under the 15th Amendment to enact legislation prohibiting the use of such qualifications." The commission claimed also that the 14th amendment empowers Congress to enact legislation to prohibit discriminatory qualifications.

1961 REPORT

The call for legislation on voting was in the first portion of the commission's 1961 report. Under law, the commission had to file a report with the president and Congress by Saturday.

The commission, created by Congress in 1957, goes out of existence automatically on Nov. 9 unless its life is extended by Congress. The Senate has voted a two-year extension but the House has not acted.

The commission divided 4 to 2 on the recommendation that Congress spell out voting rights. There was no dissent recorded on the other recommendations. One called for legislation to provide that six years of formal schooling should be sufficient to meet any state literacy requirement.

The recommendation that caused a division was in two parts. It said congress should enact legislation providing that all citizens shall have a right to vote in a federal or state elections and that this right shall not be interfered with except on reasonable grounds of age, residence or criminal record.

Rights Body Urges Desegregation Speedup

P.3
The News and Observer
Mon. 9-25-61
Raleigh, N.C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U.S. Civil Rights Commission said Sunday the pace of school desegregation "is slow indeed" and urged Congress and the President to hasten it with financial and other pressures.

It rapped racial discrimination in schools outside the South as well as the officially supported segregation of that area.

A unanimous recommendation of the six-member commission called for Congressional action to require every local school board to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions in school segregation cases.

The report was the second of a series of five the commission is issuing on various phases of civil rights.

A 5-1 recommendation proposed that Congress withhold from the various states up to 50 per cent of the federal education grants normally available to them unless all public schools within them are operated on a nondiscriminatory basis.

The dissent by Commissioner Robert S. Rankin of Duke University, Durham, N.C., said that while the recommendation does not provide for the withholding of all funds from public schools, "its net effect might be punitive."

"I do not believe that school children should be made to suffer for the errors of their elders," Rankin added.

While dissenting on this recommendation, Rankin went along with a unanimous reaffirmation of a prior proposal that federal funds be withheld from publicly controlled institutions of higher education which discriminate on grounds of race, color, religion or national origin.

A footnote to the recommendation on higher education said four present members of the commission believe that as a matter of sound public policy the same principle should be extended to privately controlled institutions.

Two other new recommendations call for presidential action: 1. federal library aid to communities which are not offering free services to all residents, and 2. have the President direct the defense Department to take steps to assure that dependents of military personnel living on or near bases have an opportunity for education in schools open to all such dependents without discrimination because of color or race.

There were 12 recommendations and all were unanimous except one.

The commission found that between 1959 and 1961 only 44 school districts in the 17 Southern and Border states initiated desegregation programs—28 of these because of court orders or pressures of pending suits.

There were only seven per cent of the Negro children in the 17 states attending desegregated schools in 1960-61 and more than 2,000 districts had not started complying with the Supreme Court decisions, the commission said.

It also found that "in the North and the West, where segregation by race, color, religion, or national origin is not officially countenanced, it exists in fact in many public schools."

"The nation's progress in removing the stultifying effects of segregation in the public elementary and secondary schools—North, South, East, and West—is slow indeed," it condluded.

Three states, Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina were listed as continuing to operate completely segregated school systems.

School-Desegregation Speed-Up Is Urged

The Courier-Journal
P.1 Mon. 9-25-61

Requirement Of First-Step Compliance With Ruling Is One Of 12 Proposals

By RUSSELL BAKER
© New York Times News Service

Washington, Sept. 24. — The Civil Rights Commission urged Sunday that Congress require all segregated school districts to submit plans to the Federal Government for first-step compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

Louisville, Ky.

The recommendation, unanimously endorsed by the six-member panel, was one of 12 proopsed for speeding school desegregation.

The proposal parallels a plank in the 1960 Democratic platform that committed the party to support legislation requiring submission of desegregation plans so that first-step compliance could be undertaken in every school district by 1963.

Lying On Shelf

President Kennedy proposed no civil-rights legislation to Congress this year, and this plank of his platform has been lying on the shelf since last November's election.

The commission's recommendations were based on the findings of a 184-page study of progress made toward desegregation since the Supreme Court struck down the "separate but equal" doctrine in 1954.

The commission found that the pace of desegregation in the South has slowed noticeably since 1959 and that school segregation is common throughout the North and the West because of ghetto housing patterns.

In the 17 Southern states that practiced segregation before 1954, it noted, 733 of 2,839 school districts had taken some step toward desegregation by May, 1959.

In the following two years, however, desegregation had been started in only 44 additional districts. And in most cases, it reported, the number of school children involved had been "minimal."

As of last May, it stated, 27 per cent of the South's school districts had undertaken desegregation, but only 7 per cent of the Negro children in the area were in schools with white children.

More than 2,000 Southern school districts had not started to comply with the Supreme Court decision, and in three states — Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina—there has still been no desegregation at any level in public education facilities.

Stems From Racism

In the North and the West, it reported, segregation for Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and Mexicans was a common experience, with these minorities suffering the educational deficiencies that accompany the "notorious" overcrowding of their schools.

It found little evidence, however, to show that the segregation pattern outside the South stemmed from racism on the part of local school boards.

To speed the rate of Southern compliance, the commission proposed that Congress enact legislation requiring every school board maintaining segregated facilities to file a desegregation plan with the Government within six months after the law's enactment.

All plans, it suggested, should require at least a first step toward compliance with the court decision by the start of the following school year.

The Courier-Journal

Rankin Dissents

An equally controversial recommendation proposed that federal grants to the states for education be cut as much as 50 per cent of quota in ratio to the number of segregated school districts maintained.

One commissioner, Robert S. Rankin, dissented from this recommendation.

"I do not believe that school children should be made to suffer for the errors of their elders," he wrote.

Mon. 9-25-61

The commission also made following recommendations:

1. That Congress consider the advisability of a law to speed federal-court action in school cases.

2. That Congress pass a law providing federal financial and technical assistance to local school systems undertaking desegregation.

3. That Congress pass a law providing loans for school districts whose State funds have been cut off as a result of desegregation.

4. That Congress or the President authorize the commission to serve as a clearinghouse for information about procedures and problems in desegregating, and that the commission be permitted to create an advisory and conciliation service for local communities.

5. That the President or Congress direct the attorney general to protect children, parents, citizens, and school officials against harassment, intimidation, and reprisal for carrying out desegregation plans.

6. That the President arrange for desegregated on-base schools for dependents of military personnel required to attend segregated schools off-base.

7. That federal funds under the Library Services Act of 1956 be withheld from states maintaining segregated libraries with the aid of Government financing.

8. That federal assistance funds for higher education be withheld from publicly controlled institutions practicing segregation.

9. That the President or Congress order an annual school survey of the ethnic classification of all students enrolled in the country's public educational institutions.

10. That federal assistance be provided to the states for programs designed to identify and aid talented teachers and students handicapped by unequal educational opportunity.

Rankin is chairman of Duke University's political-science department. The other members of the commission are John A. Hannah, its chairman, who is president of Michigan State University; Robert G. Storey, vice-chairman, dean of Southern Methodist University Law School; Erwin Griswold, dean of Harvard Law School; The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, and Spottswood Robinson, III, dean of Howard University Law School.

Rights body urges desegregation law

The Afro American P.1

Sat 9-30-61

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The United States Commission on Civil Rights Monday, called for legislation and executive action to speed the pace of public school desegregation.

The recommendations were contained in the second volume, entitled "Discrimination in Education," of the Commission's five-volume 1961 report to the President and Congress. ment and the administration of justice.

* * *

IN THE FIRST OF 12 recommendations, a unanimous Commission asked Congress to require all school boards maintaining racially segregated schools to file a desegregation plan within six months after the adoption of such legislation and to take the first step toward compliance with the Supreme Court's decision in the School Segregation Cases at the beginning of the following school year.

A similar proposal is included in a bill submitted by Senator Clark and Representative Celler earlier this year. Like the Clark-Celler bill, it would authorize the Attorney General to seek enforcement in the Federal courts.

Sat 9-30-61

The Commission based its recommendations upon findings that only 7 per cent of colored children in 17 southern states attended desegregated schools in 1960-61, more than 2,000 school districts had not even started to comply.

Further, the trend toward desegregation was found to be continuing through court orders rather than voluntary action.

Three states (Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina) continued to operate completely segregated school systems; and even in some districts of other States, where a start had been made, actual desegregation is minimal.

A prior volume dealt with voting. Succeeding books will cover housing, employ-

* * *

IN OTHER recommendations the Commission urged:

Congress to curtail partially education funds to States with school districts operating only segregated elementary and secondary public schools (Rec. 2).

Legislation to provide technical and financial assistance to desegregating school districts, and loans to districts where state or local aid has been withdrawn because of desegregation (Rec. 4 and 5).

Protection for school board members, parents and citizens from harassment by persons opposed to the carrying out of a desegregation plan (Rec. 7). (A study of the New Orleans situation in 1960 led the Commission to conclude that despite diligent efforts by the Attorney General, no direct Federal protection was available to white people who were harassed because they supported Federal law and order.)

* * *

THE PRESIDENT to assure that children of military personnel have the opportunity to attend desegregated schools (Rec. 8).

The President to withhold public library funds from States which do not provide non - discriminatory services to all residents of the community (Rec. 9).

That steps be taken to assure that Federal assistance to higher education would go only to desegregated colleges and universities (Rec. 11).

The Commission's higher education recommendation was a reaffirmation of a proposal made in its January Report on "Equal Protection of the Laws in Public Higher Education, 1960."

This time, however, four Commissioners indicated that they would extend the reach of the recommendation to private as well as public institutions receiving Federal funds.

* * *

IN ADDITION to a detailed factual study of desegregation and legislative resistance in the South in the past two years and the threat to public education posed by school closing laws, repeal of compulsory school attendance laws and tuition grants to attend private schools, the report deals with school segregation in the North and West.

The commission points out that in the North and West segregation in the schools has not had explicit legal sanction so that in this part of the country the State ac tion to invoke the protection of the 14th Amendment is not as clearly present as in the Southern States where segregation was imposed by State law.

The Commission reports that "Public schools enrolling colored children almost exclusively in some cases, and whites almost exclusively in others, are found in many cities throughout the North and West."

Illegal segregation by gerrymander of attendance zones, manipulation of transfer policies, and site selection to produce or perpetuate segregation are discussed.

As a result of its study the Commission found that "denial of equal protection in public schools on the ground of race is a national, not regional problem."

* * *

OTHER SUBJECTS dealt with in this report include: programs to meet educational problems inherent in school desegregation; equal access to public libraries in the South, particularly those receiving Federal aid under the Library Services Act of 1956.

The role of the Executive Branch in school desegregation; and developments in higher education since the Commission's report in January 1961.

The Commission found that projects initiated by school districts to help minority group children overcome economic and social disadvantages have resulted in their scholastic achievement.

It recommended Federal assistance to States for programs designed to identify and assist teachers and students of native talent who are handicapped by unequal educational opportunity. (Rec. 10)

* * *

A TOTAL OF 12 recommendations are made, 5 of which reafirm recommendations made in the 1959 and Higher Education Reports, in some cases with slight changes in wording.

All recommendations were unanimous except the proposal to curtail Federal aid to non-complying states in the same proportion as the number of pupils in desegregated schools bears to the total number of pupils enrolled in all biracial school districts in the State.

To this, Commissioner Robert S. Rankin dissented, saying, "its purpose is similar to that of the 'Powell Amendment' and its net effect might be punitive. I do not believe that school children should be made to suffer for the errors of their elders."

The other Commissioners are: Dr. John A. Hannah, chairman; Robert G. Story, vice chairman; Dean Erwin N. Griswold; Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C; Dean Spottswood W. Robinson II.

Rhodes Scholarships

KINGSTON, Jamaica — October 31, marks the closing date for accepting applications for Rhodes Scholarships from prospective candidates in the British Caribbean area, according to recent announcement by the Secretary of the Selection committee.

10 1961 CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISION

Civil rights group tells FBI to hike undelayed probes

Birmingham News

BY JAMES FREE, News capital correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—It is rather extraordinary when a federal agency publicly criticizes the Federal Bureau of Investigaiton. It is even more so when this is done with scant notice in the press.

8 73

But the FBI, along with the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, is the target of the sweeping assault in "Book 5 Justice," a report issued last week by the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. The commission is an independent agency and its six commissioners are presidential appointees, most of whom are carry-overs from the last administration.

News 11-23-61

This assault is only a small part of the 307-page document on enforcement of civil rights laws. And the attack on FBI methods is done by indirection and inneundo for the most part, for it is a hazardous thing to throw brickbats at John Edgar Hoover's operation—even in the name of civil rights.

Birmingham

Wants less delay

THE FBI, according to the commission's report, should launch more preliminary investigations of civil rights complaints just after they are received in its local offices—without waiting for a go-ahead signal from the Justice Department's civil rights lawyers.

This review in Washington gives a check on the complaint and immediate available information about it to see if further action, in the way of more investigation and possible prosecution, is warranted. But the commission regards this review period as an "unnecessary" delay in criminal prosecution of cases that turn out to be meritorious.

Then the report gets down to its main complaint against the FBI: namely, that it works so closely with state and local law enforcement officers on other types of cases that the FBI is in a compromising position when it has to probe complaints of alleged police brutality.

Victims fear FBI

THE REPORT refers to "victims of violence who distrust FBI agents, believing them to be in league with local officers." And later, the report states that some of the victims' fears "appear to be based on the fact that (FBI) agents and local policemen often work closely together, and that (local) officials somehow soon learn the names of the complainants" (presumably from the FBI agents). The parentheses are mine. They are needed to bring out the report's obvious implication that the FBI agents sometimes tattle the complainants' names to the police officers who have been charged with illegal violence.

This is a drastic charge to make, even by innuendo. But the report cites no proof whatever. Its footnote at that point merely states: "Local police officials can usually figure out the identity of a complainant."

Plainly, the commission looks upon some of our United States attorneys with suspicion. Not only are these attorneys presidential appointees "of independent political statue," but they may "harbor the racial prejudices" of their areas. And again there is the harsh charge, with no documentation whatsoever. "Certain U. S. attorneys," the report states, "have consistently opposed the prosecution of police brutality cases."

'Overcautious'

AS FOR THE Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department, the report terms it "overcautious." And it makes these concrete proposals for improvement of the division's work:

1. "Greater willingness to authorize investigations on the basis of newspaper reports. . . ."

2. "A somewhat less skeptical attitude toward those who refuse to sign complaints."

FREE

3: "Increased willingness to bring borderline cases to trial."

To this layman, at least, these serious proposals are strange indeed coming as they do from an agency concerned with civil rights of Negroes and other minority groups.

Impractical

FORTUNATELY, our Justice Department is not dominated by Fascists, Communists or by persons who are either anti-white or anti-Negro. But suppose, for any reason, we had a Civil Rights Division that might seek to abuse its power to prosecute. And some day in the future this could happen.

Do members of the Civil Rights Commission, or anyone else, really want the Justice Department to launch FBI investigations solely on the basis of newspaper reports? Do they want a more indifferent attitude as to whether complainants are willing to sign statements charging others with violation of federal law? Would they want a borderline case against themselves on any charge brought to trial?

The aims of the Civil Rights Commission beyond a doubt are admirable. But some of their ideas of how to attain them are, to put it mildly, impractical.

Commission Makes Final '61 Report

Birmingham World 2.1

Sat. 11-25-61

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Unlawful police violence, enforcement of the federal civil rights acts, and jury exclusion came under close scrutiny of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission in the fifth and final volume of its 1961 Report to the President and to Congress, which was released Nov. 17.

Labeled "Justice", the Commission's 307-page report concludes that "most policemen do not resort to brutality nor connive in racial violence, and most jury officials do not discriminate against minorities."

But while commending the American system of justice, the Commission scored the brutality practiced by "some state and local policemen," saying it is "a serious problem in many parts of the United States."

Birmingham

The Commission said it found "deprivations of constitutional rights through police connivance in private violence," and it pointed out that racial exclusion from jury service is a "persistent problem in certain areas in the South."

GEORGIA CASE CITED

It cited, among other things, the case of Manley Poteat, of Baker County, Ga., who was found "unconscious . . . crawling around in a pool of blood" on the floor of the jail at Newton. on Jan. 30, 1943 — a victim of local police brutality.

The Commission found that exclusion of persons from juries by reason of race had been a federal crime since 1875, but noted that in Dallas County, Ala., as late as 1959, no Negroes had served on a grand jury over the preceding five years, although there were 6,[illegible]40 white males and 7,956 colored males over the age of [illegible] in the county.

The Commission said its conclusions were based, in part, on many cases it had studied, and on opinions of Justice Department lawyers, and the large number of complaints the Attorney General had received.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Four recommendations made by the Commission, all unanimously adopted, were handed to Congress for enactment:

1. A program of grants-in-aid to assist state and local governments to bolster the professional quality of their police forces.

2. Amendment of existing federal criminal law to remove some of the legal difficulties which now hamper federal prosecution in police brutality cases.

Sat 11-25-61

3. Amendment of existing federal civil remedies to render local government liable for the misconduct of police officers.

4. A grant of authority to the Attorney General to seek injunctions against the exclusion of persons from jury service for racial reasons.

While noting that its responsibility was only to make recommendations to the federal government, the Commission suggested that there was a similar need for leadership by local governments, private organizations and individuals.

In a separate statement, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, one of the Commissioners, expanded this theme, saying the problem "needs the conviction of every American, of every walk of life in every corner of America."

"Personally," Father Hesburg wrote, "I don't care if the United States gets the first man on the moon, if, while this is happening on a crash basis, we dawdle along here on our corner of the earth, nursing our prejudices, flouting our magnificent Constitution, ignoring the central moral problem of our times, and appearing hypocrities to all the world."

INDIAN PROBLEM

10 1961 CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION POLICE BRUTALITY

Rights Commission Cites Fear Of Police Brutality

P 6 B · Fri, 11-17-61 Charleston, S.C.

The News and Courier

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Rights Commission said Thursday "some American citizens live with the fear that if racial violence strikes the police may be on the side of the mob."

Police brutality is another major problem, the commission said, accounting for some 30 per cent of all complaints received by the civil rights division of the Justice Department.

The commission report added that a study of Justice Department records shows that "although whites are not immune, Negroes feel the brunt of official brutality, proportionately, more than any other group in American society."

Berl I. Bernhard, commission staff director, said it "seems clear from this study that one of the most important preventive measures for unlawful violence of any kind is enlightened leadership of the caliber seen for years in Atlanta, in Little Rock—following the 1957 disturbances—and in the Chicago Police Department since early 1960."

The report on administration of justice was the last of five scheduled by the commission in its biennial report to Congress and the President. Others have dealt with voting, education, housing and employment.

In conclusion, the commission said the problem of obtaining equal rights for all groups is so complex that it requires action in every area. It urged President Kennedy to exert the influence of the presidency to help solve the problem.

Bernhard said the commission probably would meet with Kennedy before the end of the year to discuss its recommendations and possible areas of future action.

In a separate statement accompanying the report, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and commissioner member, said, "Without the personal concern of all Americans, the problem of civil rights is well nigh insoluble in our times. If so, not just the Negro Americans, but all of us, and the world, will be the losers."

The commission made four specific recommendations for federal action:

1. Enactment by Congress of a program of grants-in-aid to help state and local governments that show a desire to improve the caliber of their police forces. The money could be used primarily for training programs. The report said complaints rarely are made against federal officers because of high training standards.

2. Legislation making it easier to prosecute police officers guilty of brutality. The commission said present criminal penalties are light and convictions are difficult to obtain, even in clear-cut cases, because the Supreme Court has interpreted the present law very strictly.

The News and

3. Legislation making the county, city or state government employing the officer jointly liable with the officer for civil suits resulting from the officer's misconduct.

Courier

4. Legislation giving the attorney general authority to bring suit to prevent exclusion of Negroes from jury service.

As an example of the attitude of minorities toward police in some areas, the commission cited a telephone call received several years ago by a member of the commission's Alabama advisory committee.

Fri. 11-17-61

The call came from a Negro woman who lived nearby. She said, "Somebody just threw a bomb and took off the side of our house. What shall I do?"

The committee member told her to call the police.

P 6 B

The woman replied: "I can't call the police. It might have been the police that threw the bomb. If they find out we're not dead, they might come back and throw another bomb."

In discussing racial violence where officers "intentionally fail to protect a person from mob attack, fail to take proper steps to protect prisoners in their custody from private violence, or when they connive in private misconduct by failure to arrest its perpetrators," the commission cited the incidents of the "Freedom Riders" in Alabama last May, previous events in Alabama, the Aug. 27, 1960 disturbances in Jacksonville, Fla., and several race incidents in Chicago.

The report also cited the lynching in April 1959 of Mack Charles Parker, a Negro who was taken from the jail at Poplarville, Miss., and killed by a group of white men.

Although the FBI identified the killers, the report said, no action was taken to prosecute them.

However, the commission said there have been no lynchings reported in the United States since and the Tuskegee Institute has discontinued its annual reports on lynchings.

It is difficult to obtain convictions in cases of police brutality, the report said, because in many cases it is the officer's friends who are called on to investigate the case.

The commission said another problem is that the FBI, which must have the cooperation of local officials in its other law enforcement activities, has a policy of notifying the local police when it is investigating a civil rights complaint involving police brutality.

"Police force supervisors may adopt an unduly protective attitude toward their officers," the commission said. "They may share the racial prejudices of their subordinates and of their communities."

In tracing patterns of police brutality, the commission referred to incidents in Newton and Dawson, Ga.; Detroit, Mich.; Railford Prison, Fla.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; and Alabama.

10 1961 CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

JFK Asks Rights Group To Report On Progress

The Montgomery Advertiser

Fri. 11-24-61

Montgomery, Ala.

P. 7A

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Kennedy has asked the Civil Rights Commission to prepare a report on progress made in wiping out racial discrimination in the past 100 years.

The report's release would be timed to coincide with the Jan. 1, 1963, centennial of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln.

Kennedy viewed the report as a chance to point out with pride progress in the field of human rights and to gain ground in the struggle with communism for the emerging nations in Africa and Asia, said Chairman John A. Hannah.

MEETS WITH JFK

Hannah, the other five members of the commission, and staff director Berl I. Bernhard met with Kennedy at the White House to present their reports on voting, education, housing, employment and the administration of justice.

Hannah said the commission members discussed with Kennedy their plans for the next two years, along with the recommendations made in the reports.

The commission will continue following its orders from Congress by investigating complaints of civil rights violations, Hannah said, indicating it may soon hold a full scale hearing in Mississippi.

"The President feels it would be useful to have a report reviewing factually and objectively progress in the last 100 years, particularly in voting rights," Hannah said. "The emphasis in our reports has been mainly on the other side."

Hannah said the commission also plans to coordinate carefully with the civil rights division of the Justice Department any activity in the field of voting discrimination or other civil rights violations.

"The Justice Department has a number of voting cases pending, and is investigating other complaints," he said. "We would not want to interfere with their activities if we came in with a full scale hearing such as appears likely in Mississippi."

Hannah said the commission also urged Kennedy to include a number of its recommendations in his legislative program and gave him a list indicating suggested priority.

He refused to specify what legislation was proposed to the President.

CONGRESS ASKED

In the field of voting, the commission has proposed that Congress specify what voter qualifications can be set by states, require that states requiring a literacy test accept six years of formal schooling as proof of literacy, and make it easier for the federal government to step in to prevent vote discrimination.

To speed school desegregation, the commission recommended that Congress set a date for all segregated school districts to file a plan for desegregation, provide federal aid where school districts run into desegregation problems and trim aid now given to segregated school districts.

In the reports on housing and employment, the commission urged that the federal government stop subsidizing segregated housing projects and private homes denied to Negroes and take steps to require both unions and management dealing with the government to hire and fire according to merit.

As a step toward eliminating police brutality and possible mob violence, the commission suggested federal grants to help improve the caliber of local police forces and urged legislation to make it easier to prosecutve in federal courts policemen guilty of civil rights violations.

NOV.

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Montgomery Advertiser 87A

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Recommendations Include Voting, Housing and Jobs

The Miami Herald. 89A Wed 11-22-61

WASHINGTON — These are the key recommendations, for executive or legislative action, sent to President Kennedy this year by the Civil Rights Commission:

★ ★ ★

Voting

1. Guarantee the right to register and vote in federal and state elections regardless of race.

2. Eliminate "literacy" tests as a qualification for voters who have attained a sixth-grade education.

3. Prohibit any interference with the right of citizens to register and vote.

4. Force redistricting to provide equal representation for voters where constitutionally required.

5. Direct the Bureau of the Census to count, by race, the number of persons who have registered and voted.

★ ★ ★

Education

1. Require the school boards of every segregated school district to file within six months a plan "for at least a first step" toward compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

2. Give segregated school districts only 50 per cent of any federal funds they are authorized. Give partially integrated districts 50 per cent plus a share over 50 per cent proportional to their degree of integration.

3. Provide technical and financial assistance to school districts to solve problems arising within five years after desegregation.

4. Authorize loans to school districts whose funds have been cut off as a result of desegregation.

5. Withhold federal funds from libraries and institutions of higher education which practice discrimination.

★ ★ ★

Employment

1. Give statutory authority to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to enforce a policy of equal opportunity to all persons for employment or participation in federal programs and with federal agencies or employers holding government contracts.

2. Eliminate segregation in the Reserve and National Guard components of the armed forces.

3. Improve and expand federal programs of job training to further break down employment discrimination.

★ ★ ★

Housing

1. Eliminate discrimination in the granting of mortgage loans insured under federal programs.

2. Require financial institutions under federal supervision to eliminate discrimination in granting of mortgage loans.

3. Assure an adequate supply of decent housing facilities to all persons, regardless of race, displaced by urban renewal projects aided by federal funds, and prevent discrimination in assignment of new housing built under such projects.

Group for Civil Rights Asks President's Help

The Miami Herald, P. 9 A

Miami

By CHARLES HAUSER
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Civil Rights Commission, meeting in Washington this coming week, has requested a conference with President Kennedy to urge support for its long 1961 list of recommendations.

If the President sees the commission as expected, it will be their first opportunity to discuss with him the program he has received in five separate books published through the fall.

Wed. 11-22-61

The books, dealing with the fields of voting, education, employment, housing and administration of justice, add up to 1,393 pages of documented conclusions and recommendations for corrective action.

Appended to the final report was a straightforward plea to the President to use the powers and prestige of his office to lead the country toward a program of guaranteeing civil rights for all.

Although a number of the commission's recommendations could be carried out by executive action, the heart of its program is based on legislation.

Informed sources believe that members of the commission are realistic about the fact that any congressional program attempting to incorporate all or a large part of the recommendations would be doomed to failure.

The commission might ask Kennedy this week how much of the program he is prepared to send to Congress in 1962. At the same time, Kennedy might well ask the commission what portions of the program it considers most urgent.

The answer will not be an easy one. Even voting, which is often touted as the key to improved conditions in all areas of civil rights, is not a panacea. The commission told the President in its final report:

". . . Studies of Southern black belt counties suggest that assuring the right to vote, fundamental as that is, will not quickly assure equal protection of the laws in other aspects of the Negroes' life."

However, sources believe that if the commission is forced to put a priority on any of its recommendations, it will turn first to those guaranteeing voting rights.

Close behind would follow some of the measures necessary to assure equal administration of justice and equal employment opportunities.

Employment represents a limited field in which to move if the government confines itself to dealing only with federal jobs and employment with government contractors.

The only channel open to the mainstream of the American economy is through the labor unions, and this involves some tricky constitutional ground.

Labor sources say that some southern union opposition could be expected to develop if the government attempted to eliminate discrimination in unions. This would stem not only from segregationist feelings but from the fear that integration of all union activities would hamper organizing activities in the South.

Rights Body Puts Police Under Fire

The Montgomery Advertiser

Fri. 11-17-61 P.1

Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Rights Commission said Thursday "some American citizens live with the fear that if racial violence strikes the police may be on the side of the mob."

Police brutality is another major problem, the commission said, accounting for some 30 per cent of all complaints received by the civil rights division of the Justice Department.

The commission report added that a study of Justice Department records shows that "although whites are not immune, Negroes feel the brunt of official brutality, proportionately, more than any other group in American society."

No Location, No Date

The Advertiser Wednesday night requested the Associated Press in Washington to obtain additional details concerning the alleged bombing of a Negro's home, specifically stating the place and date of the event.

Came this reply: "...Commission report gives no location or date other than 'in the late 1950s' for alleged bombing. A footnote says (the) passage (was) based on 'confidential statement in Commission files."

ALABAMA INCIDENT

Berl I. Bernhard, commission staff director, said it "seems clear from this study that one of the most important preventive measures for unlawful violence of any kind is enlightened leadership of the caliber seen for years in Atlanta, in Little Rock—following the 1957 disturbances—and in the Chicago Police Department since early 1960."

As an example of the attitude of minorities toward police in some areas, the commission cited a telephone call received several years ago by a member of the commission's Alabama advisory committee.

The call came from a Negro woman who lived nearby. She said, "Somebody just threw a bomb and took off the side of our house. What shall I do?"

The committee member told her to call the police.

MIGHT COME BACK

The woman replied: "I can't call the police. It might have been the police that threw the bomb. If they find out we're not dead, they might come back and throw another bomb."

The report on administration of justice was the last of five scheduled by the commission in its biennial report to Congress and the President. Others have dealt with voting, education, housing and employment.

In conclusion, the commission said the problem of obtaining equal rights for all groups is so complex that it requires action in every area. It urged President Kennedy to exert the influence of the presidency to help solve the problem.

Bernhard said the commission probably would meet with Kennedy before the end of the year to discuss its recommendations and possible areas of future action.

In a separate statement accompanying the report, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and commissioner member, said,

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(Continued From Page 1)

"Without the personal concern of all Americans, the problem of civil rights is well nigh insolube in our times. If so, not just the Negro Americans, but all of us, and the world, will be the losers."

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1. Enactment by Congress of a program of grants-in-aid to help state and local governments that show a desire to improve the caliber of their police forces. The money could be used primarily for training programs. The report said complaints rarely are made against federal officers because of high training standards.

2. Legislation making it easier to prosecute police officers guilty of brutality. The commission said present criminal penalties are

3. Legislation making the county, city or state government employing the officer jointly liable with the officer for civil suits resulting from the officer's misconduct.

4. Legislation giving the attorney general authority to bring suit to prevent exclusion of Negroes from jury service.

FAIL TO PROTECT

In discussing racial violence where officers "intentionally fail to protect a person from mob attack, fail to take proper steps to protect prisoners in their custody from private violence, or when they connive in private misconduct by failure to arrest its perpetrators," the commission cited the incidents of the "Freedom Riders" in Alabama last May, previous events in Alabama, the Aug. 27, 1960 disturbances in Jacksonville, Fla., and several race incidents in Chicago.

The report also cited the lynching in April 1959 of Mack Charles Parker, a Negro who was taken from the jail at Poplarville, Miss., and killed by a group of white men.

Although the FBI identified the killers, the report said, no action was taken to prosecute them.

However, the commission said there have been no lynchings reported in the United States since and the Tuskegee Institute has discontinued its annual reports on lynchings.

CONVICTION DIFFICULT

It is difficult to obtain convictions in cases of police brutality, the report said, because in many cases it is the officer's friends who are called on to investigate the case.

The commission said another problem is that the FBI, which must have the cooperation of local officials in its other law enforcement activities, has a policy of notifying the local police when it is investigating a civil rights complaint involving police brutality.

"Police force supervisors may adopt an unduly protective attitude toward their officers," the commission said. "They may share the racial prejudices of their subordinates and of their communities."

In tracing patterns of police brutality, the commission referred to incidents in Newton and Dawson, Ga.; Detroit, Mich.; Raiford Prison, Fla.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; and Alabama.

As examples of police brutality, the report mentioned:

The killing of a young Negro, Bobby Hall, in Newton, Ga., in 1943; the killing of a young Negro, James Brazier, in Dawson, Ga., in 1958; the Raiford Prison case in Florida in 1960; the shooting of a Negro, Theotis Crymes, near Helena, Ala., in 1960.

It also mentioned the 1959 punishment of an Indian in Blackfoot, Idaho; a complaint by a police officer of police brutailty to himself in Detroit in 1960; the 1959 killing of a Negro in Cleveland and excessive counterforce by police in a Philadelphia case in 1960.

As examples of "private" violence, the report gave as examples:

The troubles of 'Freedom Riders' at Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala., this year and the burning of a bus near Anniston, Ala., and a number of other acts of violence in Alabama since 1954; a series of attacks by white men on Negroes in Jacksonville, Fla., in August, 1960; violence in Chicago since 1953; and the lynching of Mack Charles Parker, a Negro, in Mississippi in 1959.

The report spoke of the intangible quality of leadership in cases involving racial matters. It noted that lack of leadership in Alabama in the incidents involving the 'Freedom Riders.' And it said the leadership of the then mayor of Atlanta, William B. Hartsfield, and Police Chief Herbert Jenkins have apparently had a deterrent effect on both police brutality and "private" violence.

The report also praised Hartsfield and Jenkins for the quiet manner in which four Atlanta schools were desegregated last August.

U.S. Agents Complete Copying Dallas Record

SELMA (AP) — Federal agents have completed copying voter registration records in Dallas County from Dec. 6, 1958, through present files, but no immediate action was indicated.

Circuit solicitor Blanchard McLeod said the agents finished making photostats of the records Tuesday. "But they don't tell you anything else," said McLeod.

He said he and the three voter registration board members were on hand while the study took place.

Agreement to copy the records came about two weeks ago when U. S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas denied a motion of Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion who sought to have federal charges dismissed.

The Dallas County Grand Jury subpoenaed registration records Dec. 5, 1958, to investigate Justice Department charges of discrimination against Negroes seeking to register as voters.

NOV.

10 1961 CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION POLICE BRUTALITY

Civil Rights Body Says Police Brutality Still Serious Problem

Atlanta Daily World, Fri. 11-17-61 Atlanta, Ga.

Commission Makes Final '61 Report

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Unlawful police violence, enforcement of the federal civil rights acts, and jury exclusion came under close scrutiny of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission in the fifth and final volume of its 1961 Report to the President and to Congress, which was released Friday.

Labeled "Justice", the Commission's 307-page report concludes that "most policemen do not resort to brutality nor connive in racial violence, and most jury officials do not discriminate against minorities."

But while commending the American system of justice, the Commission scored the brutality practiced by "some state and local policemen," saying it is "a serious problem in many parts of the United States."

The Commission said it found "deprivations of constitutional rights through police connivance in private violence," and it pointed out that racial exclusion from jury service is a "persistent problem in certain areas in the South."

GEORGIA CASE CITED

It cited, among other things, the case of Manley Poteat, of Baker County, Ga., who was found "unconscious .... crawling around in a pool of blood" on the floor of the jail at Newton, on Jan. 30, 1943 — a victim of local police brutality."

The Commission found that exclusion of persons from juries by reason of race had been a federal crime since 1875, but noted that in Dallas County, Ala., as late as 1959, no Negroes had served on a grand jury over the preceding five years, although there were 6,946 white males and 7,956 colored males over the age of 21 in the county.

The Commission said its conclusions were based, in part, on many cases it had studied, and on opinions of Justice Department lawyers, and the large number of complaints the Attorney General had received.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Four recommendations made by the Commission, all unanimously adopted, were handed to Congress for enactment:

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INDIAN PROBLEM

The report also considered the problems of American Indians, called upon President Kennedy to "use the prestige and influence" of his office in supporting equal protection of the laws and urged that all Americans make the problem of civil rights a matter of "personal concern."

In a concluding section of the whole report, the Commission asserts that, despite "substantial progress," there were still barriers to the achievement of equal opportunity.

In referring to racial problems in voting, education, housing, employment, and the administration of justice, the Commission reasoned that "no single limited approach will bring an end to discrimination."

The Commission therefore called for a variety of federal remedies. It summarized these recommendations as involving (1) new laws to enforce the Constitution, (2) the withholding of public money from discriminatory activities, and (3) the exertion of leadership by the President and others.

Berl I. Bernhard, staff director of the Commission, told a press conference Wednesday that this report winds up the body's recommendations for 1961. He said the Commission of six members is expected to meet within two weeks to consider its future program.

Rights Group Flays Police For Brutality

The News and Observer

Fri. 11-17-61

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P. 1

Brunt of Brutality.

Raleigh N.C.

The commission report added that a study of Justice Department records shows that "although whites are not immune, Negroes feel the brunt of official brutality, proportionately, more than any other group in American soicety."

Berl I. Bernhard, commission staff director, said it "seems clear from this study that one of the most important preventive measures for unlawful violence of any kind is enlightened leadership of the caliber seen for years in Atlanta, in Little Rock—following the 1957 disturbances—and in the Chicago Police Department since early 1960."

Last Five.

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In conclusion, the commission said the problem of obtaining equal rights for all groups is so complex that it requires action in every area. It urged President Kennedy to exert the influence of the presidency to help solve the problem.

Kennedy Meeting.

Bernhard said the commission probably would meet with Kennedy before the end of the year to discuss its recommendations and possible areas of future action.

In a separate statement accompanying the report, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and commissioner member, said, "Without the personal concern of all Americans, the problem of civil rights is well night insoluble in our times. If so, not just the Negro Americans, but all of us, and the world, will be the losers."

The report also cited the lynching in April 1959 of Mack Charles Parker, a Negro who was taken from the jail at Poplarville, Miss., and killed by a group of white men.

'Rights' Report Attacks Police

Jackson Daily News Fri. 11-17-61 P.1

Urges Federal Laws To Curb Brutality

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Civil Rights Commission has urged President Kennedy to help solve what it called a problem of police brutality and to lessen the fear held by some persons "that if racial violence strikes the police may be on the side of the mob."

The report on administration of justice, the last of five scheduled by the commission, said Thursday police brutality accounted for 30 per cent of all complaints received by the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department. Fri. 11-17-61

"Although white persons are not immune," the report said. "Negroes feel the brunt of official brutality, proportionately, more than any other group of American society."

At the same time, Berl I. Bernhard, commission staff director, said the study showed one of the best ways to prevent unlawful violence of any kind was "enlightened leadership of the caliber seen for years in Atlanta, in Little Rock — following the 1957 disturbances — and in the Chicago Police Department since early 1960."

The commission praised the "leadership of Atlanta's Mayor William B. Hartsfield and Police Chief Herbert Jenkins" in preventing police brutality and mob violence.

But it criticized police at Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala., for failing to protect the "freedom riders" against mob violence.

The report detailed charges of police brutality in Dawson, Ga., Detroit, Cleveland, Helena, Ala., and Philadelphia.

CITE ALLEGED EXAMPLES

The commission cited examples of police brutality in many states over the years and of racial violence where officers "intentionally fail to protect a person from mob attack or fail to take proper steps to protect prisoners in their custody from private violence. . ."

The commission made four specific recommendations for federal action:

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3. Legislation making the county, city or state government employing the officer jointly with the officer for civil suits resulting from the officer's misconduct.
4. Legislation giving the attorney general authority to bring suit to prevent exclusion of Negroes from jury service.

In other Washington developments during the day:

—Rep. Robert Kastenmeier, D-Wis., wrote the President urging him to use his full powers to end discrimination in housing throughout the nation along lines recommended by the Civil Rights Commission.

—George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said Southern congressmen who vote against civil rights and social legislation stand for a program that for all practical purposes is un-American.

"It is no mere coincidence that the last anti-Negro stronghold in America is likewise the last anti-labor stronghold," he told an Equal Opportunity Day luncheon. "Thus labor and the Negroes not only have a common cause—we have common enemies as well."

—Figures were made public showing that Negroes make up 81.5 per cent of the enrollment of Washington's public schools although the city's population is only a little moret han half Neonly a little more than half Neup 1.8 per cent this year.

The Restaurant Association of Maryland met in Baltimore and affirmed its support of anti-segregation legislation. At the same time the board of directors issued a statement describing recent sit-in demonstrations by student groups as examples of "rowdyism and mob rule."

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

ATTY. SPOTTSWOOD W. ROBINSON

Negro Gets Senate Approva For Rights Commission Job

News and Courier

P 3-B

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Fri 7-28-61

Also confirmed, by voice votes, were Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard Law School, as a commission member and Berl I. Bernhard as staff director for the commission.

Charleston S.C.

Commission members draw no regular salary but get $50 a day while the group is in session. Bernhard moves up from a $14,190-a-year post as assistant staff director to succeed Gordon M. Tiffany in the $22,500-a-year top staff spot. Tiffany resigned several months ago.

In addition to attacking the Robinson appointment, Southern senators demanded that the commission itself be abolished.

Created in 1957 to inquire into reports of civil rights violations, the commission's life will end Nov. 8 of this year unless it is extended. Legislation to extend it has been introduced but is tied up in a Senate Judiciary subcommittee headed by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D-N.C.

Southerners centered their fire on Robinson's activities in behalf of Negroes in civil rights cases, with Sen. Spessard L. Holland, D-Fla., summing it up like this: "The appointment is like taking a man out of the counsel's box and putting him in the judge's seat."

Holland added the commission "is being doomed to loss of public confidence because of this appointment."

Sen. John G. Tower, R-Tex., said the commission might serve some useful purpose "but not if it is made suspect by this appointment."

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., veteran leader of Southern fights against civil rights legislation, said it serves "to add insult to injury to appoint an NAACP representative" to the commission.

Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., called Robinson "an agitator—one of the leading advocates of racial integration in every form of society."

Sen. Strom Thurmond, D-S.C., calling for an end to the commission, said "it has done nothing but create tensions, race hatred and trouble."

Sens. Wayne Morse, D-Ore., and Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y., described Robinson as an able lawyer and said he would not become an advocate on the commission.

The commission, which meets only on call, is charged with investigating any reports of civil rights violations but most of its hearings have been concerned with reports of denial of voting rights to Negroes in the South. It has no police or judicial powers but makes periodic reports on its findings to the President and to Congress.

All the commission members serve indefinite terms. The men confirmed Thursday were named to succeed Doyle E. Carlton and John S. Battle, former governors, respectively, of Florida and Virginia.

Other members are chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University; Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey, dean of the law school of Southern Methodist University, Dallas; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, and Robert S. Rankin, head of the political science department of Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Eastland charged that even with a membership of three Southern members and three from other sections of the country, the commission has achieved nothing constructive but has "sent agitators out to spread strife and discord in the country."

Eastland repeatedly referred to "Spottswood W. Robinson III, as he calls himself."

Eastland said nobody from a White Citizens Council would even be considered for a post on the commission, and that to choose Robinson for such a post is "equally as reprehensible."

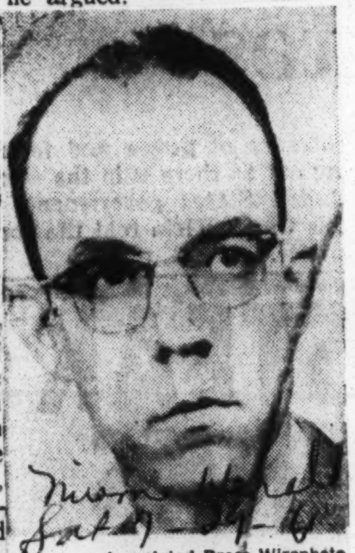
The senator described Howard University, which has mainly Negro students, as "designed to educate and train agitators in the field of civil rights.

"In getting Robinson," Eastland declared, "we are getting a man with a bill of goods to sell." He blamed the NAACP for "denying education" to Negro children in Prince Edward County, Va.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, D-S.C., said there is "no constitutional authority for the Civil Rights Commission," and it would be "improper to confirm" any nominees to it.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston, D-S.C., declaring the commission ought to go out of existence, said he would vote against the nominees for that reason.

The commission has done little but stir up strife and discontent, he argued.



Miami Herald Sat 7-29-61

—Associated Press Wirephoto

NOMINATION of Spottswood W. Robinson to a Civil Rights Commission post has been confirmed by the Senate.

Southerners Stage Futile Fight Against Civil Rights Nominees

The Florida Times Union

P 3

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Jacksonville Fla

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NEGRO FAVORED FOR RIGHTS JOB

[illegible] Observer

8-19

Senate Okays Integrationist Leader, 73-17

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(X)

Rights Body Urges Action to Speed Mixing

P. 22

The Florida
Times-Union
Jacksonville
Mon 9-25-61

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The U.S. Civil Rights Commission said today the pace of school desegregation "is slow indeed" and urged Congress and the President to hasten it with financial and other pressures.

It rapped racial discrimination in schools outside the South as well as the officially supported segregation of that area.

A unanimous recommendation the six-member commission called for congressional action to require every local school board to comply with the Supreme Court's decisions in school segregation cases.

The report was the second of a series of five the commission is issuing on various phases of civil rights.

A 5-1 recommendation proposed that Congress withhold from the various states up to 50 per cent of the federal education grants normally available to them unless all public schools within them are operated on a nondiscriminatory basis.

The dissent by Commissioner Robert S. Rankin of Duke University, Durham, N.C., said that while the recommendation does not provide for the withholding of all funds from public schools, "its net effect might be punitive."

"I do not believe that school children should be made to suffer for the errors of their elders," Rankin added.

While dissenting on this recommendation, Rankin went along with a unanimous reaffirmation of a prior proposal that federal funds be withheld from publicly controlled institutions of higher education which discriminate on grounds of race, color, religion or national origin.

A footnote to the recommendation on higher education said four present members of the commission believe that as a matter of sound public policy the same principle should be extended to privately controlled institutions.

Two other new recommendations call for presidential action: (1) federal library aid to communities which are not offering free services to all residents, and (2) have him direct the Defense Department to take steps to assure that dependents of military personnel living on or near bases have an opportunity for education in schools open to all such dependents without discrimination because of color or race.

There were 12 recommendations and all were unanimous except one.

In addition to Rankin, commission members are: Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, chairman; Robert G. Storey, Dallas, Tex., vice chairman; Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard University law school; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and Dean Spottswood W. Robinson III of the Howard University law school.

The commission found that between 1959 and 1961 only 44 school districts in the 17 Southern and border states initiated desegregation programs—28 of these because of court orders or pressures of pending suits.

Speedup Urged On Integration

The Commercial Appeal

Civil Rights Commission Asks Act To Force School Mixing

P. 17

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Federal Civil Rights Commission called upon Congress Sunday to enact legislation to speed public school desegregation.

Memphis, Tenn

The six-man commission's recently revised membership, now overwhelmingly pro-integration, demanded a congressional act requiring all school boards in segregated districts to file a desegregation plan within six months after passage of the act.

Mon 9-25-61

And it demanded that the act require the segregated school districts to take the first step toward integration at the beginning of the following school year.

Integration By 1963

This time-table would have public schools throughout the South moving toward integration by 1963, the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

The was the target date fixed in the civil rights platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles last year. The platform was drafted by Chester W. Bowles, now under secretary of state, with the assistance of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People leaders.

Legislation to carry out the platform was drafted by Senator Joseph C. Clark (D., Pa.) and Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), at the request of President Kennedy, and is now pending in both houses of Congress.

Senator Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), Senate whip, announced this week that the Administration will push new civil rights legislation next year.

Recommendations Listed

The Civil Rights Commission also urged:

Congress to curtail partially education funds to states with school districts operating only segregated elementary and secondary public schools.

Legislation to provide technical and financial assistance to desegregating school districts, and loans to districts where state or local aid has been withdrawn because of desegregation.

Protection for school board members, parents, children and citizens from harassment by persons opposed to the carrying out of a desegregation plan.

The President to assure that children of military personnel have the opportunity to attend desegregated schools.

The President to withhold public library funds from states which do not provide nondiscriminatory services to all residents of the community.

That steps be taken to assure that Federal assistance to higher education would go only to desegregated colleges and universities.

All of the recommendations, except one, were approved unanimously by the six-man commission. Robert S. Rankin, a dean at Duke University, demurred at withholding Federal aid to segregated schools. He said that "might be punitive."

Celler Predicts Stronger Civil Rights Program

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—(UPI)—Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee predicted Sunday that President Kennedy would "vigorously pursue" his civil rights program in Congress next year.

The New York Democrat, a long-time advocate of strong civil rights legislation, said he was a "trifle disappointed" at the Administration's civil rights stand this year.

Another civil rights advocate, Republican Senator Kenneth B. Keating of New York, termed the Administration's performance in this field "woefully bad . . . disgraceful."

Rights Report Asks Faster Desegregation

The Washington Post

P. 1 Mon. 9-25-61

By Elsie Carper

Staff Reporter

Washington, D.C.

The United States Civil Rights Commission today will give the President and Congress a report making broad recommendations to speed up the desegregation of schools.

The 254-page document is based on Commission hearings and on investigations of discrimination in education. It concludes that "the Nation's progress in removing the stultifying effects of segregation in the public elementary and secondary schools—North, South, East and West—is slow indeed."

The report is the second of a series of five that the Commission is issuing. The first covered voting. Others will deal with housing, employment and the administration of justice.

Gerrymandered Districts

The Commission finds that although segregation is not officially countenanced in schools outside the South, it exists in fact through gerrymandering of school districts.

The report includes specific proposals for executive and legislative action to bring the Nation's schools into conformity with the 1954 Supreme Court decision and at the same time to "help minority group children surmount economic, social and cultural barriers inherited from generations of deprivation."

Most far-reaching is the recommendation that Congress require every local school board operating segregated schools to file a desegregation plan with the Federal Government within six months. The plan must provide for an immediate first step toward compliance with the Supreme Court's decision and envisage complete desegregation as soon as practicable.

enforce the provision in the Federal courts.

A congressional time limit would remove all doubt as to the duty of school boards to abolish segregation, the report states.

Officials say Federal action is needed because of the slowness of bringing about desegregation through the courts and the lack of voluntary action.

During 1959-61 only 44 school districts in the 17 Southern and Border states started desegregation programs, and 28 of these were acting under court orders or threat of court orders. Seven years after the Supreme Court decision, 2026 school districts with both white and Negro pupils have not even started to comply.

Pupil Placement Laws

The Commission sees a need for re-evaluation of pupil placement laws, which have kept desegregation in many school districts at a minimum. Recent court decisions indicate that the procedure of initially assigning students by race and placing the burden on Negroes to seek transfers may not meet constitutional requirements.

A threat to public education was found in the "freedom of choice" school laws such as those that now govern the operation of schools in Virginia. Schools have been closed in Prince Edward County. State support of private education through tuition grants, tax credits for contributions to private schools and repeal of compulsory school attend-

Civil Rights Commission Urges School Desegregation Speedup

Atlanta Daily World, Pg 1 Tues, 9-26-61

Atlanta, Ga.

By DAN DAY

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Dissatisfied with the snail's pace of public school desegregation in the nation, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission this week called for effective legislation and executive action to speed up compliance with the Supreme Court's historic decision issued in 1954.

The Commission asked Congress to require all school boards maintaining racially segregated schools to file a desegregation plan within six months after the adoption of such legislation and to take the first step toward compliance with the law of the land. This step should take place not later than the beginning of the following school year.

A similar proposal is included in a bill submitted by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) earlier this year. Like the Clark-Celler bill, the commission wants authorization for the Attorney General to seek enforcement in the Federal courts.

These and other recommendations were contained in the second volume 1961 report to the President and Congress which was released to the public Monday. The Commission's first volume dealt with voting; succeeding reports will cover housing, employment, and administration of justice.

The Commission based its recommendation upon findings that only 7 per cent of Negro children in 17 Southern states attended desegregated school in 1960-61, and that more than 2,000 school districts had not even started to comply.

Further, the trend toward desegregation was found to be continuing through court orders rather than voluntary action.

Three states, Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina, continued to operate completely segregated school systems; and even in some districts of other states, where a start had been made, actual desegregation is the lowest possible.

In other recommendations, the Commission urged:

1. Congress to partially curtail education funds to states with school districts operating only segregated elementary and secondary public schools.

2. Legislation to provide technical and financial assistance to desegregating school districts, and loans to districts, where state or local aid has been withdrawn because of compliance.

3. Protection for school board members, parents, children and citizens from harassment by persons opposed to the carrying out of a desegregation plan. In explaining this recommendation, the Commission said that study of the New Orleans situation in 1960 led it to conclude that despite diligent efforts by the Attorney General, no direct Federal protection was available to white people who were harassed because they supported Federal law and order.

4. The President to assure that children of military personnel have the opportunity to attend desegregated schools.

5. The President to withhold public library funds from states which do not provide non-discriminatory services [illegible] residents of the

continued on P[illegible]

6. That [illegible] taken to assure that Federal [illegible]stance to higher education would [illegible] only to desegregated colleges and universities.

In addition to a detailed study of desegregation and legislative resistance in the South over the past two years, the threat to public education posed by school closing laws, and the repeal of compulsory school attendance laws, the 254-page report deals with school segregation in the North and West.

The Commission reports that "Public schools enrolling Negroes almost exclusively in some cases, and whites almost exclusively in others, are found in many cities through the North and West."

Tues 9-26-61

Attention is paid to illegal segregation by gerrymander of attendance zones, manipulation of transfer policies, and site selection to produce or perpetuate segregation.

As a result of its study, the Commission found that "denial of equal protection in public schools on the ground of race is a national, not regional problem."

The Commission found that projects initiated by school districts to help minority group children overcome economic and social disadvantages have resulted in marked improvement in their scholastic achievement.

A total of 12 recommendations

per cent of Federal grants-in-aid for educational programs in public schools be withheld from states where schools are segregated.

The amount above 50 per cent that a state would receive would be in proportion to the number of students attending desegregated schools.

Commissioner Robert S. Rankin, professor of political science at Duke University, dissented on grounds that the "net effect might be punitive."

"I do not believe that school children should be made to suffer for the errors of their elders," he said.

The Commission said there is no justification for delay by colleges and universities in admitting all qualified students. By unanimous vote it recommended that the Federal Government terminate all grants to publicly operated institutions of higher learning that practice segregation.

Four of the six Commissioners said Federal aid also should be shut off for privately controlled institutions maintaining segregation.

The Commissioners were unanimous in the view that Federal funds should be withheld from public libraries that do not admit Negroes.

To close the cultural and academic gap between the average white and the average Negro student, the Commission proposes a program of financial aid to school districts, on a 50-50 matching basis, for employment of social workers and specialists in desegregation problems and for training programs for teachers and counselors.

Technical assistance also would be offered to school districts or to citizen groups to train school personnel or community leaders in techniques useful in solving desegregation problems.

The Commission said school systems might be more willing to undertake desegregation if Federal funds are available.

A section of the report is devoted to programs that have been initiated in various school districts to bring up the achievement level of the Negro and other minority-group children. Included are the Higher Horizons program of New York City and the Home Study Program conducted by parents in Ken Gar, the small community that lies between Kensington and Garrett Park in nearby Maryland.

The report says the loss of education that school segregation imposes on minority groups perpetuates itself through inferior colleges devoted primarily to the training of teachers. The Commission said the Federal Government should sponsor programs at the request of the states to identify and assist talented students and teachers handicapped by a poor education.

The report makes two recommendations to deal with situations like the one that developed in New Orleans last year when two elementary schools were desegregated. The Louisiana Legislature enacted a series of laws cutting off funds for operation of New Orleans schools, and frenzied crowds bullied and harassed white parents who tried to send their children to the two schools.

The first recommendation calls for Congress to authorize loans to local school districts whose funds have been cut off because of desegregation. The second recommendation would give school officials and law-abiding citizens Federal protection.

The Commission found it particularly offensive that children of military personnel must attend racially segregated public schools in many Southern states. It called for the Commissioner of Education to make other arrangements for the education of these children.

Another recommendation dealt with the need for an annual school survey of the number and ethnic classification of students enrolled in all public educational institutions in the country. The census would include Puerto Ricans and Mexican-Americans, as well as Negroes and Orientals. The head count would not be part of the permanent record of individual students, but would be used to determine whether there is a pattern of discrimination.

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

BANNING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION BY LABOR UNIONS

RIGHTS UNIT ASKS CONGRESS TO END UNION RACE BARS

The New York Times

Also Bids President Halt Segregation in National Guard and Reserves

Dal 10-14-61

REPORT CRITICIZES U. S.

P. I

Calls on Kennedy to Insure Equal Opportunities on Projects Getting Aid

New York, N.Y.

By PETER BRAESTRUP

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 — The Civil Rights Commission today urged Congress to pass legislation banning racial discrimination by labor unions.

The commission also asked President Kennedy to end segregation in the National Guard and to insure equal job opportunity for Negroes on all projects subsidized by Federal grants to states and cities.

These were the chief proposals in the commission's 246-page report on racial discrimination in Federal and "Government-connected" employment.

"The efforts of the Federal Government to achieve equality of opportunity in employment have been limited and sporadic," Berl I. Bernhard, the commission's staff director, said.

'Largely Ineffective'

Similarly, he contended, "the efforts of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. have proved to be largely ineffective" in curbing discrimination against Negroes by local unions, especially in some of the building trades.

The commission, headed by Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, submitted several broad recommendations for action to the President and Congress. They echoed, in part, proposals by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other civil rights groups.

Commission officials predicted stout opposition from Southern legislators, some employer groups and labor leaders.

The commission urged Congress to amend the Labor-Management Repotring and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Landrum-Griffin Act) with a provision barring any union from segregating, expelling or refusing membership to "any person because of race, color, creed or national origin."

Some Are Praised

Yesterday the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization, meeting in New York, overwhelming rejected proposals by its only Negro member, Philip A. Randolph, for stiff penalities against unions failing to lower racial barriers. The council contended that its current policy of "voluntary effort" would be more successful. Mr. Randolph is president of the Brotherhood of Sleepink Car Porters.

The commission said a few international unions had taken "forceful steps" to prevent locals from discriminating. It named the United Packinghouse Workers, United Automobile Workers and Textile Workers.

However, the commission found that, despite official policy statements, "most international unions have failed to exhibit any profound concern over civil rights problems."

The New York Times

The commission emphasized discrimination in the construction field. Here, it was noted, union membership is practically a prerequisite to a job, since hiring is done by most contractors through the craft unions.

Yet Negroes have consistently been denied access to union locals and particularly to apprenticeship training programs that pave the way to better-paying work, the commission said.

Dal 10-14-61

The Negro American, it continued, is caught in a "viciou circle" of nation-wide discrimination by employers, unions, state employment services, an vocational and apprenticeshi training programs. It went on:

"The Negro is denied, or fail to apply for, training in jobs * * * which * * * have traditionally been denied him; when jobs do become available, there are consequently few, if any, qualified Negroes available to fill them; and often, because of lack of knowledge of such newly opened opportunities, even the few who are qualified fail to apply * * *."

Increases of 50%

The number of Negroes in construction has increased 50 per cent since 1950, the commission said. But the Negro is still largely confined to semi-skilled and unskilled labor and the trowel trades—plastering, bricklaying and cement work. In many cases, even as a union memebre, he is held back in lower-paid jobs by union-management collusion, the commission said.

To date, it continued, only the Federal courts have acted to secure "fair representation" by unions of Negro members' interests. The National Labor Relations Board has not pushed the issue, it said. Neither the courts nor the board, the commission reported, have regarded a union's refusal to admit Negroes as failure to provide "fair representation."

One result of both union and management discrimination, the commission said, has been to discourage Negroes from even applying for skilled jobs or for training to qualify for higher-paid occupations, despite the country's shortage of technical manpower.

On Oct. 5, the commission, in another report, urged President Kennedy to issue an Executive Order banning discrimination in federally subsidized housing and by federally supervised mortgage lenders.

In addition to asking Congress to take action against union discrimination, the commission called for action in the following areas of Government-related employment:

Military Reserves

The rPesident should issue an order banning segregation in the National Guard reserve units and the Reserve Officers Training Corps. He should also order a survey of Negroes' status in both regular and reserve forces.

The commission said that, although President Harry S. Truman banned segregation in the armed forces in 1948, the order did not explicitly include reserves and the federally aided but state-controlled National Guard units.

Today, the commission reported, there are separate Negro and white guard military police battalions in the District of Columbia, and Negroes are either segregated or excluded by the National Guard and R. O. T. C. in most Southern states.

Currently 11.8 per cent of the Regular Army's enlisted men and 2.8 per cent of its officers are Negroes, the commission said. But the Army Reserve showed only a 6.4 per cent Negro enrollment, possibly, the commission indicated, because of whites' antipathy to Negro participation in reserve social functions.

No comparable figures were available for the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps.

On July 19, Carlisle P. Runge, Assistant Secretary of Defense, told the American Veterans Committee that "laws, practice and customs result in segregation of Negroes" in some states. But Mr. Runge said that withholding Federal funds "could mean a serious deterioration of these divisions and units." The veterans committee had charged that there had been systematic discrimination against Negroes by the guard in sixteen states.

FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS

The President was asked to issue an Executive Order "making clear" that employment supported by Federal grant funds was subject to the same anti-discrimination rules applying to employers with Federal contracts since March.

During the year that ended last July 1, the commission declared, some $7,500,000,000 was distributed in Federal grants to state and local governments. These funds helped finance highways, airports, housing projects, urban renewal, operation of state employment services, research programs, child welfare clinics and public schools in areas hard hit by influxes of Federal employes.

The commission reported that the Federal agencies involved in these programs were willing to comply with a Government-wide anti-discrimination policy, but were reluctant to go it alone. At present, even where nondiscrimination employment polices are set for certain Federal grant programs, the commission reported, they are "often a closely guarded secret and hence inoperative."

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Congress was asked to grant statutory authority to the newly created Presidential committee or "some similar agency" to enforce nondiscriminatory policies in federally assisted training and recruiting services, in all Federal or federally supported employment and by all unions involved in federally financed projects. Vice President Johnson heads the Presidential committee.

The committee's present potential, the commission said, is limited since it has no direct jurisdiction over unions and no clear jurisdiction over employers in Federal grant programs.

STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

The President was asked to direct the Secretary of Labor to grant administrative funds only to those state employment offices that "offer their services to all, on a nonsegregated basis, and which refuse to accept and/or process discriminatory job orders."

The commission indicated that discrimination by the state offices, a key source of manpower for industry, was widespread, especially in the Deep South.

"Perhaps the greatest need for future Federal action, however, lies in the area of training," the commission said. It suggested that local federally aided vocational schools be required to give Negroes equal training with whites, instead of schooling Negroes for menial tasks only.

The commission urged Congressional passage o fnondiscriminatory programs ofr expanded vocational and apprenticeship training, retraining of the unemployed and special programs for youth, as well as special job placement and information services for teen-agers.

Broader Negro Job Aid Urged

P.10 Sat. 10-14-61

Discrimination Is Nationwide, Says Agency

The New Orleans, La.

By W. B. RAGSDALE JR.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Rights Commission has called for a full scale attack by the federal government on racial discrimination that keeps the Negro trapped in unskilled, low paying jobs.

It urged the government, by use of its federal authority and in its role as the nation's largest employer, to help Negroes break away from the "vicious circle of discrimination in employment opportunities."

The Times Picayune

Lack of opportunity over a long period, the commission said, eventually destroys the desire of many Negroes to improve their educational and occupational status.

TRAINING QUESTION

In a report Friday on employment, the commission said the Negro is denied, or fails to apply for, training for jobs which have traditionally been denied him; when jobs do become available, there are consequently few, if any, qualified Negroes available to fill them; and often, because of lack of knowledge of such newly opened opportunities, even the few who are qualified fail to apply.

The commission said the pattern of job discrimination is nationwide, not merely centered in the South.

Staff director Berl I. Bernhard said the federal government spends billions of dollars each year and creates "innumerable employment opportunities."

ACT, GOVERNMENT URGED

He added at a news conference that the federal government subsidizes state employment agencies, vocational education and other training programs, sponsors and advises apprentice training programs and regulates certain activities of labor unions.

It is through these activities that the commission, in unanimous recommendations, urged the government to act.

"Since 1946," Bernhard said, "such efforts have been confined, in large measure, to actual federal employment including membership in the armed forces, and to employment by government contractors."

CALL FOR EXPANSION

The commission urged that these efforts be expanded to require equality of opportunity in all employment supported by government contracts and by grant-in-aid funds, and also in all vocational education and training programs so supported.

The commission said that while the authority of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's committee on government contracts was limited, its efforts had resulted in Negroes being offered some jobs they normally might not be given, even if many times it was on only a token basis.

And although President Kennedy's committee on equal employment opportunity has broader authority, the commission said it falls short in a number of areas.

The commission recommended creation by Congress of an agency to enforce a policy of equal opportunity in all employment financed entirely or in part by federal funds, in all federally assisted training and recruitment services and with respect to membership in labor unions representing employes of firms having government contracts or federal grants-in-aid.

"It appears to the commission," Bernhard said, "that equality of opportunity in training and employment is more readily available to the Negro in the armed forces."

Rights Unit Scores U.S. Job Barriers

The Washington Post

Sat. 10-14-61

First Report Asks Federal Action to Cut Discrimination

Washington D.C.

By James E. Clayton

Staff Reporter

The Negro who seeks a better job is caught in a "vicious circle of discrimination," the Civil Rights Commission said yesterday, and the Federal Government can do more to break the circle than it is doing.

P11

In its first report on discrimination in employment, the Commission said Negroes are treated unequally in vocational and apprenticeship training programs and by labor unions, private employers, state employment services and the Federal Government.

It named the Department of Defense, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Department of Labor and other Federal agencies as acquieseing in discriminatory practices.

Particularly cited were military reserve units, Federal grant-in-aid programs, federally supported employment services, and Federal vocational training programs.

Failure to Apply Noted

The result of all this, the Commission said, is that Negro workers are still disproportionally cencentrated in unskilled and semiskilled jobs although their occupational levels have risen sharply in the last 20 years. It said this applies to Government employment as well as private industry.

"The Negro is denied, or fails to apply for, training in jobs . . . which . . . have traditionally been denied him," the Commission said.

"When jobs do become available, there are consequently few if any qualified Negroes available to fill them; and often, because of lack of knowledge of such newly opened opportunities, even the few who are qualified fail to apply."

Recommendations Made

The Commission recommended a sweeping list of things the President or Congress could do to cut discrimination. This included:

- An executive order providing for equality for all applicants for or members of the Reserve components of the armed forces, including the National Guard.

The report said the Defense Department does not know which, if any, Guard and Reserve units are segregated. The Commission said the units in several states are segregated.

- An executive order making it clear that Federal grant-in-aid programs must be run on a nondiscriminatory basis.

The report said there is no uniform policy in this field and that what nondiscrimination policies exist are haphazardly enforced. It pointed out that the Federal Government spent $244 million on aid to impacted school districts in fiscal 1961 with no assurance of nondiscriminatory use of the funds.

The Washington Post

- An amendment of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Labor Bill to provide that no labor organization shall refuse membership to any person because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Sat. 10-14-61

The report said that the craft and building trades unions have hampered efforts to end discrimination in Federal construction work. These unions encourage discrimination in their apprenticeship programs, it added. The Commission also said that the civil rights efforts of the AFL-CIO have not eliminated discrimination.

- A presidential directive cutting off funds to state employment services that offer their help on a segregated basis.

The Federal Government supports the free state employment offices, the report said, and some of them operate segregated facilities, fill requests from employers on a segregated basis, and employ Negroes only in menial tasks.

- A new law settling up the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity as a Federal agency.

The Committee has been able to end some discriminatory parctices, the report said, but lacks status and power. Given those, it said, the Committee could enforce nondiscrimination in Federal employment and on Government contracts.

- An expansion of Federal assistance to vocational education and apprenticeship training.

The Commission said the current policy of the eDpartment of eHalth, Education and eWlfare is to condition admission to these training classes which is supports on the "chances of securing employment." In vocations where Negroes have always been discriminated against, the report said, this policy perpetuates discrimination.

Rights Group Asks Job Opportunities

The News and Courier

P.1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Rights Commission has called for a full scale attack by the federal government on racial discrimination that keeps the Negro trapped in unskilled, low paying jobs.

Charleston S.C.

It urged the government, by use of its federal authority and in its role as the nation's largest employer, to help Negroes break away from the "vicious circle of discrimination in employment opportunities."

Sat. 10-14-61

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He added at a news conference that the federal government subsidizes state employment agencies, vocational education and other training programs, sponsors and advises apprentice training programs and regulates certain activities of labor unions.

It is through these activities that the commission, in unanimous recommendations, urged the government to act.

The commission urged that these efforts be expanded to require equality of opportunity in all employment supported by government contracts and by grant-in-aid funds, and also in all vocational education and training programs so supported.

'Lack of Drive' Limits Negroes, Board Says

By Herald Wire Services

WASHINGTON — The Civil Rights Commission said Friday American Negroes looking for better jobs are trapped by a "vicious cycle" of racial barriers erected by labor unions, schools, and employers.

In its first report on discrimination in employment, the commission said the Negroes' lack of drive to better their status also contributed to the limited extent and types of work open to them.

The Miami Herald

The report said that despite some gains in the past 20 years Negroes are still concentrated in the menial jobs and become the hardest hit during layoffs and technological changes.

Sat. 10-14-61

"Many will be permanently or chronically unemployed unless some provision is made for retraining them in the skills required by today's economy," the report added.

P. 3 A

The commission recommended a set of sweeping congressional and executives remedies, one of which would give the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity expanded powers.

Miami, Fla.

Layman's Day

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

SEPTEMBER
CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT URGES CONGRESS CUT
GRANTS TO SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

Civil Rights Unit Urges Congress Cut Grants To Segregated Schools

Birmingham Post-Herald
Mon. 9-25-61 P. 1
Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (UPI)—The Federal Civil Rights Commission urged Congress today to cut in half all education grants to states which maintain totally segregated elementary and secondary schools.

~~In a report to President Kennedy~~ and Congress, the commission ~~also~~ recommended that grants to other states be reduced in direct proportion to the percentage of pupils enrolled in all-white or all-Negro schools.

The report also called for cutting off Federal aid to segregated libraries, colleges and universities.

The commission complained that integration had been slow in the North, East and West, as well as the South.

The funds recommendation would reduce by 50 per cent school aid grants to Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina. It also would trim funds to other Southern states.

Pressured Integration

The report said only 44 school districts in 17 Southern and border states have started integration. All these are under court orders or pressure of pending suits.

"In the North and the West," the report said, "where segregation by race, color, religion or national origin is not officially countenanced, it exists in fact in many public schools."

The report said, however, that the court decision in the New Rochelle, N. Y., school case "was the most significant single event affecting equal protection of the laws in public education" since the Supreme Court's 1958 ruling on the Little Rock case.

The commission did not make any specific recommendatonis pertaining to segregation outside the South. It said the New Rochelle case would provide the guidelines for integration in those areas.

Other Proposals

The commission proposal also included:

—A law ordering all school boards to file an integration plan within six months and to take a first step toward desegregation at the start of the following school year.

—Technical or financial assistance to local school systems starting an integration program.

—Authorization for the Civil Rights Commission to act as an information center for desegregation plans and to help mediate between school officials and parents during integration crises.

—Authority for the attorney general to provide protection for school board members trying to implement integration.

—A survey of the school problem of servicemen stationed in localities where segregation exists and of steps needed to assure integrated schools for their children.

SEPTEMBER

10 1961 CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
ALABAMA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SULLIVAN DENIES CHARGE BY STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Rights Unit Charges City's Police With Brutality

By BOB COHN

Montgomery Advertiser

The Alabama Advisory Committee to the Commission on Civil Rights has charged Montgomery police with acts of brutality in dealing with minority groups.

In a telephone interview with The Advertiser, the Rev. Albert Sidney Foley, Mobile, chairman of the committee, said, "We also recommended an investigation of the state's courts, its solicitors and attorneys."

Sat. 9-9-61

L. B. Sullivan, commissioner of public affairs, denied the charge levied by the committee and said, "I ask that detailed evidence to support the charges be presented to us immediately."

The report requested the Commission on Civil Rights to conduct a full - scale civil rights investigation of police brutality in Alabama. It cited Birmingham and other cities in the state but claimed Montgomery leads the state in acts of brutality against minority groups.

Foley, a Jesuit priest and professor of sociology at Spring Hill College, said the report was based on 120 questionnaires mailed to leading citizens in Alabama.

"We received 46 replies. Of these 25 were from Negroes and 21 were from white persons. I believe 12 or 15 of the replies came from Montgomery," Foley said.

The report said 65 per cent of those questioned "intimated that local officials give the appearance of working hand in hand with. . .terrorist groups such as the Ku Klux Klan."

★ ★ ★

FOLEY DECLINED to identify any of those who replied to the 250 - question inquiry. "Do you want to put their names in the paper so the Klan can get to them," he asked. He did say they were doctors, lawyers, school teachers and clergymen. "About 45 per cent of those answering for Montgomery were white," he added.

The report complained of repeated arrests without warants or "without reasonable suspicion."

"There were at least [illegible] cases of strong - arm [illegible] the vast majority [illegible] were recorded in [illegible]munity of Montgomery," [illegible] report said.

Foley added, "I think the way the questionnaires were handled in Montgomery gave us the most comprehensive results. Each of the men who replied called group meetings to discuss the problem. None of those answering were convicts. They were all community leaders."

"One hundred and eight cases of twisting arms and wrists by law enforcement officers were reported; again, the vast majority of these in the Mont[illegible] area."

[illegible], "These figures [illegible] undercount be[illegible] did not go into every [illegible] state."

★ ★ ★

[illegible] **RESPONDENTS** re[illegible] 33 cases of beatings with [illegible]cks, 32 cases of beatings with night sticks, 29 cases of kicking victims, 23 cases of slugging with fists, 20 cases of pistol whippings, 17 cases of throwing people to the ground, 14 cases of stomping on the victims and mugging them, 3 cases of breaking victims' bones, and at least 1 unwarranted case of police use of judo and karate, causing unnecessary pain to the victim."

Foley was not able to report how many of these incidents took place in Montgomery. "We did not do a special report on Montgomery," he said, "but we did go into detail in Birmingham."

"We must report more widespread and varied forms of official misconduct," the report said.

"These include violent physical attacks by police officers on members of minority groups, the use of third - degree methods to extort confessions, and brutality against prisoners. . .

Foley said, "The highest recorded vote of non - confidence was for the local officials of Montgomery and the next highest for those of Birmingham."

In reply to this Sullivan issued a statement and sent a telegram to Foley.

The statement read, in part, "On behalf of the Police Department of Montgomery, I resent the charges made; deny they are true, and ask the committee to forthwith present us with any evidence to support these charges that they have detailed.

"WE HAVE THE finest police department to be found anywhere and it is through such unwarranted and libelous statements that severe harm is done to the harmonious relationship that exists in this community between the races.

"We have endeavored in the past and will continue in the future to correct any abuse of the police power wherever it might be used and against whomever it might be used, regardless of race, creed, or color.

"Obviously, this is but one more of a continued effort to harass, intimidate or otherwise disrupt the morole of our police department to further the ambitions of petty politicians, do-gooders, meddlers, and race agitators. We deny the charges and defy them to prove them."

Sullivan said in the past two years he remembers four cases where policemen might have abused their power. "Each case was dealt with properly," he said.

Foley pointed out that the report covers a period extending back to the bus boycott era. He said most of the instances reported took place during the bus boycotts.

★ ★ ★

MEMBERS OF THE committee were listed as Dr. E. B. Goode, a Negro physician of Mobile; Walter D. Agnew, Greensboro, a white Methodist minister and former president of Huntingdon College; Louis A. Eckl. editor of the Florence Times; Mrs. Vera Foster, Tuskegee, Negro, wife of Dr. Luther Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Arthur Gray, Talladega, Negro president of Talladega College; Mrs. Frances P. McLeod, Montgomery, white, wife of a retired Methodist minister; and the Rev. Charles M. Prestwood, Eutaw, a white Methodist minister.

The Montgomery Advertiser

The report concluded, "There is a vast field for exhaustive investigation in the State of Alabama in this whole pattern of police behavior in the arrest process.

Sat. 9-9-61

"We believe that the Civil Rights Commission would do well to assign a full-time team of investigators to develop the evidence that would lead to the correction of these abuses of police power . . ."

The report also said numerous demands for excessive bail bond were noted.

It accused attorneys of creating "a biased atmosphere in the courtrooms by appealing to the racial prejudice of the jurors" The report also recommended an investigation of the state's courts, declaring that some judges have said in their court: "This is a white man's courtroom."

★ ★ ★

CITING OTHER alleged court practices, the report stated "Seventy-four per cent of the respondents indicated that county solicitors were guilty of weighing juries against Negro defendants by excluding Negro citizens from the lists of names from among whom the jurors are chosen."

The report also went into the field of education.

"Events and activities during 1960 were indicative of the struggle that lies ahead if the goal of an unsegregated public school system is to be achieved in Alabama."

It declared that presently, there is no prospect in Alabama of voluntary public school integration.

Little Done On Civil Rights, Mississippi Group Admits

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis
3-19-61
P. 54

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., March 18.—The United States Civil Rights Commission was successful in organizing an advisory committee in Mississippi despite strenuous objections from state segregation leaders.

But there is no indication that the committee, made up of six white persons and three Negroes, has accomplished much during the 15 months of its existence.

That the committee has failed to make big accomplishments is not denied by its chairman, the Rev. Murray Cox of Gulfport.

"We have a wonderful committee but I don't know that it has been able to accomplish a great deal," says Mr. Cox. "The chief reason being that we have not had the co-operation of state authorities. They have blocked our efforts to get information."

'Scalawag Southerners'

The committee's assigned task is to gather information for relay to Washington on such matters as voter, housing and employment discrimination. State Attorney General Joe Patterson has advised Mississippians they are not required by law to submit to questioning by committee members.

Mr. Patterson's statement on the matter was widely publicized as was a Citizens' Council claim that no loyal Mississippian would agree to serve on the committee.

"Any scalawag Southerner," said the council, "who fronts for our mortal enemies will face the well-deserved distaste, contempt and ostracism that any proud people would feel for a traitor."

"Publicity about our committee has given some persons the idea that it is a subversive organization and they look upon us as communists," Mr. Cox says. "Let me assure you that we are certainly not trying to undermine our state. We are interested in the welfare of all our citizens."

Mr. Cox, a white-haired Methodist minister, is outspoken in that he says what he thinks despite the touchy race issue. He once told a news conference he was "not personally opposed" to racial integration.

But he is soft-spoken in that he steers clear of direct, heated arguments with segregation leaders.

He says no "distaste, contempt or ostracism" has been noted by committee members although he received plenty of critical mail soon after the group was organized.

Politicians Blamed

There haven't been many such letters recently, he said, "because I don't fight back. I simply explain what we are trying to do. We are not antagonistic."

But the minister says he sees no signs that race relations in Mississippi are getting better. In answer to a question, he blamed the situation primarily on "political leadership of our state."

"The state must back down from this complete, massive resistance to everything and anything that might improve conditions," he says.

"Leaders are really short-sighted in not acknowledging that discrimination and unjust treatment exist in Mississippi."

RIGHTS GROUP TO MEET

The Commercial Appeal

Advisory Committee Schedules Sessions In Jackson

P. 17
9-25-61
Memphis
A.m.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 24.—(AP)—The Rev. Murray Cox of Gulfport, chairman of the Mississippi advisory committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission, said the group would meet Wednesday in the Federal Building.

Cox said an executive session would be held at [illegible] a.m. and an afternoon session at 1 p.m. He said the afternoon session would be open to the press and public.

'Rights' Commission Seeks Strong School Mix Steps

Jackson Daily News

Mon. 9-25-61

Jackson, Miss

P. 7

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Rights Commission called today for action by the President and Congress to speed school desegregation.

"The nation's progress in removing the stultifying effects of segregation in the public elementary and secondary schools—North, South, East and West—is slow indeed," the commission said.

The six commission members were unanimous in recommending that congress require every local school board that operates segregated schools to file a desegregation plan with the federal government within six months

DEMANDS FIRST STEP

Such plans would have to call for at least a first step toward full compliance with the Supreme Court's 1954 desegreation decision at the beginning of the following school year. Desegregation is to be completed as soon as practicable.

Sens. Joseph S. Clark, D-Pa., and Rep. Emanuel Celler, D-N.Y., have introduced a similar bill in Congress.

One commission member, Robert S. Rankin, chairman of Duke University's political science department, dissented from another recommendation. This was a proposal that Congress withhold from a state up to 50 per cent of the federal education grants normally available unless all its public schools are operated on a nondiscriminatory basis.

Rankin said the recommendation's net effect "might be punitive" and that he did not believe "that school children should be made to suffer for the errors of their elders."

There was no dissent from a proposal that federal funds be withheld from publicly controlled institutions of higher education which discriminate on grounds of race, color, religion or national origin.

FUNDS USED AS CLUB

Four of the six commissioners said federal aid also should be shut off from privately controlled institutions that maintain segregation.

The commission found that between 1959 and 1961 only 44 school districts in the 17 southern and border states began desegregation program. Twenty-eight of the district acted because of court orders or pressures of pending suits.

Of the Negro children in these states, only 7 per cent attended desegregated schools this year and last. The commission said 2,026 school districts with both white and Negro pupils have not even started to comply with the court decision.

RIGHTS VACANCY, GAG RULE STIRS FIGHT

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Despite the damper the Kennedy administration has put on civil rights legislation at this session of Congress, some sparks will fly before adjournment. P. 4

A first flurry may break out Monday at a Senate Judiciary Committee meeting over nominations President Kennedy has submitted to fill vacancies on the Civil Rights Commission.

More controversy is in store later over a move to extend the life of the commission, due to expire Sept. 9. But touchiest of all is a proposed changed in Senate rules to make it easier to halt filibusters.

Sun. 7-16-61

The Democratic leadership is committed to give the Senate a chance before adjournment to revise the present rule requiring a two-thirds majority of the senators present and voting to choke off a fillibuster.

Atlanta, Ga.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., the majority leader, has proposed the rule be changed to permit filibusters to be halted by the vote of 60 senators, or three fifths of the total membership of 100.

Mansfield, who also is chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, plans to hold hearings on this and other proposals next month and then bring the issue before the Senate itself.

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., and other Southern senators who have counted on the filibuster as a major weapon in their battles against civil rights measures have pledged an all-out fight against a change in rules.

* * *

MANSFIELD has said that, if necessary, he will vote to shut off debate under the present anti-filibuster rule in an effort to bring the issue to a vote. He declined to hazard a guess on whether the required two-thirds majority could be obtained.

Southerners are fearful that the move will succeed if the Senate Republican leader, Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, puts his weight behind it, as he has indicated he will do.

Up for action by the Judiciary Committee are the nominations of Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard University Law School, and Spottswood N. Robinson III, dean of the Howard University Law School here, to be members of the Civil Rights Commission.

These appointments, and the nomination of Berl I. Bernhard of Washington to be staff director of the commission, were passed by a subcommittee to the full Judiciary Committee for consideration. The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D-N.C., took no vote.

Ervin told a reporter that Robinson, a Negro, has been active in civil rights litigation for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and that naming him to the commission was "like making a lawyer on one side a judge in a case."

He said it would have been just as logical to nominate a member of the segregationist White Citizens Councils.

Civil Rights Legislation May Flare Up

The Montgomery Advertiser

Sun. 7-16-61

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Committee Names 3 to Rights Panel

The Atlanta Constitution

P. 3

WASHINGTON (AP) — Judiciary Committee approval of the nominations of two new commissioners and a staff director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights was formally reported to the Senate Monday by Sen. John A. Carroll, D-Colo.

Tues. 7-25-61

The nominees, unanimously recommended by the committee, are Spottswood W. Robinson, III, dean of Howard University Law School; and Erwin Griswold, dean of Harvard University Law School, to be commission members; and Berl I. Bernhard, to be official staff director.

Atlanta, Ga.

"It is vitally important that these men be confirmed promptly," Carroll said. "Of even greater importance is that the life of the commission be extended."

Carroll noted that the commission, founded in 1957 and extended for two additional years in 1959, will expire next Nov. 8 unless Congress acts.

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

3 Approved For Rights Commission

The Washington Post

P. 7A

Associated Press

The Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday approved the nominations of Spottswood W. Robinson III, a Negro lawyer-ducator, and Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard University Law School, to be members of the Civil Rights Commission. Tues. 7-8-61

Senatorial sources said the vote in the closed meeting was 7 to 4, with Southrn members voting "No."

By an identical vote, the committee also approved the nomination of Berl I. Bernhard for promotion to the post of commission staff director.

Committee members said there was little debate before the vote, which is a step toward an expected Senate fight over the civil rights issue. Washington, D.C.

Robinson, dean of the Howard University Law School here, has been active as a lawyer for the NAACP in arguing civil rights cases in the courts. He was the main subject of Southern opposition.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), the committee chairman, announced he will oppose all three nominations in the Senate.

Sn. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C.), has argued that appointing Robinson to the commission was equivalent to choosing a lawyer from one side of a lawsuit to sit as a judge in the case.

The commission's authority is scheduled to expire this year unless Congress passes legislation extending it. The commission has until Sept. 9 to file a final report under existing law, and its authority would lapse 60 days later unless Congress extends it.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.) has introduced a bill, now pending before a subcommittee headed by Ervin, which would make the commission a permannt agency.

RIGHTS GROUP REPORT

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

Nonmixed Colleges' U.S. Aid Ban Urged

Mon. 1-16-61

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP) — The Civil Rights Commission today proposed cutting off federal financial aid to publicly supported colleges and universities which discriminate on grounds of race, color, religion or national origin.

In a report, the commission said it had found "that the federal government has been a silent partner in the creation and perpetuation of separate colleges for Negroes."

p. 1

Calling for fund cut-off action by Congress or the executive branch of government, the commission said:

"The Supreme Court has held that the federal government is prohibited by the Constitution from maintaining racially segregated educational institutions. It is not sound policy for the federal government to subsidize the unconstitutional operations of others; to do indirectly what it is not permitted to do directly."

Five Back Proposal

Five of the six civil rights commissioners joined in the recommendation. Three of the six joined on a companion proposal that federal funds be withheld from private institutions which practice discrimination. The other three took no part in this.

The report went to President Eisenhower, President-elect John F. Kennedy and to Congress.

Much of the lengthy document, titled "Equal Protection of the Laws in Public Higher Education, 1960," dealt with six southern states, referred to as "the resistant states."

The commission labeled Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina the hard-core states of segregation, saying that when the report was drafted Negroes were not enrolled in a single one of the 49 public higher

Saying the government has been a silent partner in perpetuating separate colleges for Negroes, the commission declared that so far as land-grant colleges are concerned:

Jacksonville, Fla.

"The federal government has been heavily involved, not only because of its sponsorship of separate colleges in the second Morrill Act of 1890...but because it has allowed southern legislatures to channel almost all federal funds for specific programs in such institutions to the separate white colleges."

Supporting the proposal to deny federal funds to public colleges practicing discrimination were: Chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University; Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey of Dallas, Texas; the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University; George M. Johnson, former dean of the Howard University Law School; and Robert Rankin, chairman of the political science department at Duke University.

Doyle E. Carlton, a former Governor of Florida, dissented, saying, "The objective will not be attained by any action which has the effect of withholding public funds from institutions that do not conform to a federal pattern."

"The withholdimg of such funds is to me unsound from a political, governmental and moral standpoint," Carlton continued.

"I cannot approve the withholding of money, coming as it does to the federal government from the taxpayers of the several states, as a club to forge any fixed pattern set forth by a federal agency. Such action would impede rather than advance public higher education."

Hannah, Father Hesburgh and Johnson proposed that federal funds be withheld from private as well as public colleges and universities that discriminate.

They also proposed giving the attorney general authority to institute or intervene in civil actions to prevent the denial of equal protection of the laws with respect to higher public education. education institutions in those states.

p. 2

Since preparation of the report, two Negroes have been enrolled at the University of Georgia under federal court order, suspended by state and university authorities because of campus disorders, and ordered re-admitted tomorrow.

The other two resistant states, according to the report, are Florida and Louisiana, in which Negroes have been able to enter public colleges only by court order. Involved were one institution in Florida and four in Louisiana.

Aid Stop Asked By Rights Group

The Commercial Appeal

Report Urges Halt In Help To Public Colleges Barring Negroes

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Civil Rights Commission urged the Federal Government Sunday to cut off all financial aid to public universities and colleges that bar Negroes.

Mon. 1-16-61

The commission accused the Federal Government of being a "silent partner in the creation and perpetuation of separate colleges for Negroes."

p. 1

The recommendation, one of three made by the commission in a report on discrimination in public higher education, would affect at least 86 institutions in 17 Southern states.

Commission Split

The six-member, bipartisan commission split on the recommendation.

Commissioner Doyle E. Carlton of Florida dissented. Commissioners Robert S. Rankin of North Carolina and Robert G. Storey of Texas agreed in principle but questioned the legality and effect of such a move.

The Federal Government currently spends between 1½ billion and 2 billion dollars for aid to students, teachers, and institutions for specific educational programs, and for research work.

There was no breakdown on how much went to Southern universities and colleges. There also was no indication as to what funds could be cut off by simple administrative action and which would require legislation.

The commission said there was no discrimination in Government grants to individual students.

Court Recommended

The commission also recommended a three-judge court to rule on school integration cases. This would eliminate the court of appeals in the judicial process and expedite the efforts of Negroes seeking admission to universities and colleges through court orders.

The commission's report said under the present system it takes an average of two and one-half years to get a school integration case through the court — "a long, arduous and costly affair." Commissioners Storey and Carton dissented.

The third recommendation called for educational programs, sponsored by the Federal Government at the request of the states, to help Negroes overcome handicaps created by inferior education at the grade and high school levels.

College Admission Surveyed

The Miami Herald

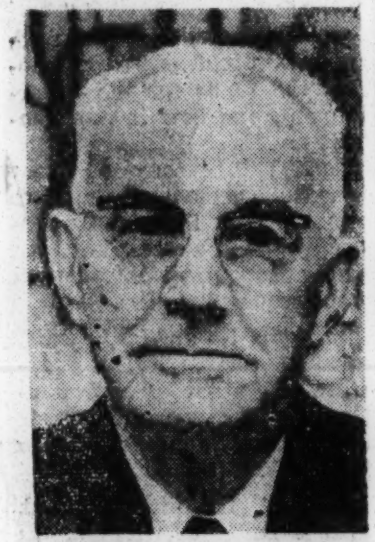
Rights Board Rips Florida, 5 Other States

Miami, Fla.
Mon. 1-16-61
p. 1

By DAVID KRASLOW
By Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Civil Rights Commission Sunday criticized Florida and five other Southern states for doing the most to maintain racial segregation at public colleges and universities.

In a report on racial discrimination in higher education, the commission lumped the six together as "the resistant states." The other five are Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina.



Doyle E. Carlton
. . . dissents

The commission said the federal government itself, through its aid program, has been "a silent partner in the creation and perpetuation of separate colleges for Negroes."

It recommended that federal funds be withheld from public colleges that discriminate on grounds of race, color, religion or national origin.

Doyle E. Carlton of Tampa, former governor of Florida, was the only member of the six-man commission to dissent from this recommendation.

Carlton said he "cannot approve the withholding of money, coming as it does to the federal government from the taxpayers . . . as a club to forge any fixed pattern set forth by a federal agency."

The University of Miami and other private institutions in Florida were not covered in the commission's report.

The report said discrimination in higher education centers on the Negro and that the heart of the problem lies in the South.

But it added that public colleges in the North and West "are not free from suspicion of discrimination against Negroes." Some 20 per cent of the public institutions in those states inquire as to the race of an applicant or ask for a photograph, or both . . ."

Noting that the United States "may desperately need additional trained manpower in the physical and natural sciences, in engineering and mathematics," the commission said that "to a great extent the South offers only history of education and teaching methods to its Negro youth.

"The potential physicist, chemist, mathematician, psychologist, sociologist among the Negroes of the South is lost to the nation . . ." It said that the inferior preparation of the Negro high school of the South helps perpetuate the problem of segregation and discrimination at the college level.

"Proportionately fewer academically talented Negroes," the commission said, "have the educational foundation required for success in a first-rate college.

"The graduates of segregated and inferior high schools tend, therefore, in overwhelming numbers to attend segregated and generally inferior colleges." The commission examined the academic standards of high schools in the six "resistant" states and found a varying "picture of deprivation."

p. 2-A

Florida was the best of the six, with 53.9 per cent of its

Negro high schools and 84.1 per cent of its white schools approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

[illegible], Fla.

Mississippi is the worst, with only 2.6 per cent of its Negro high schools, and 52.4 per cent of its white schools, qualifying.

The six "resistant" states were separated from five other Southern states (Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia) where, the commission said, "substantial discrimination "still exists" in some public institutions."

Mon. 1-16-61

The commission said the six "resistant" states employed exhaustive litigation in the courts and a variety of legislative and administrative measures "to impede or prevent any Negro from entering a public institution maintained for white students."

At the University of Florida, the commission noted, new Law School admission requirements designed to exclude Negros were adopted in May 1958.

This came after a Negro, Virgil D. Hawkins, had won a nine-year court fight to gain admission to the school. He won the court battle but lost the war. The school denied him admission on the ground that he did not meet the new entrance requirements. The Negro later enrolled as a graduate student at Boston University.

Subsidy For Race Mixing

The News and Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Tues. 1-17-61

P. 6-A

Over the protest of a Southern member, the U. S. Civil Rights Commission has aimed a deadly weapon at states struggling to maintain colleges free of racial mixing.

The commission's proposal to eliminate federal aid from public colleges that do not admit Negroes is a method of subsidizing integration with the people's money. The pocketbook nerve is the weakest link in the South's defenses. Many persons will do things for money that they profess to abhor.

For this very reason, opponents of the Welfare State have cautioned for years against dependence on funds from Washington for education and many other projects. The piper always calls the tune.

With the Kennedy administration in power, such proposals as the Civil Rights Commission has broached will meet a friendly reception. Other assaults on the authority of the states may be expected. For example, white colleges with units of the Reserve Officer Training Corps may find their accreditation threatened on the ground that Negroes are missing from the ranks. Assignment of military officers as instructors might be denied unless both white and Negro students are present together.

What effect such a policy would have on all - Negro colleges we are not prepared to say. Some Negro colleges may have to draft white students to qualify for federal money. White colleges may find it impossible to operate without a quota of Negroes on the campus.

When the full power of federal government, to which most states already have abdicated power, is concentrated on a few small and relatively poor states, something must yield. The News and Courier is not surrendering, but merely attempting to offer a realistic appraisal of pressures confronting the Southern people.

If the same determined aggression that the federal government applies to Southern white people were directed against foreign enemies of the Republic, national safety would be in less danger. Then there would be less time and inclination to harass American citizens south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

Warning Shot

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs. 1-19-61

P. 4-A

The Civil Rights Commission's recommendations that all federal funds, for whatever purpose, should be withheld from segregated colleges came at an ominous time for Southern congressmen.

Federal aid to public schools is a top priority item with the incoming administration. Integration riders have been fatal to previous school bills. But, as has been pointed out previously, it probably wouldn't be necessary to spell out such a requirement. The courts may be expected to rule, even in the absence of a no-integration-no-money proviso, that federal funds could not be used to sustain a segregated school system in violation of the "law of the land."

The Civil Rights Commission says the government is a "silent partner" to college segregation in the South. The same reasoning would certainly apply to any public school aid that might be authorized, even without the rider.

Even if the Southern bloc should succeed in preventing a Powell amendment or anything of the kind, this would be no assurance that either the Supreme Court by decree or the Department of Health, Education & Welfare by administrative fiat would not subsequently declare segregated school districts ineligible for funds.

The strings are already there: they were attached on May 17, 1954.

This, added to the usual fears of central control of education, will give Southern congressmen pause, no matter how desperate the financial plight of the schools back home.

Propose Federal Funds Be Cut Off From Bias Colleges

The Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans, La.

Sat. 1-21-61

WASHINGTON (ANP) -- The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights said Monday that the Federal Government itself had been a "silent partner in the creation and perpetuation of separate colleges for Negroes" in six Southern states.

In a lengthy report based upon a year's study, the six-member, bi-partisan Commission recommended that all federal funds be cut off from any publicly supported college or university which discriminates against race, color, religion, or national origin.

The Commission also recommended:

(1) That Congress consider authorizing the use of three-judge courts in presenting a substantial factual issue as to whether persons are being denied equal protection of the laws with respect to public education.

(2) That, when requested by a State, the Federal Government sponsor programs to assist public school teachers "and students of native talent and ability who are handicapped professionally or scholastically as a result of inferior educational opportunity and training."

The six states called "resistant" to integrated higher education were listed as Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana with the first four dubbed the hard core of resistance.

Florida has permitted some Negroes to enter one college, and Louisiana some in four - but only after federal court orders forced the action. Georgia recently permitted two Negroes to enroll under court order in its state university, but later they were suspended. A new court order demands their return to classes.

Meanwhile, according to figures issued by Dr. Elizabeth R. Cole, who directed the report's preparation, this was how federal money to the six states publicly supported colleges and universities was distributed in 1958, the latest year for which complete figures were available:

Alabama: $4,003,454 for white institutions; $34,952 for Negro; Florida, $3,662,408 vs. $48,882; Georgia: $4,812,048 vs. $34,557; Louisiana: $2,993,880 vs. $41,053; Mississippi: $3,535,663 vs. $49,118; South Carolina: $2,356,581 vs. $5,559.

While such funds generally are distributed in the various states by the legislatures, Sunday's report asserted that the "federal government has been a silent partner in the creation and perpetuation of separate colleges for Negroes." It added:

"The Supreme Court has held that the federal government is prohibited by the Constitution from maintaining racially segregated educational institutions. It is not sound policy for the federal government to subsidize the unconstitutional operations of others; to do indirectly what it is not permitted to do directly."

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN

Powell Rider in Reserve

The Courier

Republicans Push For Civil Rights Bill in Congress

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 3-4-61

P.4

10

(Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON — Illinois' silver-throated Senator Everett Dirksen has thrust home at a chink in the armor of President Kennedy's sixteen-point legislative program by pledging to foster a civil rights bill in this session of Congress.

Whether or not such a bill has a chance to pass before the Democrat-dominated House and Senate is indeed questionable.

• **But the thrusting Dirksen has been joined in this effort by the liberal New York Senaton, Jacob Javits, who has also sharpened his rapier for action.**

Democrats have been quick to cry out in some pain that the Dirkson move is a calculated attempt to play politics with their program of "New Frontier," and is aimed at embarrassing them in the forthcoming session. They complain that the move is politically-motivated and that the slashing Dirksen move is by no means sincere.

FOR EXAMPLE, Sen. Mike Mansfield said, "I would hope that the national interest would be put above politics."

New York Cong. Emmanual Celler, "revealed" that both he and Pennsylvania Sen. Joe Clark, have been working on a civil rights bill of their own, which they plan to introduce. He called the Dirksen plan "the usual politics."

• **The Republicans have been chiding the Democrats for their failure to include civil rights on their program, pointing out that the party's platform has been hailed as one of the most liberal in history.**

The Democrats have countered with the idea that the President's recent appointments, plus the threat of executive enforcement of laws currently on the statute books will negate any GOP activity on the civil rights scene.

But, some quarters of the GOP have charged that the Democrats buried civil right in payment for Southern support of their proposed economic legislation.

WASHINGTON—Sam Rayburn's victory in having the controversial House Rules Committee enlarged has reportedly split Congress into regional factions. Four Republicans and two Southern Democrats had voted in vian against the "packing" of the committee.

The Courier

WASHINGTON—Cong. Adam Clayton Powell, with whip in hand, has already threatened to tack his anti-segregation rider to the authorization bill, which has been proposed to aid the nation's schools.

Sat. 3-4-61

• **He wasted no time in making his sentiments known on the subject. Mr. Powell has always maintained that Federal aid should not go to school districts, where segregation is practiced.**

The bill, which must come before Mr. Powell's Labor and Education Committee, was defended by Abraham Ribicoff, who declared, "I think it is a tragedy to put on the back of education the problems of everything including the problem of civil rights."

Mr. Ribicoff indicated that he thought civil rights was a "side issue."

• **The Powell rider would make it mandatory for the Federal Government to withhold funds from states that segregate. Unless the President agrees to carry out the rider's purpose by executive decree, Mr. Powell indicated that he is prepared to tack on the rider.**

Sen. Wayne Morse asserted, "I strongly support this bill and I am going to fight for it as is."

Dirksen Promises Own Rights Bill

The News & Courier

Charleston, S.C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Noting that President Kennedy hasn't asked for one, Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois said Thursday he would "unfurl a civil rights bill" in a couple of weeks.

Fri. 2-24-61

Dirksen, after a conference of Senate and House GOP leaders, said he would introduce his bill "in the absence of any clear indication the administration is going to submit anything."

P.1

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Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, the House Republican leader, joined Dirksen in gibing at Kennedy's omission of civil rights in his recent list of 16 most-wanted bills.

The list included bills on minimum wage, unemployment compensation, health care for the aged, federal aid to education, Social Security revisions and other fields.

HAD SOME EXPECTATIONS

Dirksen said he had expected Kennedy to include "something in the general field of civil rights and the revision of Senate Rule 22" to make it easier to shut off a Senate filibuster.

Kennedy has indicated he intends for the present to rely primarily on executive actions which may be taken under present laws.

The Illinois senator said his civil rights bill would cover proposals to give statutory authority to the equal jobs opportunity commission and to give federal aid to school districts to help them desegregate.

TO KEEP HANDS OFF

Halleck said he personally wouldn't introduce a bill in the House.

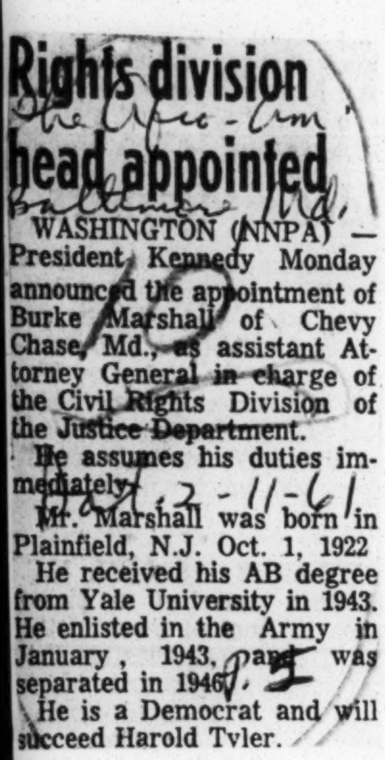
But he said some of those who recently advocated enlarging the Rules Committee had argued that this would make it easier for a civil rights bill to win approval by the committee.

Halleck said the fact that Kennedy has offered no civil rights proposal, now that the Rules Committee has been enlarged, proves that the arguments for enlarging the committee were "without justification, a lot of hullabaloo."

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

MR. BURKE MARSHALL
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
IN CHARGE
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION, JUSTICE
DEPT.



Rights division head appointed

The Afro-Am

Baltimore Md.

10

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — President Kennedy Monday announced the appointment of Burke Marshall of Chevy Chase, Md., as assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.

He assumes his duties immediately.

Sat. 2-11-61

Mr. Marshall was born in Plainfield, N.J. Oct. 1, 1922

He received his AB degree from Yale University in 1943. He enlisted in the Army in January, 1943, and was separated in 1946.

p. 5

He is a Democrat and will succeed Harold Tvler.

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

CLARENCE MITCHELL
WASHINGTON BUREAU NAACP

Mitchell raps Kennedy on Civil Rights

The Afro-Amer.
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-11-61
p. 20

BALTIMORE

Clarence Mitchell, director of the ~~Washington~~ Bureau, NAACP, has accused the Kennedy administration of "roping and hog-tying" civil rights legislation on their "frontier Dude Ranch" managed by Mississippi's Sen. Eastland.

He accuses the government of spending millions for segregated housing and schools and says it's "immoral, unlawful and wrong by the English Common Law, the U.S. Constitution and the law of the Bible."

Mr. Mitchell's talk came Sunday night on the Johns Hopkins Homewood campus in Shriver Hall as he addressed an interracial audience of 150 persons attending the Brotherhood program sponsored by the Cosmopolitan Club of the YMCA.

* * *

THE NAACP official said the administration has put the need for jobs, employment, federal aid to education and other issues ahead of civil rights on the agenda.

"It's wrong. Civil rights cuts across all issues. It should be first on the agenda. Instead, the legislators have swept it under the rug," he said.

And, Mr. Mitchell added, "civil rights should always be a part of our legislative objective. The safeguard should be written in so that there will be no segregation, so that there will be no misuse of federal funds." q

He continued, "Already, under the aid to defense impacted areas program, the federal government is spending millions of dollars to build and operate racially segregated schools.

"We now have the former governor of Connecticut, Abraham Ribicoff, asserting as Secretary of Health Education and Welfare, that the administration does not intend to withhold funds from racially segregated public schools.

"In the field of housing, too, we find that the national treasury and the governmental power of eminent domain are being used to bar or remove thousands of colored persons from land they now occupy through FHA insured developments and urban renewal."

* * *

HE ASSERTED that the new administration made many promises in its platform, during election campaigns, but has not issued a single executive order protecting civil rights or — "proposed a single civil rights bill as part of its must-legislative program."

Mr. Mitchell said "Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi is the new frontiersman in charge of civil rights.

"He has appointed Senator Sam Ervin of North Carolina as chairman of the sub-committee on Constitutional Rights.

"The so-called reorganization of the House Rules Committee has given chairman Howard Smith an ample supply of rope to tie up even the least impressive civil rights measures.

"In short, so far as Civil rights bills are concerned, the new frontier looks suspiciously like a dude ranch with Eastland as the general manager and Smith as the foreman."

Mr. Mitchell stressed: "I remind you, the leaders of our country do not yet accept colored citizens as persons entitled to equal treatment under law.

"If they did, the problem of correcting racial discrimination would have top priority on the agenda."

* * *

MR. MITCHELL'S talk culminated the week-long Brotherhood observance sponsored by the Hopkins YMCA.

He was introduced by Lynn Parsons, a history graduate student, who is assistant to Dr. Chester Wickwire, the executive secretary of the YMCA campus chapter.

Mr. Mitchell pointed out amid applause that conditions of discrimination must be eradicated if we are to meet the challenges of today's world.

He warned: "We will not win simply by waiting for problems to disappear.

"We must work in our cities, our state, our nation to establish a model of human brotherhood as a product for export to the world.

"In the long-run, this will be more important than building missiles or conquering the mysteries of space."

During a lively question and answer period after Mr. Mitchell's speech, he said America is not practicing Christianity as brotherhood.

He stated that the NAACP is not at odds with any other group working for civil rights but instead is fighting a war with all weapons including the courts, sit-in demonstrations and "all other honorable means."

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

NEGRO COLLEGES

EDUCATION

NEGRO COLLEGES

The N. Y. Times

New York, N. Y.

Lack of Opportunity Pointed Up By Rights Commission Report

Sun. 1-22-61

By FRED M. HECHINGER

PT9

The question of higher education for Negroes was put before the American people in insistent form last week by the report of the Civil Rights Commission. The report dealt specifically with discrimination in higher education. It demanded that the Federal Government stop being a "silent partner" in such discrimination—that it withhold funds from public colleges and universities that discriminate. Beyond the scope of the report there is a larger question: how to improve the quality of all higher education for Negroes.

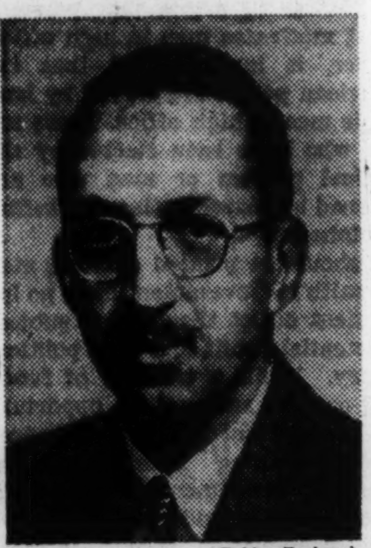
The most reliable estimate is that somewhere between 30,000 and 40,000 Negro students are now enrolled in all of the country's non-segregated colleges and universities. This is less than 1 per cent of the total enrollment in all American institutions. Between 80,000 and 85,000 Negro students attend Negro colleges and universities, adding another 2 per cent. Thus, Negro students constitute only about 3 per cent of the entire college enrollment. Negroes make up about 10 per cent of the nation's population.

An Anachronism

Negro colleges then still educate the majority of Negro youth. Yet Negro college, as a term, is a blatant anachronism in a free society. Every Negro college educator, even those collecting funds for Negro colleges, underlines this point.

Since the anachronistic institutions cannot be eliminated before society rids itself of its anachronistic discrimination, the Negro colleges remain an important part of higher education. This is their story:

Including twenty-nine junior colleges (most of them unaccredited), there are today 116 Negro institutions of higher learning, seventy-one private and mostly church-affiliated, and forty-five public. Except for four, including Pennsylvania's Lincoln University, the oldest Negro college, all are in the Southern States. The earlier ones were established by Northern religious denominations; a second group was founded a little later by Negro churches in the South, and a final wave was created by the Southern States in capitulation to the need for Negro clergy and teachers.



Fabian Bachrach

William J. Trent, Jr. of the United Negro College Fund.

Fisk University, which today is excellent by any yardstick, proud of its Phi Beta Kappa chapter, started in an abandoned gun factory; Atlanta University in a railroad car. All of them had to "prove"—as their first mission—that Negro youths could be educated.

Today's Negro educators, having long accomplished that mission, point to these obstacles still faced by Negro students—other than the 1 per cent who enter non-segregated institutions:

(1) Although sixteen of the South's state colleges for Negroes have land-grant status, none has an accredited engineering school.

(2) No state-supported Negro college has a medical or dental school and none offers the doctorate (except one which grants only a Ph. D. in education).

(3) A striking example of the "vicious circle of self-perpetuating inferiority" is the difficulty of supplying faculty Ph. D.'s, that standard measure of college quality. The total number of Negro Ph. D.'s turned out annually is estimated by Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk, to be thirty.

Open Colleges

In the face of humiliation and obstacles, Negro college leaders still see their institutions' long-range future not as "Negro" colleges but as non-discriminating "open" colleges, accepting all qualified students. W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund, whose organization raises about $2,000,000 a year to strengthen the best non-public Negro colleges, said: "Our job is to find enough money to make these institutions good colleges in the mainstream of American education. The country will need good colleges, and none of the Negro colleges have any race restrictions any longer."

Removing these restrictions was an act of courage. Dr. Horace Mann Bond, dean of the school of education at Atlanta University, says many Negro colleges "now enroll students of all races, all human colors; and frequently in obedience to the higher law, but in direct violation of the local and state laws under which threatening penalties they operate."

Dr. Wright added that, with their completely interracial faculties and governing boards, the non-public Negro colleges in the South are "truly the freest colleges in that region."

Excepting only the four Deep South states, white students are beginning to enroll in the better Negro institutions. West Virginia State College, to cite an extreme case, now has almost 50 per cent white enrollment. Howard University, with an enrollment of 5,000, has about 5 per cent non-Negro students, not counting over 700 foreign students who, incidentally, constitute the highest percentage of foreign students on any campus in the country.

President Samuel Maybrit, of Texas Southern University, a public institution for Negroes in Houston, said that three white students have been graduated since 1954. In a strange twist in desegregation history, white applicants filed suit against the university in 1954, asking for the removal of the color bar.

What is the outlook? At present, the Negro colleges, face the same crises of faculty and finances as all other colleges—only more so.

The Needs

For the future of the young Negro in search of a college education, only a combination of greatly improved elementary and secondary schooling, admission to the existing Negro colleges, increase of admission to the non-segregated colleges and universities and desegregation of the Southern institutions can bring anything like equality of opportunity. In plain figures, present Negro enrollment will have to be more than tripled to assure at least a proportionate share.

In the process, the anachronistic colleges labelled "Negro" will disappear. The weakest may go out of business; the strong among them will attract more students of every color, especially as college space will be at a premium.

Job and Hospital Study Undertaken By Rights Group

The News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Tues. 1-24-61

By ROY PARKER JR.

Do North Carolina Negroes get a fair chance at jobs with firms working on federal contracts?

How many Negroes serve as court officials, law enforcement officers, and in regulatory agencies in the State?

Are Negroes discriminated against by public and private health facilities in the State?

Answers to these and other questions are being sought by the North Carolina Advisory Committee to the federal Civil Rights Commission.

The committee's probe into minority group participation in specific areas of the State's economic and public life is reported to be the most ambitious undertaking of any civil rights group in the South, and one of the more active in the country.

Most Active in South.

"I would say the North Carolina group is certainly the most active in the Southern states," says Dr. Robert Rankin of Duke University, a member of the federal rights commission.

McNeill Smith of Greensboro, chairman of the 10-member North Carolina group, says the latest investigation which it will undertake is a Statewide look at the practices of hospitals and health services — both public and private — to find out such things as whether there is discrimination in use of beds, in care given by professional people, and in time given to cases of Negroes and other minority groups.

Six medical groups, including the State Medical Society and the Hospital Association, will be asked to help in the survey and evaluate its results, says Smith.

The most searching look the committee is undertaking is a check on employment practices among the 1,000 North Carolina firms which do business with the federal government.

Studying Questionnaires.

The committee is now evaluating questionnaires sent to such firms.

Smith says that federal agencies have checked on only two North Carolina firms to find out if federal anti - discrimination requirements are being met by companies with government contracts.

The committee plans also to check on employment practices in State and federal agencies. Smith points out there are more than 30,000 federal employes in the State.

A report on employment and hiring practices in the State Employment Security Commission has already been issued by the Committee. The report, in effect, says the commission's hiring practices perpetuate racial discrimination in employment.

William Thorp of Rocky Mount, newest member of the State rights group, heads a subcommittee which is gathering information about participation of minority groups in the administration of justice in the State.

The idea is to "find the extent to which all of the citizens are sharing the responsibilities as well as the rights of administering justice," says Smith.

The committee is also gathering statistics about Negro participation in federal urban renewal projects as part of a general survey of the racial situation in North Carolina hou[illegible]

Smith says North Carolina ranks 43rd in the country in the proportion of its substandard housing which is home for Negroes.

"This is certainly not a happy showing," he says.

The committee also is updating its statistics on Negro voting participation in North Carolina elections. The first report issued by the committee detailed Negro voting participation in the 1958 elections.

10 1961

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

ATTY. SPOTTSWOOD ROBINSON, 111
HOWARD UNIVERSITY

2 Deans Appointed To Rights Board

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By ALVIN SHUSTER

(Copyright 1961 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON—President Kennedy named two law school deans to the Civil Rights Commission Wednesday.

Thurs. 4-20-61

He selected Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard Law School and Spottswood Robinson III, a Negro, of Howard University's Law School in Washington.

The appointments are expected to create on the six-man commission for the first time a majority strongly favoring the advancement of Negro rights. Previously the commission, composed of three Southerners and three Northerners, divided equally on many issues.

p. 9

It was learned, meanwhile, that the President had decided to appoint Anthony B. Akers, thrice a candidate for Congress in the 17th (Silk Stocking) District of New York, to be the next ambassador to New Zealand. He succeeds Francis H. Russell, who became ambassador to Ghana in December, 1960.

The President is also expected to name Robinson McIlvaine, now U.S. consul general and counselor of the embassy at Leopoldville, to be the next ambassador to the new African nation, Dahomey. McIlvaine is a career diplomat.

The announcement of the two new Civil Rights Commission members served as further evidence that the administration planned to ask Congress to extend the life of the commission, now scheduled to go out of business in November.

Rep. Emanuel Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, introduced legislation Wednesday to make the commission a permanent federal agency. He said he acted after consultation with administration officials.

The New York Democrat said the bill would continue the commission, set up in 1957, "pretty much along its present lines." He said there was a real need for the commission to "supplement the work of the executive department, to go out into the highways and byways to investigate violations of civil rights."

Wednesday's appointments would leave unchanged the political balance of the commission at three Democrats, two Republicans and an independent.

Deans Griswold and Robinson succeed Dr. George M. Johnson, a Republican of Washington, and Doyle E. Carlton, a Democrat of Tampa, Fla. Carlton is a former governor of Florida. Johnson, a Negro, formerly taught at Howard and at Michigan State University, and is now associated with the University of Nigeria.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION CONFERENCE ON
PROBLEMS OF SCHOOLS IN TRANSITION . . . . .

Civil Rights Conference On Schools This Weekend

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 2-23-61
P.1

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold its third annual conference on "Problems of Schools in Transition from the Educator's Viewpoint" at Motor House in Williamsburg, Va., on February 25 and 26 it was announced by Berl I Bernhard, acting staff director. Commissioner Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame University, will preside at the conference.

Mr. Bernhard said the Commission "wants to learn at firsthand from outstanding leaders in the field what education and administrative problems attend the desegregation of schools, how some have been or are being solved at the local level, what difficulties remain to be met and how they might be resolved."

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Cole, Chief of the Commission's Public Education Section, said the information acquired at the conference will form an important part of the Commission's report to the President and the Congress in September of this year. "The insight gained will aid the Commissioners in the formulation of recommendations that might lead to some solutions."

Mrs. Cole stated further that the Commission will center its interest on recent developments including the administration of pupil placement laws, community problems resulting from closed schools and measures that have been adopted by various school systems to overcome the academic handicaps resulting from segregation in schools.

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS

"The previous conferences have been profitable not only to the Commission," she said, "but to the participants who have had an opportunity to learn what other educators are doing to meet common problems. The informal discussions between sessions have been valuable to all."

At previous conferences in Nashville and Gatlinburg, Tennessee, the Commission has heard the story of the big cities in the border States that led the way in desegregation. Smaller cities and rural school systems have also recounted their experience. Educational and community problems attendant upon desegregation in particular communities have been presented and the methods used to solve or minimize them discussed.

About twenty - five persons public school officials who have had experience in initiating desegregation in one or more schools under their supervision and others having first hand information on the subjects being considered, have been invited to discuss with the Commissioners the problems of schools in transition as they see them.

About ten representatives of national educational associations and school systems facing desegregation in the immediate future will attend the conference as observers.

On school closings—

Clashing views given rights group

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
Sun. 2-26-61
P.1

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 25 —(AP)—President Kennedy told the Civil Rights Commission Saturday this is no time to close schools because of racial discrimination.

His comments in a telegram clashed with those of a Virginia school official from Prince Edward County, where public schools have been closed two years to avoid integration.

W. Edward Smith, Prince Edward school board chairman, said his people are unwilling to support an integrated school.

He said they are determined their children will not attend integrated schools. The people have, Smith said, "no confidence either in the conditions that might be maintained in an integrated school or in the educational advantages that might be given in such a school."

Third conference

THE COMMISSION heard the remarks at its third annual conference on school segregation problems, held in this restored colonial capital of Virginia. About 25 persons from eight states participated. A dozen more from four states attended as observers.

Another Virginia school official told the commission that bitterness still lingers despite the passage of three years since the desegregation row closed Warren County schools.

Warren Supt. Q. D. Gasque said some of the bitterness has hardened into a "resolution to fight (integration) to the bitter end." The schools have reopened on an integrated basis.

Kennedy, in his telegram, extended best wishes to the conference participants.

'No time to close'

HE SAID, "THIS is no time for schools to close for any reason, and certainly no time for schools to be closed in the name of racial discrimination.

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"If we are to give the leadership the world requires of us, we must be true to the great principles of our Constitution—the very principles which distinguish us from our adversaries in the world."

B'ham, Ala.

He praised the two previous school segregation conferences of the commission and said: "It is a continuing contribution for you to bring together for an exchange of views the men and women responsible for maintaining our public schools and for carrying through the process of desegregation."

Kennedy said, "The constitutional requirement of desegregation has presented them (educators) with many new responsibilities and hard challenges." He said the responsibilities have been met "with quiet intelligence and true courage" in New Orleans and in other places represented in the three conferences.

No Negro schools

IN PRINCE EDWARD, county officials have declined to appropriate funds to operate schools. White pupils attend a system of private segregated schools. There has been no provision made for Negroes.

Smith said the people of Prince Edward "have gone to great sacrifices to arrange educational advantages under conditions that they consider decent and proper.

"They have established those (educational) advantages for the white children and are well pleased with them. They are distressed (that) because of outside pressures, the Negro citizens . . . so far have not been willing to assist in the establishment of schools for the Negro children.

"The white citizenry of Prince Edward County was determined upon two things: They would not permit their children to attend an integrated school and despite the tension built up by the Supreme Court decision, by the NAACP, and other such influences from outside the county, they would not permit the long history of peace and quiet which had existed in Prince Edward to be marred by an incident of violence."

Rights Board Asks Kennedy To Stop Home-Building Bias

Atlanta Constitution P1

Fri 10-6-61

By TED LIPPMAN

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights called on the President Thursday to stop discrimination in the housing industry.

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Specifically, the commission recommended that the FHA, the VA and the Federal National Mortgage Association be ordered to see to it that builders and lending institutions assure a policy of non-discrimination in housing.

The suggested order included private lenders such as banks and savings and loan associations. This suggestion goes beyond the recommendations of private civil rights groups and the commission's own proposals to President Eisenhower in 1959.

If all these recommendations are followed, commission spokesmen estimated, some 90 per cent of privately financed home sales would be affected, as well as urban renewal projects, housing for the aged and all existing public housing.

The recommendations are to be included in the third volume of the commission's five-volume 1961 report to the President and Congress.

They are made after the commission first reports that it has found that housing is not only "not freely available" to members of all races but that the federal government, through its assist programs, has contributed tensively" to this discrimin

The commission made seven recommendations in all. The first is that the President issue an executive order directing all federal agencies concerned with housing to "make the maximum contribution to the achievement of this goal (equal opportunity in housing)."

The second recommendation specifies several ways that could be done.

One is "that the President direct the FHA and VA, on a nationwide basis, to take appropriate steps to assure that builders and developers will not discriminate on the grounds of race, color or creed in the sale or lease of housing built with the aid of FHA mortgage insurance or VA loan guarantees."

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(The phrase "on a nationwide basis" is underlined in the pamphlet released by the commission. It is presumably italicized for emphasis in the report itself, which becomes available Friday.)

A nondiscriminatory provision in writing is one of the "appropriate steps" it is suggested could be taken.

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The second recommendation also suggests that the President "direct FHA, VA and FNMA to take appropriate steps to assure nondiscrimination by lending institutions with which these agencies have dealings."

In this phase, a suggested "appropriate step" would be the "withholding of FHA and VA approval from lending institutions unless they agree not to discriminate in mortgage financing (and that) the FNMA not buy mortgages from lending institutions unless they certify that they maintain nondiscriminatory policies."

APPROPRIATE STEPS

Also suggested in the second recommendation was that the President "direct FHA and VA, in selling or leasing reacquired housing, to take appropriate steps to assure that such government-owned housing will be available on a nondiscriminatory basis" (an agreement in writing could be required from any broker who acts as an agent of FHA and VA that he will not discriminate).

The commission was unanimous on these two recommendations.

It was also unanimous on recommendations 4-7, which involve relocation housing and urban renewal and highway building, public housing and the gathering of statistical information on housing.

PARTIAL DISSENT

Recommendation 3 called for the requiring of all financial institutions engaged in a mortgage loan business that is supervised by a federal agency to conduct their business on a non-discriminatory basis. This drew a partial dissent from Commissioner Robert Rankin of Duke University and a long and short dissent from Vice Chairman Robert Storey of SMU.

"It is important to recognize that under democratic capitalism, there must be a realm of institutional autonomy," Storey said. He said financial institutions are primarily business institutions and not institutions of social reform. Their first duty "is to make sure an investment is prudent," he said.

He further scored Recommendation 3 as a dangerous intrusion of federal power into the private sphere. "In the long run," he said, "continued increase in the federal supervision of the economic life of the nation . . . can lead only to autocracy."

The commission's recommendations are similar to those made in 1959. In last fall's presidential campaign, then-Sen. John F. Kennedy criticized then-President Dwight Eisenhower for not having issued such an executive order and pledged that he would when elected.

It was reported last week that an executive order generally in line with the 1961 recommendations was being prepared at the White House and would probably be issued before Congress reconvenes in January.

Rights Body Opens Drive On Housing

The Montgomery Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Rights Commission urged Thursday that the government require practices barring racial discrimination in all home mortgage lending institutions supervised by a federal agency.

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The commission split 4 to 2 on this recommendation. Oen dissenter, Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey, declared he was "very much opposed to further intervention by the federal government into the affiars and policies of private financial institutions."

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But the six-member group was unanimous on two others:

1. That the President issue an executive order designed to insure all Americans equal access to the benefits of federal housing programs.

2. That the President direct the Federal Housing Administration Veterans Administration and Federal National Mortgage Association to take steps to assure nondiscrimination by builders, banks and brokers who participate in government programs.

LITTLE PROGRESS

The commission said little progress has been made since 1959 in solving housing problems of Negroes and other minorities.

Its announcement termed the recommendations "a sweeping proposal to halt discrimination in most 'conventionally financed' housing, public housing, urban renewal, housing for the elderly and homes built with the aid of FHA mortgage insurance, VA loan guarantees, and FNMA secondary market purchases and sales."

In submitting the report to President Kennedy and Congress, Chairman John A. Hannah said, "I think it particularly important that mortgage lending institutions recognize and assume their responsibility for assuring equal housing opportunity."

Hannah is president of Michigan State University.

The White House said last week the findings would be studied in connection with possible presidential action before January to end discriminatory housing practices.

33 ORGANIZATIONS

That comment came after 33 national organizations represented by the National Committee Against Discrimination filed a request for an executive order ending such discrimination.

This committee, in a statement applauding Thursday's recommendations, said, "This well-documented report sustains the charge our committee has made for 10 years that the federal government, as the single most powerful force in the national housing picture, is both the architect and enforcer of residential segregation."

Federal agencies that supervise mortgage loans are the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Comptroller of the Currency, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Commissioner Robert S. Rankin concurred in part and dissented in part with the recommendation to require financial institutions under federal regulation to have nondiscriminatory mortgage loan practices.

Storey, president of the Southwestern Legal Foundation of Dallas, said: "Private financial institutions, even where their activities are in part already regulated by the federal government, are primarily business institutions and not institutions for social reform.

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"Recommendations, such as this, for increasing federal control assume a totally powerful government with unending authority to intervene in all private affairs among men, and to control and adjust property relationships in accordance with the judgment of government personnel."

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Rankin agreed mortgage credit should be available without regard to race, color, or creed but could not agree the best method "is wholesale federal intervention." Rankin is professor of political science at Duke University, Durham, N.C.

THIRD PORTION

The housing report, third portion to be made public of what is to be a five-part 1961 commission report, points an accusing finger at the federal government itself.

Only the Federal Home Loan Bank Board has adopted a policy against discrimination, the commission said. The board did so in June.

The report said: "Seventeen states and numerous cities have enacted laws and ordinances prohibiting discrimination in housing.

"Congress has remained silent."

10 1961 MARYLAND

3 rights bills go before legislators

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Jan. 14, 61

P. 20

By MAX JOHNSON

ANNAPOLIS — Three public accommodations bills, two of them identical, were placed before the Senate and House of Delegates here Thursday on the second day of the General Assembly's 90-day meeting.

Senator J. Alvin Jones (4th. D., Balto.) placed Senate Bill No. 20 in the hopper, which would make it a misdemeanor subject to a fine of $100 to $500 to refuse service or accommodations to persons because of race, creed or color.

On the House side, an identical bill was placed in by Murray Abramson, Jerome Robinson, Richard T. Rombro, Mrs. Irma G. Dixon, Mrs. Verda F. Welcome and the Fifth District Baltimore delegation.

This was labelled House Bill 27.

ALSO, ON THE House side, another Public accommodations bill providing a fine of from $25 to $500, sponsored by Mrs. Welcome, was placed before the body.

Mrs. Welcome has obtained 19 sponsors for her bill.

They are:

Francis Gallagher, 3rd Dist., Balto.; Maurice Cardin, 5th Dist., Balto; Alan M. Resnick, 5th Dist., Balto.; Edgar P. Silver, 5th Dist., Balto.; William Walsh, Allegany; Mrs. Estel C. Kelley, Allegany;

Lester B. Reed, Allegany; Mrs. Edna P. Cook, Montgomery; Murray Abramson, 4th Dist., Balto.; Mrs. Irma G. Dixon, 4th Dist., Balto; Sol Friedman, 4th Dist., Balto; Jerome Robinson, 4th Dist., Balto; Richard T. Rombro, 4th Dist, Balto; Marvin Mandel, 5th Dist., Balto; Thomas F. Conlon Jr., Allegany; Joseph D. Tydings, Harford County; J. Grahame Walker, Blair Lee III and Mrs. Margaret Schweinhaut all of Montgomery County.

Both House bills were sent to the Judiciary Committce and Senator Jones' bill went to the Senate's Judicial proceedings Committee.

In other action, the House received a bill to authorize the Police Department of Baltimore to issue registration plates for passenger cars. This House Bill No. 30 was sponsored by Edger P. Silver (5th Dist., Balto.) was deemed an emergency measure and would become effective upon passage of the General Assembly, rather than the usual July 1 date for most bills.

Should the bill pass, citizens in Baltimore will be able to obtain new license plates at each of the City's district police stations with the exception of Central District and Pine Street.

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